[Here Mr Southgate, of Kentucky, said: It is a foul libel, a base slander, upon my constituents and upon my State.]

Mr Speaker my blood runs cold when I read such expressions as these, and think of my home and my constituents. I sicken at reading such disgraceful slander upon men of all parties, upon christians of all denominations, who are slaveholders. Nothing, sir, but the rules of the House restrain me from expressing in language which my feelings would dictate, my abhorrence, detestation, and contempt of the auther of such sentiments-of this 'dear sir' the party, of this Caliban pet of the Globe, who writes thus of slaveholders, and then votes with the South upon all the caucus resolutions except that which lays petitions on the ta-

Would it be unkind, Mr Speaker, to ask if the gentleman from Ohio attended the cau cus? Would it be respectful, sir, to hint that these resolutions were so deliberately prepared. so carefully worded, as to allow the antiabolition abhorrers of slavery to vote upon them. and yet be consistent? Could it have been, sir, that these resolutions were reconsidered and amended to please such democratic friends of the South as these anti-abolitionists? Verily, sr. I

suspect as much. Towards the conclusion of the letter the writer says, 'he has not been able to conenr in abolitionism;' he 'fears the effects would be more fatal to the unhappy and unfortunate Afri the whites not a word of pity.

speaks of them :

Although not an abolitionists, how kindly he

charity and humanity !"

swers to the first and second queries :

of Mr Stanly, answared 'I do.']

swers that question on this floor. Well, sir, after speaking in favor of the South.

right of the petition, he says: of petitions, proper to be presented. I will also move their reference to the appropriate committees, and do whatever else may be proper to be done, to bring the subject-matter before that I should answer.'

the second question; and I want my democratic | this subject. I have no 'dear sirs' at the De-

sion of any new State into the Federal Union economy, to a few examples. Let me ask him whose Constitution tolerates slavery?"

floor; there is no Van Burenism in that noswer. this is the first symptom of what he calls whigery that I have seen in him, though I do not begives a plain, direct ans wer, 'l am.' Mr Speaker, here we have fruin a democrat,

a supporter, friend and champion of this administration, the confession that he is opposed to the admission of Florida into this Union .-Here, sir, we have the authorship of this letter admitted, and the queries responded to in our presence. Let none of my colleagues liere after say this letter is a forgery : let them see, now, in his true character, their democratic | ble parlors of pet Sub Treasurers! friend of southern institutions, who voted so well with them on the resolutions of the 12th De-

Mr Speaker, if any one of my colleagues should feel alarmed, either individually or for his constituents, on account of abolition; if he thinks he cannot act with the whigs, because some of them are abolitionists, let me ask him if he will join that party in which this letter writer is a great writer? If, sir, he flies from the gold icy embrace of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr Slade,] let me beseech him to avoid the arms of the democratic representative from Hamilton county, Ohio! Sir I could pot predict the consequences of such an embrace, He would be most horriby 'absorbed.' For my own part, I had rather

Lie in cold obstruction and to rot: This sensible warm motion to become A kneaded clod; and the delighted opirit To battle in fiery floods, or to reside In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice :

To be impresoned in the viewless winds. And blown with restless violence round about The pendent world ."

Yes, sir, all this, rather than be the victim of such absorption! It may be a matter of taste, and it may be had

taste, but I had rather pass a night in Falstaff's buck basket, rammed in with socks, foul stock. ngs, and greasy napkins, 'afflicted by the rankest compound of villanous smell that ever offended nostril,' than to undergo such a locoloco embrace !

Mc Speaker, I have finished with the letter : I quit, I turn away from its disgusting details. with pleasure. fifere Mr Dunean said, read the whole of the

etter ] Mr Stanly said there is too much of it. can't stand it.

