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### GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA.

Three hundred British and Native Troops killed and wounded—and reported loss of Thirty Thousand Sikhs at Moodkee and Ferozshah.

Our advices from Bombay, since the sailing of the steamship Cambria, came down to January 17, and furnish accounts of one of the greatest battles ever fought by the British in our Indian Empire, in which we have sustained the known loss of 3,000 of our brave soldiers, including the gallant Sale, Sir J. M'Kaskill, and Major Broadfoot. When these accounts left the scene of action for Bombay, for transmission to England, there were several regiments from which returns had not been received, so that a further loss may be calculated upon.

An Extraordinary Gazette gives the official account of all the military operations in this great struggle. The result, we are proud to say, is as glorious and decisive a victory as ever crowned the British arms, and equalled only by the field of Waterloo. Previous to laying before our readers copies of the more important despatches, we prefix the following brief outline: On the 12th, 13th, and 14th of Dec., the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, with, at the best estimate, 80,000 men (of whom 20,000 were cavalry), and about 150 cannon of the largest calibre movable in the field, and equally finished—an artillery immeasurably more powerful than was ever brought into the field by Wellington or Napoleon. It is only in morals that the Sikhs are ranked as barbarous. They are a race as vigorous in body, as acute in intellect, and as skilful in all the arts of war, of which war is the chief, as the generality of Europeans.

The place at which this formidable host passed the river, may be about 40 or 50 miles from Lahore, the capital of Punjab, and within a much less distance of Ferozshah, the most advanced of the British posts. Ferozshah is about 15 or 20 miles from the point at which the Sikhs crossed the river, if it is so much. The Sikhs having established themselves and organized their force on the British side of the river, and made some slight demonstrations of attacking Ferozshah in the interval between the 15th and 18th; but upon the last named day broke up, and taking the direct road to Delhi, proceeded in a southerly direction, as if they would mask Ferozshah, leaving it on their right. In this direction, a division of 30,000 of the invaders had proceeded about 25 miles to a place called Moodkee, when, on the evening of the 18th, they were met by a party of the British army, commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Governor General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who as second in command, took the field in person.

A fierce conflict ensued, in which the Sikhs set the artillery attached to their division, in number 17 guns. It was in this stage of the battle that Sir Robert Sale and Gen. M'Kaskill fell. The contest proceeded languidly through the 19th and 20th, the armies on both sides being occupied with the burial of their dead, and the organization of their respective armies. During these two days, the British commander issued orders for reinforcements; but the invaders being fallen back upon their main body, probably 20,000 or 40,000, presented a prodigiously augmented force, when the shock of battle was renewed on the 21st, at a place called Ferozshah, about twelve miles in retreat from Moodkee. At Ferozshah, the invaders had prepared a strongly entrenched camp, which they had prepared to defend with 100 pieces of Sir field artillery and 5,000 men.

Imagination can scarcely depict the fury and obstinacy of the two day's fight that must have preceded the capture of the invaders' camp with all its material and artillery, and the dispersion of the invading army on the 22nd of December. The most fortunate escaped to islands in the Sutlej, or perhaps to the Panjval bank, but the greater part were scattered in broken parties through the British territories. Their loss is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000, in killed and wounded, the loss in killed and wounded, it is to be feared, falls little short of 3,300, including 50 European officers.

### DARING ROBBERY.

On Sunday night last, while the clerks were at Church, the Store of Messrs. R. C. Carson, & Co. was entered and money to the amount of \$80 taken therefrom. The robber entered the Store by crawling under the Counting room, the side of which was not underpinned, and reaching the foundation and part of the height of the place in the Counting room, so that a sufficiently large way was made to admit a person. After entering this attempt was made to open the draw of the desk in which was deposited most of the money, but not succeeding, the robber went into the Store and took two trunks with which he cut away the wood into which the bolt of the lock shot, and by this means got the draw open, and took out the pocket book containing the money. He also robbed the money draw, of what money it contained, except a ragged one dollar Virginia bill. The whole plan seemed to be well laid, and showed that he had made himself well acquainted with the Store, and although a new hand, there at the business, for the whole was accomplished from the time that the clerks went to church until their return, which was about half of hours. Suspicion has rested upon a young man by the name of Jeremiah Rainey, and part of the money which he paid to a gentleman in the Store has been sworn to by one of the clerks, and a State's warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

He was pursued to Yorkville, S. C., and apprehended, and while the necessary papers were being made out, he made his escape from those in charge of him.—Charlotte Journal.

