

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, (Printer for the State), EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR SIBBS, AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE]

VOL. 341

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1843.

NO. 18.

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, the following tracts or parcels of land and town lots, lying in Hertford county, for the purpose of satisfying the taxes due thereon and poll taxes due for the year 1841, (there being no personal property of Isaac Pipkin's on which I can detain for the poll taxes) and costs of advertising the same, the same having been listed by Isaac Pipkin, viz:

House and lot lying in the town of Murfreesboro', and 15 acres of land adjoining the town of Murfreesboro', being the house and lot whereon said I. Pipkin and family lived, valued to \$2,500, \$7 50
House and lot lying in Murfreesboro', adjoining the Mason lot, valued to \$300, 90
Store house and lot, lying in Murfreesboro', adjoining the Mason lot, valued to \$250, 75
16 half acre lots lying in Murfreesboro', adjoining the lots of Jno. G. Wilson, Sam'l. J. Wheeler and others, valued to \$80, 25

500 acres land, lying near Murfreesboro', adjoining the lands of H. M. Bank's heirs, T. Capelhart and others, valued to \$3,516, 10 65
132 acres land, adjoining the lands of Benj. Wall, John W. Southall and others, valued to \$732, 2 20
365 acres land, lying in Mary's Neck, adjoining the lands of John Maggett's heirs, Jno. G. Wilson and others, lying on Meherrin river, valued to \$1,454, 4 40
95 acres land, lying in Mary's Neck, adjoining the lands of James Maggett and others, lying on Meherrin river, valued to \$380, 1 15

Also will be offered for sale, on Thursday the 11th day of May next, on the premises, in the town of Winton, the following town lots (number not known) lying in the town of Winton, adjoining the lots of John A. Anderson, William T. Bynum, Lawrence Eley and others, valued to \$234, 70
And of poll taxes due for the year 1841, 38 00
RICHARD G. COWPER, Shff.

JOHN P. BRIDGES, D. Shff.
Hertford county, March 2nd, 1843.
Price adv \$10 15—St.

E. P. NASH'S
PIANO FORTES.

As the best evidence the subscriber can possibly give of his own opinion as to the superiority of the Piano Fortes which he offers for sale; and in order that others may have an opportunity of testing the matter, he proposes to place them upon trial in the parlors of such persons as may be desirous of supplying themselves with articles of the kind.

The postponement of a positive purchase of any instrument whatever for a few months, to give the different makers a fair trial, would at least do the purchaser no harm.
A line addressed to the subscriber, at Petersburg, Va., will answer just as good a purpose every way as a personal interview, since he takes upon himself the risk of selecting, and guarantees to please in every respect.
A large assortment always on hand. Upwards of three hundred have been sold by him, without ever selling a bad one.
E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va. 14

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The nine Congressional Districts of the State of North Carolina, as laid off and established by the act of the last Session of the General Assembly, are composed of the following counties:

1ST DISTRICT. Cherokee, Randolph, Macon, Burke, Haywood, Yancey, Henderson, Cleveland, Caldwell, Wayne.
Population, 69,388; Whig majority, 3702.

2d DISTRICT. Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, Iredell, Guilford.
Population, 76,293; Whig majority, 493.

3d DISTRICT. Ashe, Stokes, Wilkes, Rockingham, Surry, Caswell.
Population, 71,330; Democratic majority, 283.

4TH DISTRICT. Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Stanly, Wake, Moore, Chatham, Johnston, Cumberland, Wayne, Randolph.
Population, 74,117; Whig majority, 4005.

5TH DISTRICT. Robeson, Dupont, Columbus, Duplin, Bladen, Lenoir, Brunswick, Onslow, New Hanover, Jones.
Population, 68,638; Democratic majority, 2307.

6TH DISTRICT. Orange, Franklin, Person, Warren, Granville, Halifax.
Population, 76,529; Democratic majority, 830.

7TH DISTRICT. Nash, Washington, Edgecomb, Tyrrell, Pitt, Hyde, Greene, Currituck, Bertie, Carteret.
Population, 76,400; Democratic majority, 727.

8TH DISTRICT. Martin, Chowan, Hertford, Perquimans, Gates, Currituck, Northampton.
Population, 69,182; Whig majority, 474.