Let me read it, said Mi Doncan. Mr S. Mr Speaker, I wish he hed an op-

portunity of reading the letter to the House; I should like to see the Southern democrats listening to him ! If it is in order, I would make a motion that he be allowed to go to the Speaker's chair, and read, expound, and explain-I should like to see the exhibition ! Sir, I have not the physical strength to read and comment on whole of that letter at this time : I have not strength of lungs sufficient to answer all the remarks of that good democrat. Sir, a great part of his speech was about matters I did not understand : he had much about velping and howl, howl, howling.' It I should enter into competition with him in bellowing & howling, I should be forced to bring a buffald bull or a prairie welf in the House, and get their assistance. I hope he may have an opportunity yet of reading this letter on the floor. I intend to send some cupies of the gentleman's speech and of his letter into my district. Mr Speaker, if you will allow me, I will send some into yours. I should like the good democrats there to know the opinious of a friend of the South-a democratic friend of the

South-upon slavery: Sir, I have said there was much of the gen tleman's speech that I could not answer, would not siz, if I could. He told us a little masons and anti-masons, of banks, of abolitionists and anti-abolitionists; he gave us, in smaller compass, the contents of the official new spaper for weeks past, dressed up with state ments from the departments, ready furnished by those who assisted him. Sir, I ask the gentleman to tell as who those were 'who assisted him.' Were they his patrons, the editors of the Globe? Were they his 'dear sirs' at the Treasury or the Post Office Department? I call on him to come out and tell us who made him the advocate to make speeches to support this tottering administration.

Sir, there were things mentioned by the gentleman, the bearing of which I could not exactly see. He gave us the genealogy of mules. [Mr D. said in his speech the male is a mengrel beast, half ass, balf horse !'] He, with many other hard names I could not catch, us something of one Cresers and one Herculus; he did not say whether they were whigs, de mocrats or mules; he did not tell us in what part of Hamilton county, Ohio, they resided. A. bout all these things I have nothing to say. A bout the mules-Herculus-sweeping some siacan than even slavery itself!' How kind, how ble, the name of which I never heard before, full of philanthropy, how full of feeling for the with a ' hickory broom'-about all these the 'unhappy and unfortunate African!' but for gentleman's information and knowledge surpass

The gentleman spoke, sir, of 'opening tombs' and digging, hyena like, into the grave, and 'It would be arrogance in me, and shows a disrobing the dead,' in exposing defaulters! great want of generosity and liberality, to hesi- What else, sir, could we expect of one who tate for a moment to believe that, in the greater could write this letter? How wuch in chanumber of cases, the spirit of abolitionism flows racter for one who has written such a letter, of from any other than the purest fountains of the institutions of your State and of mine! Mr. Speaker, I have finished with the abolition part Mr Speaker, I have in my comments come to of the democrat's speech. This opportunity near the end of the letter. I hope I have not has afforded me much pleasure. I have wearied the House, though, impelled by my been preparing a letter to my constituents to feelings, and excited by frequent interruptions, I unmask the paltry, pettifogging attempts to immay have occupied more time than I am aware pose upon them the belief that Mr Van Buren's of. Before I turn away from this subject, let | friends are friends to slaveholders. I have not me read from the beginning of the letter the and had time to finish that letter, baving been too much occupied by other business. Sir, I have "Question 1st. Do you believe that Congress panted anxiously for an opportunity of saying should maintain, unabridged, the right of the on this floor, face to face, in presence of the People to petition for the abolition of slavery | would be exclusive friends of the South, in preand the slave trade in the District of Colum- sence of the South caucus democrats with Northern feelings, what I have said and shall [Here Mr Doncan, who was standing in front | say to my constituents. I greatly rejoice that an opportunity has been afforded me of holding There, sir, he comes out like a man, and and up in its true light to the country the character of the Van Buren democratic friendship for the