Remarkable Escape.—The Hartford Courant notices a remarkable instance of presence of mind in a lady, and of narrow escape thereby from death. While she was crossing the railroad track near Asylum street, the train from Newfield came upon her almost unnoticed, and in her fright she stumbled and fell, but she immediately arranged herself between the rails, with her face and person close to the ground, and the whole train thus passed over her without causing the least injury—except a horrible

The Power of a Mosquito.—The Pittsburg Commercial Journal says that mosquitoes are very small insects, but one has been known to sting a man weighing two hundred pounds, and keep him moving a whole night at that.

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,  
Editors & Proprietors.

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Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,  
NUMBER 50, OF VOLUME II.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1846.

From the S. C. Temperance Advocate.

Mr. Editor.—Many are the trials of Editors, they possess one enviable privilege. They have the rare prerogative of presenting their thoughts weekly, and sometimes daily, before the people. Other men may have a thousand useful thoughts that are born and die within their own breasts. But a man of sense and benevolence who wields a press, has at his command a powerful engine of public good. His meditations, his acquisitions, if he has valuable ones, are not obliged to rest unused. He directly begins to put them into shape worthy of the public eye and in so doing whets his own mind, digests its stored materials, and polishes his style; and thus is "doubly blest," both in communicating and igniting moral and intellectual nourishment. I congratulate you on the flattering fact, that you are daily preparing a sheet which is to meet, every week, the eyes of several thousands of your fellow-citizens, to be read by their families and to exert, who knows what influence? on the characters of those families. A paper which has obtained extensive currency, for that very reason, becomes an object worthy of public interest and regard to thinking and patriotic men. It is a distressing truth or falsehood, virtue or vice, poison or wholesome aliment to the common mind. It is one of the mischiefs of the violent party spirit which rages through our land, that the press, that mighty engine of power, is made to pander to its appetite. Party spirit is a hot-bed, which generates and shoots up party papers as a dung-heap sends forth the loathsome James-town weed, and they in their turn, rot and give back their putrescence to increase the rankness of the mass that sustains them—at once the offspring and the parent of corruption. I am not speaking now of those papers which, though they have taken sides in the great political questions which agitate our country, are conducted with dignity and moderation. It is to be expected that men should have decided opinions and strong feelings on such important and exciting topics. But this is no justification for making our popular prints weekly or daily vehicles for stirring up the people with malice and hatred against one another—imaligning the motives and blackening the characters of our public men—so that at length each party is so thoroughly envenomed as to believe that its antagonist has not a particle of honesty or patriotism left in it. What a mournful commentary on these remarks is afforded by the late desperate and atrocious rencounter in the very capital of Virginia! Here were two men of the first respectability, in one of the foremost States of this Union, yet, in consequence of the long exasperation kept up by conducting two great party papers—at length, driven to settle their disputes by a combat almost unparalleled for its ferocity in the wildest regions of our wide-spread country.—But I must stop this strain—I had no idea when I sat down, of falling into this channel. My only object was to congratulate you on your neutral position, and the happy necessity laid upon you by the nature of publication to avoid this dangerous ground, on which even the calmest temper and the most dangerous spirits are so apt to slide—your good destiny it is, to labour to make men sober—sober in their refreshments, and (as a very closely linked consequence) sober in their opinions. Sober in their passions, sober in their principles, sober in their schemes. I say "as a closely-linked consequence;" for on account of the nice and subtle connexion between our corporeal and mental systems, let a man's animal system be heated by liquor, and, as an almost necessary consequence, his opinions will be more extravagant, his passions more excitable, his principles more at the mercy of these accidental emotions, and his schemes!—Oh, sir, who can tell how many foolish, ruinous bargains have been made after dinner! If men will drink, let them at least do all their business before wine.

But, sir, I am swelling into an article which I only intended as the preface to an article, which I lately met with in an excellent little tract by the celebrated Dr. Channing, of Boston. This tract is entitled "Self-Culture," and is published in the form of a neat little volume, which I picked up the other day on a friend's centrepiece. The whole tract, with the exception of one short passage, to which a Southern man might object, I consider replete with most valuable matter, adapted to the instruction of all, both educated and uneducated. It was delivered as a Lecture for the benefit of those who get their living by manual labour, and yet is so profound and philosophical in its views, as well as abounding in common sense and noble feeling, that no one, I will venture to say, can read it without benefit.—Its perusal would hardly occupy more than an hour, and I think you could not do better, Mr. Editor, than print it in detached parts, as you find room, which I think you will be prompted to do upon reading it. I give the present morceau as a specimen, it being more immediately relative to the design of your paper.