THE JURY LAW—

Which was killed by the Supreme Court, as repealed by a close vote. Gov. Bouck is now only to say that hereafter he will render fugitives—and our inspection Law. The chivalrous gentlemen in our Legislature abandoned the demand for money, Smith and Johnson—the refusal to render whom led to the first difficulty.

[Richmond Whig.]

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

VOLUME 4th.
Having brought the third volume of the Farmer's Advocate to a close, we now present the public with a Prospectus for a fourth volume.— Having succeeded in forming an association by which the services of W. P. Richards, will be secured to assist in the Editorial department of the office, we feel confident that we shall be able to furnish a paper worthy the attention of farmers, and the community in general.

In conducting the Advocate, an undeviating course will be steadily pursued with a view to advance the interest of the Farmer, by recommending such measures as may seem to promise his improvement, and exposing to merited censure whatever is inimical to his prosperity.

In Politics and Religion, every thing calculated to excite partisanship or sectarian prejudice will be carefully avoided.

Science in its various branches, will meet with that attention it so richly deserves.

Education in general, will receive a due share of attention.

The constitution of the U. S., and that of N. C., with properly others, will be copied.

An impartial and true record of important Elections; together with a variety of other interesting events will be given.

Virtue, Morality, and their twin sister Temperance, will ever find in us, a faithful and unflinching Advocate and Friend.

CONDITIONS:
The Advocate will be published every other week, at Lexington, Davidson County, N. C., at one dollar a year, in advance or one dollar and fifty cents, after six months from the date of subscription. For clubs of ten or more subscribers, seventy five cents per copy, in advance, or one dollar twelve and a half cents after six months.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

The above conditions will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

All letters, communications, &c., to the Editor, post paid, promptly attended to.

Address J. Sherwood, Lexington, or W. P. Richards, Brownstown, Davidson Co. N. C.

The Brotherhood of the quill will confer a favor by inserting or otherwise noticing the above; with those who do, we will endeavor to reciprocate the favor.

JOHN SHERWOOD,
WALTER P. RICHARDS.

PIANO FORTES.

Offers his Piano Fortes for sale upon trial, if good to be kept, if not to be returned. Nothing can be more fair, and no matter what the price may be, there is no risk to run in getting and instrument, upon such terms.

When it is desired, I will take upon myself the responsibility of selecting; and all that is necessary in purchasing one of my Pianos, is to limit the price. I have a large and beautiful assortment on hand.

E. P. NASH,
Petersburg, Va.

Jan 24 n5

PRINCES LINNÆAN
BOTANIC GARDEN &
NURSERY.

Flushing, near New York.
Wm. B. Prince & Co., successors to the late Wm. Prince, deceased, offer for sale the largest and choicest assortment of Trees, Plants and Seeds to be found in America. The new Catalogue of this immense collection, which comprises the most valuable productions of Europe, Asia and America, will be sent gratis to every post-paid applicant, and all orders will be executed with that precision and despatch which have distinguished the establishment, and be shipped to any port designated.

The Catalogue comprises: No. 1. Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants; No. 2. Bulbous Flower Roots and splendid Dahlias; No. 3. Green House Trees and plants; No. 4. A Wholesale Catalogue for Nurseries, comprising Trees of smaller size; No. 5. A Catalogue of Garden and Agricultural Seeds, with reduced wholesale prices.

The proprietors of the Nursery will, on application, be furnished with a Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs of the smaller sizes at low wholesale prices. As the prices have been reduced to a cash basis, to suit the times, all orders must be accompanied by a remittance, or by a satisfactory arrangement for the payment, and in regard to all Trees and plants, when a draft is remitted with the order, a discount will be made of 10 per cent. if for \$50 or under, and 15 per cent. if for \$100. On Bulbous Roots and Dahlias, and on Roses, when 12 or more kinds are ordered, the discount will be 25 to 33 per cent, as stated in the Catalogues.

A draft on New-York at 4 months, or on any other city at 90 days will be deemed equivalent to cash.

The following Books are for sale: Prince's Treatise on Horticulture, 75 cents; Treatise on Fruits, \$2; Treatise on the Vine, \$1 50.

Flushing, February 15, 1843.
N. B. 300,000 Mulberry Trees of the choicest varieties for silk will be sold low at 6 months to 2 years credit, or will be supplied to be cultivated on shares.

TYPE AT REDUCED PRICES.