Mr Speaker, if the House will pardon me, So long as I have a seat in Congress, I will wish to say a little upon a subject we hear much receive and present abolition and all other kinds of, but see little practised - economy. The Representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, had a little ' howling' upon this subject. I am has discovered that Crosses was king of Assglad to see sir, that the administratration begin | yria,) tell the world what is meant by slavery to think of this; the party fear the attention of in the abstract? Where does slavery in the takes. the body in which I may have a seat, for its reg- the people is awakened. Well may they fear, abstract exist? What miserable foolery !ular action. This far I would consider it my un- | it sir. - Well may they furnish statements to avoidably duty; but as I am not interrogated as I their champion to excuse their enormous increase to the balance of my duty, it is not expected of public expenditures-increase from thirteen to thirty-nine millions a year while they have A little of non-committal in this avoiding to been preaching reform and retrenchment. I can answer when not interrogated. But then comes | not, sir, at this time, go into an examination of culleagues to hear this answer, and I call atten- | partments or elsewhere to assist me with tables tion to the coincidence of opinion between the and statements ready furnished for publication. gentleman from Ohio and and abolitionists on The gentleman has the advantage of the most of us. But, sir, let me call his attention, and that he abhorred 'slavery as one of the greatest 'Question 2d. Are you opposed to the admis that of the good democrats who with him preach evils that exists on the face of the earth,' was sir, if he knows that the chair in which you [Mr Stanly read this question, and Mr Dun- low sit, and which you fill, sir, with so much can was standing near him, and answered I dignity, cost one hundred and sixty-five dollars! Now, sir, when you are electioneering, in its future operations, crime, fraud, theft, rob There, sit, said Mr Stanly, the gentleman and abusing the silk stocking gentlemen, you has answered the question himself, here on this do not tell your constituents that you sometimes sit for nearly half a day in such a luxurious seat. and listen to speeches from one who thinks the curse of God rests upon your country. No sir, I lieve he has a whig spot even on the heel; he believe, if your good democrats knew it, you

would lose at least-a dizen votes. Do you know, sir, that the ornaments over the Speaker's chair cost near two hundred dol lars ?- Now sir, here is a silk-velvet chair, surrounded by ornaments of bullion fringe, silk worsted, and India satin damask'-silk tassels, will see comparatively, all life, all happiness, thirty five dollars a pair, and all by democratic all prosperity, both public and private; but turn orders! There is nothing equal to it, sir, except the rooms of Eastern hienarchs, or the fashiona-

Then, eir, go to the Senate-the democratic Senate-and lock at the Vice President! Look at the distinguished man from the Great Crossings!-There he sits, sir, as happy as Governor Sancho, with a campy over his head, and a guiden eagle, who seems to be endeavoring to the slave States : When he says, But the wing its flight out of such company. This ea. | curse be on the head of those who sustain such gle and canopy, I learn, sit, cost more than two an institution :' does he mean slavery in the thousand dollars ! Poor bird! fluttering like abstract? No; no reasonable creature can say chicken is apprehension of a hot gridion !-These tawdry ornaments are revolting, are dispasting, I might say, sir, to plain American taste. It is to be regretted, however, sir, that they did not bring their damask covering a little at the formation of our Government, &c., and of lower down, so as to screen the occupant of that its present effects upon the institutions of our chair entirely from observation. There seems to have been a desire, in the arrangements, to keep him back a little-to put him out of the

I could but make another melancholy observation, Mr Speaker, as my eyes rested on this glaring exhibition of locoloco taste. The picture of removed from the place now occupied by the from bars which hold the gilded bird; is taken from its former position and placed back in the gailery among the people, out of sight, as his precepts are of the majority of that body. Be fore, one who visited the Senate was involuntarily forced to say, 'look on that picture and on this.' Well, might the friends of the present occupant of that seat shrink from such a comparison!

But, Mr Speaker, I tervently hope and believe that the time is fast coming when the character of that great man (Washington) will be dear to the representatives of the people, as it has been, and still is, to the people themselves. lished, that he has known Tappan for many Then, sir, locofoeoism will disappear, and our republican institutions will be renovated; then, sir, mory is that he was a more strengous opponent and not till then, will our Government be honestly administered.

would have said less.

I promised the gentleman from Pennsylvania Mr S. had no desire to identify Dr. Duncan to move the Previous Question. I do this, therefore, sir, because I made the promise. I do it with great roluctance, and shall vote against it myself. If the gentleman will permit it, I will Ohio, had written the most abusive, false, and led to stump another rascal; and that is what I in steem war ver most cheerfully withdraw it. [Mr Petriken disgraceful fetter on the subject of slavery, and call rale 'non committal' doctrine. would not consent.] I regret sir, to deprive the its effects in the States where the 'institution' Representative from Ohio of an opportunity of existed. The authenticity of this letter was adreplying. I thank the gentleman from Pennsyl- mitted on the floor of the House of Representavania for the courtesy extended to me and move tives. Mr Stanly has succeeded in exposing the the Previous Question.