PHOREO.

"I proceed to another important means of Self-culture, and this is the control of the animal appetites. To raise the moral and intellectual nature, we must put down the animal. Sensuality is the abyss in which very many souls are plunged and lost. Among the most prosperous classes, what a vast amount of intellectual life is drowned in luxurious excesses. It is one great curse of wealth, that it is used to pamper the senses; and among the proper classes, though luxury is wanting, yet a gross feeding often prevails, under which the spirit is whelmed. It is a sad sight to walk through our streets, and to see how many countenances bear marks of a lethargy and a brutal coarseness, induced by unrestrained indulgence. Whoever would cultivate the soul, must restrain the appetites. I am not an advocate for the doctrine, that animal food was not meant for man; but this is used among us to excess, that as a people, we should gain much in cheerfulness, activity, and buoyancy of mind, by less gross and stimulating food, I am strongly inclined to believe. Above all, let me urge on those, who would bring out and elevate their higher nature, to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors.—This bad habit is distinguished from all others by the ravages it makes on the reason, the intellect; and this effect is produced to a mournful extent, even when drunkenness is escaped. Not a few men, called temperate, and who have learned on abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, that for years their minds had been clouded, impaired by moderate drinking, without their suspecting the injury. Multitudes in this city are bereft of half their intellectual energy, by a degree of indulgence which passes for innocent. Of all the foes of the working class, this is the deadliest. Nothing has done more to keep down this class, to destroy their self respect, to rob them of their just influence in the community, to render profitless the means of improvement within their reach than the use of ardent spirits as a drink. They are called on to withstand this practice, as they regard their honor, and would take their just place in society. They are under solemn obligations to every effort for its suppression. They ought to regard as their enemies, (though unintentionally such,) as the enemies of their rights, dignity, and influence, the men who desire to flood city and country with distilled poison. I lately visited a flourishing village, and on expressing to one of the respected inhabitants the pleasure I felt in witnessing so many signs of progress, he replied, the one of the causes of the prosperity I witnessed was the disuse of ardent spirits by the people. And this reformation we may be assured wrought something higher than outward prosperity. In almost every family so improved we cannot doubt that the capacities of the parent for intellectual and moral improvement were enlarged, and the means of education made more effectual to the child. I call on working men to take hold of the cause of temperance as peculiarly their cause. These remarks are the more needed, in consequence of the efforts made far and wide, to annul at the present moment a recent law for the suppression of the sale of ardent spirits in such quantities as favor intemperance. I know, that there are intelligent and good men, who believe, that, in enacting this law, government transcended its limits, left its true path, and established a precedent for the legislative interference with all our pursuits and pleasures. No one here looks more jealously on government than myself. But I maintain, that this is a case which stands by itself, which can be confounded with no other, and on which government from its very nature and end is peculiarly bound to act. Let it never be forgotten, that the great end of government, its highest function is, not to make roads, grant charters, originate improvements, but to prevent or repress crimes against individual rights and social order. For this end it ordains a penal code, erects prisons, and inflicts fearful punishments. Now if it be true, that a vast proportion of the crimes, which government is instituted to prevent and repress, have their origin in the use of ardent spirits; if our poor-houses, work-houses, jails, and penitentiaries are tenanted in a great degree by those, whose first and chief impulse to crime came from the distillery and dram-shop; if murder and theft, the most fearful outrages on property and life, are most frequently the issues and consummation of intemperance, is not government bound to restrain by legislation, the vending of the stimulus to those terrible social wrongs? Is government never to act as a parent, never to remove the causes or occasions of wrong doing? Has it but one instrument for repressing crime, namely, public, infamous punishment, an evil only inferior to crime? Is government a usurper, does it wander beyond its sphere, by imposing restraints on an article, which does no imaginable good, which can plead no benefit conferred on body or mind, which unfits the citizen for the discharge of his duty to his country, and which, above all, stirs up men to the perpetration of most of the crimes, from which it is the highest and most solemn office of government to protect society?"

One of the meanest and most contemptible acts on earth is to slander an unprotected and friendless woman. Yes, but there is one thing far meaner. It is for a woman sheltered by the immunities of her sex to outrage the feelings of a high minded man.

### SCENES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SENATE.

The National Intelligencer of the 2nd inst., says: A debate of unusual interest sprang up in the Senate yesterday somewhat unexpectedly. Mr. Ashley, of Arkansas, had the floor on the Oregon subject, and was expected to proceed at one o'clock. At a quarter before one Mr. Speight intimated that a Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) would be glad of a few minutes to make an explanation before the regular debate proceeded. Thereupon the order of the day was called for, and Mr. Benton rose. A very thrilling scene ensued—a scene not more thrilling than it was important in its bearing on the great question of peace or war. Mr. Benton's observations, as well as those which followed them, will be found reported in their proper place in another part of our paper.