George Bruce & Co. Type Founders,
at No. 15 Chamber's street, near the Post Office, New York, have on hand an unusually large stock of their well known Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c. of the best metal, set in original matrices, and very accurately finished; all of which they have determined to sell at greatly reduced prices—placing the Book and Newspaper founds as follows:

Pica - - - - - 32 cents per lb.
Small Pica - - - - - 34 do
Long Primer - - - - - 36 do
Bourgeois - - - - - 40 do
Brevier - - - - - 45 do
Minion - - - - - 54 do
Nonpareil - - - - - 66 do
Agate - - - - - 86 do
Pearl - - - - - \$1 30 do

For approved paper at six months, or at six per cent. less for cash.

Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other printing materials, furnished with promptitude, and at the lowest prices.

Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement with this note three times before the 1st of June, 1843, and send one of the papers to the Foundry, will be entitled to payment of their bill on being four times the amount of it. 14 3/4

NEW MUSIC

This day received at the North Carolina Bookstore, a fresh supply of Vocal and Instrumental music, at the former prices from 25 to 62 cts per page. Call and examine it.

TURNER & HUGHES.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE
RALEIGH HERALD
AND
N. C. MISCELLANY.

The undersigned proposes to publish, in the City of Raleigh, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, to be devoted to Morality, Agriculture, Wit, News and General Literature. A Pole by birth and a citizen by adoption of this happy Republic; having been engaged in the late arduous struggle by his native land for the recovery of her ancient liberties, and being indissolubly wedded to the great principles of human freedom, he trusts he will not be considered presumptuous in making, as the conductor of a public press, some feeble attempts to enlighten the popular mind, and to contribute to the permanency and duration of the common happiness and welfare. And yet, when he measures his humble attainments by the exalted standard of the periodical press in this country, he is at once involved in the gloom of despondency, and feels that he will not be adequate to the accomplishment of what he proposes unless he is assisted & sustained in his efforts by the approving and encouraging voice of the reading community. And he is happy in being able to state, that he has not ventured upon the performance of this task without due consideration and advisement, or without having secured repeated promises of such aid as will enable him to render his Journal acceptable, in every respect, to those into whose hands it may fortunately fall.

The undersigned will endeavor to make the Herald a useful miscellaneous paper.— To the farmer he will labor to present such articles as will meet the sanction of the most approved agriculturalists; to the mechanic and the merchant such items of news and general information as may promise to be interesting and valuable; to the lover of literature whatever, in the judgment of the best critics, is esteemed for its richness, purity and dignity; to the mere politician—nothing of a rancorous or malignant character but only such articles of general intelligence as may seem calculated to do good and to soften the asperity of party feeling; to the wit, budgets of humour and sentiment; and last, though not least, to the ladies (not more beautiful in the palaces of Poland than they are in happy America) all that is elegant, pure and fascinating.

Terms.—The Herald will be printed once a week on a large medium sheet, at one dollar and fifty cents if paid within the first six months, or two dollars after that time.

JOHN KVATKOVSKY.

Raleigh April 22, 1843.

More New Goods, just come in.

5 dozen Jars fresh Ox Marrow,
25 pounds Jujube Paste,
4 dozen Jars French prepared Mustard,
10 dozen " American do
1,000 very large unglazed Pipes,
10 Jars Pickled Onions, (very nice)
200 pounds Superior Smoking Tobacco,
Large lot flower jars,
Large lot of Cologne,
Fancy boxes of all description,
Tooth brushes.

French Brandy—a very superior article in Bottles, having been bottled five or six years ago.

With many other articles, which will be sold low. Please call and examine for yourselves.

S. L. TUCKER.

Raleigh, April 17, 1843.

THE POOR RELATION.

"Will you tell me," said a stranger, inquiring at the door of a descendant of the Worthingtons, "where the dwelling of Thomas Worthington, Esq. is?"

"It is that noble edifice which you see yonder beyond the long row of factories."

The inquirer moved slowly on, apparently scarce able to sustain himself, from physical imbecility. He was met at the outer gate by a servant.

"Will you tell your master that a distant relation, from across the water, who has experienced many misfortunes, desires to see him?"

The servant returned, and ushered the traveler into the outer hall; and in a few minutes the owner of the mansion appeared.

