A. A. BROWN, Editor.
Office on Front St., next South of the Bank of Cape Fear

The price of this paper, is three dollars per annum payable in advance. If not paid within one month after subscribing, or after the beginning of a new subscription year, three dollars and fifty cents will be charged, and if not paid until the year expires, four dollars will be

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless the Editor may think proper to do so. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at one dollar per square of 14 lines, or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent, will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 pr ct. higher, Letters to the Editor, on business connected with is paper, must be post-paid.

## ' Young Ladies' Seminary.

RS. MAXWELL begs leave to announce her intention of opening a school for young ladies in Wilmington, N. C. on the 19th of September next. Mrs. M. has had many years' experience as a teacher, and will held herself responsible for the faithful discharge of the various duties of the Institution, the plan of which will embrace all the branches that constitute a refined

Among her numerous references Mrs. M. deems it suf ficient to mention the following: Rt. Rev. Dr. McCosk-ry, Bishop of Michigan; Rev. Dr. Johns, Baltimore; James Buchanan, Esq., British Consul, N. York; Hon. John Teliaferro, King George county, Va.; Col. Tho-mas McKeuny, Philadelphia, and Rev. R. B. Drane, Wil-Aug. 17, 1842.

MISS HORT would announce to the inhabitants Wilmington, that it is her intention to open a SCHOOL

for young ladies on the 1st of October. In addition to an extended course of English instruction, Miss H. will teach French and other languages, Drawing and Music. Particular attention paid to Arithmetic, and the Calisthenic exercises taught during the cold weather. August 24th, 1842.

## MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Wilmington and its vicinity Piano, Guitar, and in Singing.

at the house usually occupied by Mr. Barry at present but at her residence in Market Street after the 10th of Instructions on the ORGAN, by the Quarter or single

lesson as required. Mrs. C. purposes resuming the Juvenile Singing Class on the second Saturday afternoon in October. August 31, 1842.

## SCHOOL.

Mrs. YONGE will open a SCHOOL for children on the 1st October, in the room situated between Dr. Wright's and Mr. Shuter's residence, which has just been prepared for the purpose. August 17.

# Boys' School.

HE subscriber would respectfully give notice to parents and others interested, that he intends opening a SCHOOL for BOYS on the first of October on earlier. W. W. EELLS. August 10, 1842.

# SCHOOL.

THE subscriber purposes opening a school for boys in Wilmington early is October. All the branchof an English education will be taught, together with the Latin and Greek longuages JOHN B. BROWN, Jr.

Stores to Rent.

THE four brick fire proof STORES, on Market street, and the wharf, at present occupied by C. W. Bradley, C. B. Miller, S. Hawley, and Hathaway & Pockham. Enquire of J. A. BRADLEY:

August 10.

FOR RENT. THE new brick HOUSE and STORE be eath on the North West corner of Market and Second street, now occupied by Mr. H. Brockett as a boarding house, and Messrs. J. & J. Dawson as a dry goods' store.

Possession given on Oct. 1st. A. P. REPITON. Aug. 10. 169-if.

TO RENT.

THE large double STORE under the CAROLINA HOTEL. May be occupied on or before the 1st of October next, and will be fitted up in any style required. This will be a very desirable situation for a Fancy business, Dry Goods, Tailoring, or Hat, Shoe and Clothing establishment; apply to,

J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

August 10th, 1842.

# Stores to Rent.

THE two handsome Stores in the basement of Masonic Hall, will be ready for occupants on or before the 1st of Oct. next, and will be fitted up and shelved to suit the taste of persons disposed to rent. -AI.SO-

The Splendid Hall, in second story of same building, 50 feet by 30 in the clear, with an Orchestra, or Gallery on one side, now being fitted up for Public Exaistrious, Assemblies, Lecturing, or other purposes, to be finished by the 1st of October, will be rented to applicants for such season as may suit their convenience.

Apply to, I. NORTHROP, or P. W. FANNING. August 10th, 1842.

# Real Estate at Auction.

ON the 12th day of September next I will offer at Auction that new BRICK BUILDING on the North side of Market street at present occu-pied by Jacob Myers, to whom it is rented for the ensuing year. I will be sold subject to the rent. The term will be very accommodating, and made known at sale.

W. A. WILLIAMS.

PUBLISHED BVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A. A. BROWN, Editor.

Office on Front St., next South of the Bank of Cape Fear.

August 10.

WANTED to purchase a first rate COOK. For such a woman a liberal price will be paid in cash.

Enquiry may be made of the Editor of the Chronicle,

August 10.

#### To Rent.

THE BRICK BUILDING and WHARF on the North side of Dock street. Possession given the 1st of October. For terms apply to HENRIETTA URQUHART.

Houses and Lots, Commercial Hotel. Ware-house and Wharves for rent.