In a note at the end of the pamphlet conv Dr. Doncan's speech it is asserted, among other things, that Mr. Stanly in the commencement of his remarks, insinuated that Mr. Duncan was an abolitionist.' Then apologetic explanations made for the Ductor, stating that, in his letter he 'deprecated slavery in the abstract; and that he also deprecated modern abolitioniem as mistaken philanthropy, disorganizing in its tendencies, and in its character dangerous to the Union.' Then the Doctor is made to say that he pronounces the instruction that he was an ab elitionist a base falsehood, and a foul detraction, &c. &c.

Any one who will read Mr. Stanly's speech will see the unworthy attempts in this note to make a false impression. Mr Stanly did not charge Dr Doncan with being an abolitionist; it is altogether untrue that he made any insinuation of that kind. But he did charge him with being the author of the letter from which he made copious extracts; and Dr Duncan, on the floor, admitted that he did write the letter, and this is virtually admitted in the note.

But, says the furnisher of the note, Dr Dun can deprecated modern abolitionism. And how does he 'deprecate' it ? He says it is 'mista ken philanthropy,' and fears it may endanger our happy Union. But then, listen to the honied words immediately after this gentle reproof this loving dissent. It would be arrogance in me, and show a great want of generosity and liberality, to hesitate for a moment to believe that, in the greater number of cases, the spirit of abolitionism flows from any other than the purest fountains of charity and humanity.' Further. says the Doctor, 'I fear the effects (of abolitionism) would be more fatal to the unbappy and unfortunate African than even slavery itself.' This is the reason why he deprecates modern abolition, is it ? But, says this favorite defender of the Administration, I pronounce the insinuation that I am an abolitionist a base falsehood, and a foul detraction,' &c &c. No man, who wishes to injure the Doctor need ever tell a falsehood of the doctor left a written direction-"one said highlands which divide those rivers that him; the truth will do him infinitely more in- mustard plaster over night, and the next of his letter: I have ever been in favor of the colonization plan, of ameliorating the condition of slavery, and of finally abolishing it within the United States! !! He is no abolitionist, yet there is one plan he has always favored, for finally abolishing it within the United States! Abolishing what? I suppose he means slavery please, -the folks, to make sure on't, went in the abstract.' Well, then, I will try to believe that Mr. Van Boren & Co. are in favor of put down thirty doses, and the old lady abolishing slavery in the abstract, but they justify slavery in the concrete; that one who is in fa-

vor of 'slavery in the abstract' is a horrible mon-

ster, a murderer, and pirate, as abolitionistscall

slaveholders; but that a man who is a slaveholder

who justifies, encourages, supports, and defends

slavery in fact, as it actually exists, is a very

good democrat and nore patriot, provided he

supports Mr Van Buren. I am utterly at a loss to imagine what is meant by 'slavery in the abstract.' Will the Doctor, or some of his 'dear sirs,' who 'furnish' him with facts for speeches, (some one When he told the abolitionists in that letter that he was in favor of the right of the people slave trade in the District of Columbia, did he mean to speak of it fin the abstract?' When he answered the question, ' Are you opposed to the admission of any new State into the Federal Union whose Constitution tolerates slavery? by saying ' lam,' did he mean then 'slavery in the abstract?' When he said in his letter this meant for 'slavery in the abstract?'-When he said, ' It is an evil that has, dors now, and will in all time to come, while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present possession as bery, murder, and death,' did he mean this of 'slavery in the abstract ?' Let his own letter answer : in the next sentence to the above outpourings of diabolical malice, he says: 'For the truth of what I say as to its present effect upon the institutions of our country, I have only to refer you to a view of the slave States in our Union" &c. Was this meant for 'slavery in the abstract ?' When he save, 'Cross the line that separates the free from the slave State, or stand upon it and look across the former; you your eyes upon the latter and survey it; every thing material bears the impress of poverty and disapidation; all look as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovation:'-When he speaks of the anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven resting upon every thing : When he speaks of every thing sickening and dying from the corroding effects of slavery in

stract' became an ! institution ?' This learned Doctor deals so much in abstractions, I suppose when he speaks of freedom, he means freedom ' in the abstract ; and according to his nations, a man may be held in bondage to the will of the Executive, may be bound the Father of his Country-of Washington-is implicitly to regulate his conduct according to Executive suggestions, may give up his own right to think for himself, and yet be a warm advocate of freedom ' in the abstract ! This is the freedom of the parasites of this Administra-

any thing else is meant than slavery as it now

exists to the Southern States? No : his whole

letter was about slavery as it exists in the Uni-

ted States. He speaks of it as being tolerated

country. When was it that 'slavery in the ab-

The newly elected Senator from Ohio, referred to in Dr. Duncan's speech as a ' sound dem perat, and as pure a patriot as ever honored the name. ' (Mr Tappan) is said not to be an abolitionist. This may be so, according to modera democratic definition, but Mr Morris, the Sena tor from Ohio, who has been uniformly regarded as an abolitionist, says, in a letter recently out vests, and on the question of slavery my me to that system than myself.' Yet Mr Tappen