"I am, sir, your supplicant," said the stranger. "You doubtless recollect that a brother of your mother, residing in Scotland, had many sons. Misfortunes have thickened upon one of them. He is poor, and from recent loss of every thing by shipwreck, is now penniless. He begs a lodging at your hands, and something wherewith to clothe his almost naked frame."

"I have nothing to give to strangers," said the lord of the mansion. "Most persons like you are impostors."

"I am no impostor," said the petitioner; here is a proof that I am not, taking a letter from the American consul from his pocket; but I am your poor unfortunate cousin; and if you will but relieve my pressing wants, Providence may put it in my power to reward your kindness."

"I repeat, I have nothing to give; and I should advise you to get some daily work to supply your wants."

The stranger heaved a deep sigh, and left the house. He tottered on. It was impossible to pass many dwellings, without encountering one owned and occupied by a Worthington, or his descendant. He called on many; told his misfortunes and solicited relief; but all were deaf to his petition, and most of them shut the door in his face.

Late in the evening, an old Quaker gentleman, who accidentally heard the "poor relation's" story, while passing the door of one of the Worthingtons, offered him a lodging and some supper. He went with the benevolent old gentleman; and on the following morning he again wandered forth, to renew his calls of the day before. It was observed that he was very particular not to neglect to call upon every son of the deceased Mr. Worthington. He expended several days in this way, but everywhere there appeared the undisguised dread of a "poor relation."

At length he sought the magnificent mansion of the Honorable Benjamin Worthington, which was situated about two miles from the main settlement of the village of the Weekford. It stood upon a commanding eminence, which overlooked the village, and was justly regarded as one of the most delightful rural retreats that the country could boast. After going through the usual ceremonies of the door, he was introduced to the business office of the "Oakland" Mansion. Presently, the Hon. Mr. Worthington appeared. The stranger repeated his solicitation for relief, and his claim as a relation; but here, too, he met nothing but coldness and neglect.

"Then," said the stranger, "if you will not relieve the wants of your most unfortunate cousin, perhaps I can tell you something that will move your pity. You had a brother Thomas, who many long years ago, mysteriously disappeared?"

"Yes," said the honorable gentleman; "but he is no doubt dead, long and long ago."

"He is not dead!" said the stranger, "but after an age of misery and misfortune, has returned in poverty and rags; and now solicits you to feed him."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the Honorable Mr. Worthington.

"Here is a mark upon my arm, received by a burn, when a child, which proves the truth of what I say," said the long lost brother.

Horror seemed to convulse the frame of the lord of the Oaklands.

"Take this note," said he; "go to the Swan Hotel, a small tavern directly upon the road about two miles beyond this; and I will come with some clothes, and money to provide you a passage over the seas."

The stranger departed; but not to the Swan Inn did he bend his footsteps. He wandered to the confines of Weekford, where he was told a distant relation of the Worthingtons lived in a small cottage a few miles beyond. Here he resolved to make himself once more known.—He did so, and found the inmate the widow of a cousin who had come to this country and settled many years before, in a neighboring seaport. He had died leaving a small property to his widow and only child.

Mrs. Almira Perley—for this was the name of the young widow—was overjoyed to see a relative of her "dear husband," although in rags. She bade him welcome to her table, provided some proper clothing for him at once, and with a sweet smile, that added new pleasure to the offer, she proffered him a home beneath her humble cottage, until he could find one more congenial. The poor stranger accepted the favor of the kind-hearted widow with becoming thankfulness, and remained under the roof a short time; but at length suddenly and mysteriously disappeared! Whether he had gone, his kind hostess knew not, and the rich Worthington's took no pains to inquire. They were not a little delighted to be so easily rid of a "poor relation," who might have been a burden and a shame; but most of all was rejoiced the Honorable Benjamin Worthington, to whom the disclosures of his relation had been so alarming.

Time passed on, and the disappearance of the mendicant was forgotten in the whirl of fashion, business and pleasure; although the honorable elder brother was now visited by a painful recollection of the "unfortunate" mark upon the arm of the returned wanderer.