It will be recollected that in the debate on Monday Mr. Webster suggested that the United States, had acknowledged the fact that the forty-ninth parallel of latitude had been established by the treaty of Utrecht as a boundary, at least on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Cass, on Tuesday, argued, on the contrary, that no line had ever been determined under the treaty of Utrecht, and was understood to say that, if it could be established that such line of demarcation between the English and French colonies had been determined under the treaty of Utrecht, he would never say another word in favor of 51 deg. 40 min. The honorable Senator from Missouri yesterday took up this gage, and with vast success, the public will judge from a perusal of the speech itself. Its effect upon those who heard it was deep and striking.

Mr. Hannegan, on behalf of Mr. Cass, (who was absent,) made a very animated impromptu reply, which also will be found in its proper place. But the position in which the distinguished and worthy Senator from Michigan stands will undoubtedly lead him to attempt an extrication as well for himself as for the fifty-four forty party, which, according to Mr. Benton, is becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less."

### THE OREGON QUESTION.

The special order of the day having been announced, and

Mr. ASHLEY being entitled to the floor—

Mr. SPEIGHT requested Mr. A. to waive his right to the floor for a few moments, to enable a Senator to make an explanation.

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

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

Mr. B. then made a statement introductory to the proofs which he meant to introduce, and showing how the treaty of Utrecht had become applicable to this question of boundary between the United States and Great Britain. It grew out

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

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

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

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

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

judgment to determine the proper mode of making them."

Mr. B. remarked upon the last part of this extract. The fact of the commissioners having acted was assumed, and the precise terms of their agreement, and construction of those terms, was not known; and Mr. Monroe was directed to examine the proceedings of the commissioners in London—to ascertain the precise terms—and to act according to the result. Mr. Monroe did so, and found the least difficulty on either branch of his duty. The justification for the ratification of the boundary clause, which had been admitted without a word, did the other branch of the duty, and counter the least difficulty. The treaty carried all through. But Mr. Monroe speak for himself. In his letter to Mr. Madison, of September 8, 1804, he says:

"We then proceeded to examine the 'proceedings respecting the boundaries in 1803,' which the ratification by the President had 'made of them.' On that subject, also, I omitted which the documents in my possession enabled me to say; in aid of which I had, I think, advisable, a few days afterwards, to send to Mr. Madison a note explanatory of the proceedings which induced the President and Secretary to ratify the fifth article. As it had become by that circumstance a very delicate one, and as it was intricate, I thought it improper to let the public know which I had given rest on the part of a single individual. By communicating, it might be better understood, Mr. Harrowby, and by the Cabinet, to which I will doubtless submit it."

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

"Paper respecting the boundary of the United States, delivered to Lord Harrowby, Secretary of State, 5, 1804."

"By the tenth article of the treaty of 1783, it is agreed 'France shall restore to Great Britain the bay and straits of Hudson, and all other bays, straits, seas, senes, rivers, places situate in the said bay and straits, belonging thereto, &c. It is also agreed, that the commissaries shall be forthwith appointed by each Power to determine, within a year, the limits between the said bay of Hudson and the places appertaining to the French; and to describe and settle, in like manner, the boundaries between the other British and French colonies in those parts."

"Commissaries were accordingly appointed by each Power, who executed the stipulations of the treaty in establishing the boundaries between the United States and the British territory of Canada and Louisiana by a line running in the Atlantic, at a cape or promontory in 58° 30' north latitude; thence, southwardly, to the Lake Mistatin; thence, southwest, to the latitude of 49° north latitude, and along that line indefinitely."

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

"By Mitchell's map, by which the treaty of 1783 was formed, it was evident that the western point of the Lake of the Woods was at least as high north as the latitude of 49 degrees. By the observations of Mr. Thompson, an officer of the Northwest Company, it appeared to be in latitude 49° 37'. By joining the western boundary of Canada to its eastern in the Lake of the Woods, and then there, it follows that it was the intention of the Ministers who negotiated the treaty, and of their respective Governments, that the United States should possess a territory lying between the Lake and the Mississippi, south of the parallel of the 49th degree north latitude. This is confirmed by courses which are afterwards pursued in the treaty, since they are precisely those which had been established between Great Britain and France in former treaties. By the due west from the northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi,

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