Mr Speaker, I thank the House for its kind estrenuous opposition to 'that system,' and his Mexico may desarve some thrashing but no worsted, in such indulgence; I did not intend to have trespossed charitable wishes in behalf of the people of Virgouging—we may have a more troublesome of preparation half so long. But for frequent interruptions I ginia, about the dime of the Southamnton insurshould have been less excited, and therefore rection, are all to be attributed to his opposition play says, that 'This is a rascally world we last war, and is to ' slavery in the abstract !"

> with the abolitionists. He made no insinuation,' that he was an abolitionist. He asserted that the Representative from Hamilton county, pitiful hypocrisy which wouldenduce the Southem People to believe that all Van Buren demothe South, that one so destitute of all regard for the feelings of the Southern People-averflowing with envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness toward their institutions-could yet posnot witstanding, become the 'dear sir' of several others, as the chosen instrument to defend this Administration.

MAJOR DOWNING. To the Editors of the New York Ex press-the same paper my old friend

Mr. Dwight printed a spell ago. WASHINGTON, 19 Feb. 1839. Mr Editor, - A pritty kittle of fish you made in printing some parts of my last Letter-if you cont look sharp in future I'll take my 'figure head' from you & send it up to my old friend Dwight in Connectient, and ask him to print my Letters,as none are geniune unless that figure head stands at top.

There is one thing always stumps me considerable, and that is, why a Printer dont make, by his mistakes, good sense out of nonsense sometimes -but always makes nonsense out of good sense. Now if you can manage to make your tipes balance accounts with me, I wont complain. And so you think too, you could mend matters by altering my spelling a trifle-why, do you know that the dictionary way of spelling it sometimes very dangerous, specially when two words meaning very different things are spelt the same way? My keeling up' one spell, on account on't-But what does he mean by this asstence day, one dose of calomel, very minute" Now this word 'very,' like all the rest of the doctor's writing, warn't copper plate, and no one could tell that it didn't mean 'every'-and as 'minute' meant '60 times an hour'-or 'very small'-just as you to work-and in less than a half an hour concluded that was about enuf, and she would take the responsibility of stopping there till the doctor came-and well she did-tho? it was fortunate that the calomel was made in Meriden. Connecticut, and sold to the family by a Pedlar a few weeks afore, and mark'd on the lid, 'Calomel' or Patent Parpindicular Powder,' and Warranted'-(pritty much like his needles)-'not to cut in the eye.' But when the Doctor came and saw his mistake, he took care ever arter to spell 'minit' and 'minute' as they ought to be spelt, and avoided mis-

I am glad to see the folks waking up all about creation in regard to the Public Lands, for I can tell you they need all to petition for the abolition of slavery and the their e es to see that the hungry ones dont get a grab-all that is wanting is to back their watchful Trustees, and especially that everlasting-wide-awake-crittor HENRY CLAY. If the Grabs nit him I'm mistaken-but he can do no more than to give the alarm, and battle as one; but the

ning, and then the Grabs will stand no eye, can examine the map, the treaty and the Talking of "grabbing"-there is another skeme on foot that must be look'd to, or we may see when it is too late that we have ben grab'd to some purpose. I mean the movement of foreign powers along down by our Gulf of Mexico Coast. If such movements were seen along by the Hudson River, or the Delaware River. or the Kenebuck, or the Penobscot Rivers, or any of our Northern Rivers-the folks in the back country would begin to look into the matter right off; and would be asking of these foreigners-'what they were mousing about in that quarter for - and 'warn'em off.' Now, according to my notion, one send of this country is just as important as the other, & we should be as able to warn off' at one pint as at another. or we may as well knock under at once. If Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee. Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and all creation North and West dont see the importance of having their Gulf Coast kept clear of all obstructions, it aint my fault : they may clear out snaps and sawvers, and sand banks and make their Rivers as clear as whistles from all such matters, but if they dont keep up a clear outlet to Salt Water, they may find some snags outside, worse than all the rest.