It was a holiday in Weekford. Business was suspended, and the people abroad participating in the pastimes of the day. A superb carriage with four white horses, & servants in livery, drove through Pleasant street, and stopped at the "Mansion House," the first Hotel of Weekford. Parlors were taken in the name of "Mr. Edward Perley and servants from Scotland." As the Worthingtons were aware that the relations of their mother were reputed to be very rich in Scotland, they gathered to the hotel in great numbers, to offer their respects and solicit the pleasure of the Honorable Mr. Perley's acquaintance. Day after day, did the Worthingtons and all the descendants, down to the lowest contiguity of blood, pour into the "Mansion House," to beg the honor of the rich and Honorable Mr. Perley's visits. The carriage of the Honorable Benjamin Worthington was out, from the Oaklands, and the barouche of Edward Worthington, Esq. from the "Worthington Mansion." There was neither end to the family outpouring nor to the solicitude to bestow attentions. The stranger was polite in his replies; and at last, in return he invited all his kind friends, to honor him at his levee, at the "Mansion House."

There never was such an outpouring of Worthingtons. The great halls of the "Mansion House" were filled to repetition. All was gaiety, beauty, and fashion. It was a magnificent assemblage of the richest and most respectable families of the town; and each one was most anxious

to outstrip the others in doing honor to the "rich and distinguished Mr. Perley," from abroad; when the "poor relation" made his appearance, in the midst of the brilliant assembly, dressed in precisely the same clothes in which he wandered through the village, and holding in his hand the same uncouth stick, cut from the wilds, which supported his feeble steps from house to house!

It would be impossible to delineate the various countenances which were exhibited. We must leave the filling up of that picture to the imagination of the reader. It is only necessary to add, that the stranger was the long lost Thomas who had made an immense fortune in the Indies. He now immediately took steps to carry out the wish of his beloved parent, receiving all the property it gave him. In the year following, he purchased the delightful retreat of "Auburn Grove," where he erected a charming residence. He soon after led to the altar the amiable and affectionate young widow, Mrs. Almira Perley, who was not too proud to welcome him to her humble cottage, even though he appeared there in the borrowed tatters of poverty and misfortune. It was a lesson which is often repeated by the villagers at Weekford, and will do no harm by being repeated elsewhere.

(Correspondence of the Raleigh Star.)

New York, April 15th, 1843.

Meeting of the Historical Society.—Mr. Jay's Map.—Speech of Mr. Webster.

Presuming that an account of Mr. Webster's visit to the Historical Society would be interesting to many of your readers, I give you a synopsis of the proceedings on that occasion, together with the reported speech of Mr. Webster. Long before the appointed hour, the chapel of the University was filled to overflowing, in consequence of the announcement that the President of that association would present a paper, a report upon the subject of the North East boundary. The venerable President, Mr. Gallatin, spoke so low that it was almost impossible to hear what he had prepared, but enough was gathered to know he described a map found among the papers of Mr. Jay as having been recently brought to light, and as furnishing indisputable evidence in favour of the claim set up by our government. This map was used in the arrangement of the treaty of 1783, and on it the boundary of the United States is represented by a "red line," and in Mr. Jay's own hand writing appears this memorandum near the line: "Mr. Oswald's line." Mr. Oswald was the British commissioner to arrange the treaty.

Mr. Gallatin, in the most marked manner, approved of the late settlement of this great and important question of boundary. After Mr. Gallatin concluded, Mr. Lawrence, a member of the society, conveyed to Mr. Webster on his part, a request that he would address the audience upon this interesting subject. Mr. Webster, in obedience to this call, then rose and was received with the most rapturous and enthusiastic applause from that crowded auditory. This having long continued, was followed by a silence deep as death, as in a fine, clear, ringing voice he addressed the chair.

G. P.

He had not come to that meeting expecting to say any thing upon the subject so thoroughly and satisfactorily discussed by the President, in the able paper just read to the Society. But he felt free to say, being called upon, that the map, which had formed the topic of that report, did appear to him to prove beyond any other paper document yet presented the validity of that claim so long adhered to and insisted on by this Government, as against Great Britain. Considering the age and history of that map, its lines and its marks led irresistibly to inferences of great importance. If not such as to remove all possible doubts upon the subject, it itself considered, it yet went very far to throw light upon, and perfectly to corroborate, all the other proofs.

Mr. Webster then alluded in high terms of compliment to the extreme value, in a historical point of view, which attached to the marks of the distinguished author of the report just laid before the Society.