This fashion of picking a quarrel, as France has with Mexico, is all very well if it goes no further, but it will take more than I see to convince me that is the only object. And then England comes along to watch France, and all that is very well, if that is the only object: but I dont like the looks on't. Folks dont come so far for nothing, and it is no trifle to bring'em both along down by our back gate. Europe has got an everlasting bach of chaps who haint got nothing else to do but to fight and grab whenever a good chance offers. They are sent mous ing about by their Governments, who haint got employment at home for'em, and wherever they find a soft spot and small power to protect it. there they fetch up and begin to pick a quarrel and then settle matters by the rule of power-

'hardest fend off.' I dont mean to say that our folks should med dle in other folks quarrels, providing their quarrels aint likely to meddle with us, but I dont like this quarrelling and squabbling so nigh our neighbourhood; and unless we show them we have the power not only to 'warn'em off,' and, if needs be, drive em off, in any case they trouble as-they will be for dipping in our dish when it

it out to grumbling ahuse Mexico, call'em 'Poor Devils,' and so

neighbour than Mexico. There is a man in a more troops in live in, and the fewer we praise in it the better. | formidable float Now I agree to that doctrine, and also say, that | - she has steam doctrine like most others, has two cends to it-for surprise half of the fewer we blame, also the better-for there is no telling how soon one rascal may be requir-

1 c wore he

Your friend. J. DOWNING, Major, Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade. N. B. The trouble down east, among the wood choppers and log rollers, don't look very smooth-but it won't amount to nothing. Macrate are the friends of slaveholders He has for John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H., shown that one who could so shamefully villify | which I suppose means KITCH the COMPANY of BANGORERS and KITCH the COMPANY of HOL TONERS-will have to cut stick afore he's done with it.-tho' as far as I can see, I don't think Gov. Fairfield need order out so many sogers in sess the confidence of Mr Van Buren, could, sich a harry,-however, my next letter will tell more about this matter. If you hear that members of his Cabinet, and be selected, of all the '2d Brigade' is ordered out, you may conclude that some rale trouble is on foot, and when that takes place it will be well for folks in the

## From the Madisonian.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Province to look out.

The territory in dispute is that Northern portion of the State which sets, wedge-like, between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Lower Canada, and comprises about six millions of acres of land, or about one third of the whole State of Maine. It is mostly wild, covered with pine forests, and is regarded as highly valnable. Its acquisition is an object to Great Britain chiefly because it intercepts the communication between Halifax and Quebec.

A glance at a good Map, and the language of the treaty, which has never been modified in the least, comparing it with the English description of Southern boundary of Canada will satisfy any person of common sense of the utter injustice of the claim of Great Britain.

That sacred treaty, of '83, which, of all oththers, should remain inviolate, defines the boundary line between the U. States and the British Empire, as follows-

'And that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the said U. S. may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall betheir boundaries, to wit-

Article 2. From the Northwest angle of No va Scotia, to wit: that angle which is formed poor old aunt Sally Dantforth came nigh by a line drawn due North, from the source of the St Croix river to the highlands, along the upty themselves into the St Lawrence, fro those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the Northwesternmest head of the Connecticut Ri-

> A portion of this very boundary was described by a royal proclamation of 1763, which laid down the Southern limits of Canada. This was confirmed by an act of parliament of 1774, & corresponds with the Northern line of Maine, as defined in the treaty of 1778. It is as follows:

Bounded on the South by a line from the bay of Cheleur [see this on the map] along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty | Embracing Cakes themselves into the St Lawrence from those which fall into the sea (the precise language of the treaty) to a point in forty five degrees of Northern latitude, and the Eastern bank of Connecticut river.'

The line of the Northern coast of the bay of Chalant, axtended West, runs along the bound aries claimed by the United States, and 'along the highland swhich divide the rivers,' &co The boundaries : are too clear for cavil.

The boundary claimed by the United States was fixed by that sacred treaty which terminated the long agony of Revolutionary war, and from 1783 to 1814, the United States exercised exclusive and acknowledged jurisdiction over the territory, the perfect and settled right to which Great Britain voluntarily confessed in every official paper, which mentioned the subject afterwards, for any purpose whatever. The claim of Great Britain to this territory, was set up after 1814, and was, perhaps, suggested by the embarrassment which such a salient angle of the United States threw in the way of her communications between Halifax and Quebec .-The claim however, has not the shadow of People must stand by him and take war- foundation in justice. Nobody, with half an recognition of the boundaries by the English for 30 years, (from '83 to 1814) without seeing as clearly as the sun at noon day, that Great Britain has no more right to the territory thus placed in dispute,' than she has to the heart of Pennsylvania or Kentucky. The two governments. however, have thought proper to enter into friendly negotiations to determine the justice of the respective claims. In 1817, it was referred by both powers to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. Maine would not assent to his decision, which made St. Johns' river the boundary line, and the Senate refused to ratify the treaty. Commissioners of survey were appointed, but terminated in making each party more pertinacious. The President, in his last annual message to Congress, speaks of another offer on the part of our Government ' to negotiate a Convention for the appointment of a joint commission of survey or exploration,' which he was assured would be 'met by her Majesty's Government in a conciliatory and friendly spirit;' and that instructions to enable the British Minister here to conclude such an arrangement would be transmitted to him without needless delay.' Of this nothing since has been heard that we are aware

> It is said the Executive of New Brunswick. under the instructions of the home government, the Fall. The pi has uniformly, since the question has been under pose of them at. negotiation, insisted on the exercise of jurisdiction over the Territory watered by the Aroostook, as well as that north of the St. John's, on the ground of having had sactual possession & jurisdiction from the beginning. This claim has been remitted. It is hop denied by the American negotiators, and Mr Clay gainst any exercise of jurisdiction by the British N. C. final settlement of the question. There seems also to have been some sort of an understanding admitted by our Secretaries of State, that both parties should abstain from all acts of exclusive inrisdiction. Mr Forsyth, in a letter to Mr Stevenson in July, 1837, speaks of 'the understanding which exists between the parties, that until the settlement of the question of right, there shall be no extension of jurisdiction on either side Carolina Book Store, within the disputed limits."

We cannot believe that England has directed her New Branswick governor to occupy this territory, and exercise exclusive jurisdiction over it. as he states. But, if that Governor has blustered up on his own responsibility, we shall expect suits'em-and if we grumble at it, we may take to see him rebuked, and we shall esteem the treatment of the Maine agent receivers at his It is quite the tashion of late for most folks to hands as a matter of considerable consequence. A war with England would be the direst caforth, and under this fashion, France comes and lamity that could befal the human race. With diate payment, as bangs away at'em and some folks say, 'that's an exhausted Treasury, broken down Navy, 25th of March, will right, 'thit him agin'-he desarves it all,' scattered and small army, undisciplined militia is opposed to modern abolition, and I suppose his But dont let us have dust thrown in our eyes - and dismantled fortifications, we should be sadly

be aware of the Navy, perhaps, enaracter they have

Admini MILL be si V V late Mrs. of Salisbury, on PERSONAL consisting to part

Househol

Farming

Bacon, Fodde

HOGS. A.

ONE B A QUANTIT

And the gra with various other mention.

Terms and condition the day of sale.

Feb 23, 1839 - 3 m

I will here 16

for the remainder

SALISBURY

One door North

F. R. RO Choice suppl AS OPENED

CONFEC ons, Cordial

He has also best ALB

NEW-AR He is prepared at all with COFFEE, a PERS. He prum tion shall be reade order strictly preserve Salisbury, Feb 23,

AT KELVIN

S limited to 20 The terms are, fo y \$80 per session. tuition, &c. except tion for Day Scholars

Use of Piano, Drawing and P The course of ranches usually to The object in limit

cannot be so well affor The present session April, and the next w June and close on th making the vacations and November.

to give that particular

March 1, 1839-3 Morus

CONSIDERA C. about the last o considerations, I taken by his native the same as in Balu be forwarded to pure engage, may do so at

FRESH su A 1838, from 1 Philadelphia, and J. cut. Just received, Also a lot of Grass

Raliegh, Feb. 4.

L.L. persons 1 A BEEF, &c., 3

March 1st, 1839