He would then advert to two or three general ideas necessary to be kept in view when considering the great questions connected with this important question of boundary, upon its merits. In the first place, he would say, the treaty of 1783 granted nothing whatever to the United States. It granted that government no political rights whatever, and not an inch of territory. These were declared when independence was declared; these were established when her existence as a free nation was established; these stood upon the declaration of 1776, they stood thereupon, they will ever stand. [Great applause.] The rights of the territory possessed by the American colonies were based upon their charters reaching back to the Stuarts. The treaty of peace recognized those rights in their full force,

in its acknowledgment of our national independence, and the territory belonging to England before that, by her right in her colonies, became the territory of those colonies as free and independent states.—Up to that time this question of boundary had been a question between England and Massachusetts,—the great contest settled, it became a question between England and the United States of America.

Now asked Mr. Webster, what, in point of fact, was the exact boundary between Nova Scotia at that time, and Massachusetts? In order to answer this question aright, it was necessary to go back and review some yet earlier occurrences on this continent. In the contest between England and France on one side, and Spain on the other, and at the termination of that contest, and as one of its terms, Florida was ceded on the one hand, and the Canada on the other; and then it was that the boundaries between these provinces were fixed and defined by Treaty. The claim of Massachusetts, as against France, had been over the highlands to the St. Lawrence as her boundary. But by the treaty of Paris the boundary was described as proceeding due north from the head of St. Croix to the celebrated range of Highlands. This cut off Massachusetts from much of her claim as she had prior to that time insisted on, and she actually complained of the terms of that arrangement on that account. She complained that too much of the soil claimed by her had been taken into Canada, and had been yielded by Treaty.

But to Sagadahoe in the province of Maine the British title, at that time had never been extinct, and this dispute was eventually by Great Britain's yielding her claim to that, on condition that Massachusetts would yield her consent to the treaty arrangement of the north eastern boundary line before described.

Thus, in 1793, when peace was ratified, the precise question was, what was the boundary, as then understood and received, between Nova Scotia (on the part of Great Britain), and Massachusetts, (on that of the United States)? What was in fact the existing line between the two countries? To ascertain this beyond cavil was the object of the commissioners of that treaty.

All the French maps of the time represent the line as claimed. Those which present it otherwise are of recent date.—And hence it is very apparent what in fact was the opinion of the French government, regarding its boundary between Canada and the British provinces. The line claimed by the United States, is precisely that laid down on these maps as the true boundary, and the newly formed map, bearing the autograph verification of Mr. Oswald's line," and thus conclusively proves that, as the United States have ever claimed, so, up to the peace of 1783, had England ever allowed that the treaty of that year was drawn with that map before the Commissioners; and that there was then no contradiction of [the position that it was the true line.

All these questions, (to the exact statement of which on our part, the circumstances of our position already alluded to, interposed an obstacle,) Mr. Webster then went on to say were no longer of practical importance, the whole matter having been settled; but historically considered, they were otherwise. He then proceeded to remark upon the conflict of the maps adduced on one side, and on the other, of this controversy as being very remarkable. The balance after comparing them all with care and attention, was greatly in favor of the United States claim. That claim, clear as it was, was not originally opposed by the British Government on the ground of error in drawing the boundary line, but upon that of the extreme advantage such a line afforded the United States over Great Britain. Yet it was made and ratified, and nothing more was claimed than the treaty allowed. Had there been a pretext for denouncing the maps as erroneous, in point of fact, would not the opponents of the proposed line have made use of it as an argument of great force on their side of the question? This they did not pretend to do. They did not once allude to such an idea, for, indeed, there was not a shadow of a pretence to base such an argument upon.

Notwithstanding all this, continued Mr. Webster, from that time to this, it was for a long series of years found absolutely impossible to bring the two governments to any understanding or treaty upon the subject. And here, he went on to describe, cursorily, the course of attempted negotiations, and the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, the result of which was the absurd proposition on the part of the arbitrator to "split the difference."

The proposition assumed by Great Britain, Mr. Webster contended, had ever been based, not upon the true construction of the treaty, and the evidence supplied by maps, &c. but upon the great and manifest inconvenience to herself, involved in the American view of the subject upon the unlikelihood that such a line could even, by any possibility, have been agreed on by herself.

But continued he, the Treaty of Washington proceeded upon the idea of a compromise. When this administration had come into power, one arbitration had failed, and the exigency of affairs required,