That comfortable brick DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Fourth street, North East of the Theatre, of present occupied by A. B. Rothwell. That comfortable and pleasant frame DWELLING HOUSE on North ble at d pleasant frame DWELLING HOUSE on North side of Market street, opposite to the Episcopal Church, with a spacious lot, having an excellent Spring of Water upon it, at present occupied by Jers: Lippitt. I hat large building at the corner of Dock and Front streets (exclusive of office at present occupied by Dr. Berry,) known as the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, at present occupied by S. C. Beach, That large and convenient WARE-HOUSE in Ewing's Alley, immediately in rear of Brigg's Refectory. The WHARF just above Mr. Cassidy's Ship Yard; and a WHARF on West side of the river, near Law & Savage's Steam Mill. Possession give river, near Law & Savage's Steam Mill. Possession given from the 1st to the 15th of October. In all cases bond with unexceptionable security will be required be-

L. H. MARSTELLER, Agent.

### TO RENT.

THE Dwelling House at present occupied by Mr. J. H. Rothwell, on Second street. Posses sion given on the 1st October.

WM. DISTRAC. Aug. 24. 171-If.

Valuable Real Estate For Rent.

ILL beyented at ablic Action on Monday the 13th September ne 1 at 11 A. M., in front of the Court Honse, for 12 montas com 1st October next, the ewing property That large and pleasantly situated Dwelling House, formerly occupied by A. Lasarus. tached formerly occupied b. do.

The three story Brick Store with wharf attached, now occupied by Russ & Holmes, s mated on the North West comer of Market street.

The Western part of Lot No. 201 B. Surry street to the river.

The Western Bart of Lot No. 161, 8, Surry street to the river-Lot No. 23, A. from Front street to New street, Water Lots 16, 18, 10, North of the Rail R. Lots 201 and 161, are improved, with good Wherves W. MORDESAL, Cue dian.

# JOHN HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT. OFFICE FOOT OF MULBERRY STREET.

Offers for sale:

1000 Bushels North West Corn, at 65 cents, in lots.
2500 lbs, handsome North Carolina Hams. 2500 do. do. do. do. side 10 bbls. Wayne county Mess Pork. 10 do. do. do. Lard. 5 kegs, do. do. do. 10 do. do.

Also for sale on the wharf. 100,000 ft. river flooring boards, an A. I article. 30,000 ft. wide boards. 80,000 contract shingles

300,000 common do. One raft of handsome shipping timber, 45 feet long, in Having the finest wharf in Wilmington, I am prepared

NAVAL STORES,

for export, and will make liberal advances on consignments to my friends at the North. Prompt attention will be paid to securing freights for vessels. I can also sup-ply orders for any description of TIMBER & LUMBER, sawed at River Mills at the shortest notice. 170-tf. August 17.

State of North Carolina. COUNTY OF DUPLIN.

Petition for Dower.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions. July Term, 1842. Ann McGee,

William McGee, and others, Heirs at Law of Thos. McGee.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William McGee, one of the Defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is considered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Chronicle, that unless said William McGee, appear at the the next term of this Court, to be held at Kenansville, on the third Monday in October next, and plead to, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, the same

will be heard ex parte or taken pro confesso as to him.
Witness James Dickson, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, at office, this the 29th day of August, A. D. 1842.

172-61.

JAMES DICKSON, Clerk.

# NOTHICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public of Wilmington, that he has lately come from Phila delphia with the intention of commencing the Tailoring Business

here, and has rented the store now building, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to start the 1st of October, and will be happy to attend to all orders in his line. He will turn out work in the neatest and mos

fashionable manner, at moderate prices.

CHARLES BARR. N. B .- He is at present at Jones' Hotel. Aug. 24th, 1842.

# JUST RECEIVED.

BBLS, fresh Flour. 20 do. city Prime Pork. 10 do. do. Me s Beef. 30 kegs cut Nails, assorted. For salescheap by August 24, 1842, L. S. YORKE & Co.

Just received per schr. Convert, ON CONSIGNMENT.

50 HHDS, prime Molasses, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, 30,000 feet White Pine Lumber, 12 barrels SOFT SOAP, &c.,
For sale by, KEITH, RUSSELL, & Co. From the New York Courier. A TREATY.

To settle and define the Boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African Slave Trade, and for the giving up

in the Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, not withstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose: and whereas, it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties, that avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensation, is are deemed just and reasonables And whereas, by the Treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor, viz: Art. 10. Whereas, traffic in Slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice: And whereas, both His Majesty and the U. S. are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object:"
And whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two Governments, and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still proscented and carried on: And whereas, the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United King-dom of Great Britain and Ireland, are determined that so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished: And whereas, it is found expedient for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinaf-ter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up: The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, having resolved to treat on these several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries to negociate and conclude a Treaty, that is to say, the President of the United States has, on his part, furnished with full powers, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed the Right Honorable Alexanders Lord Ashburton, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the United States: who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed

ARTICLE I. It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as fellows:

the following Articles:

Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th article in the Treaty of 1794, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence, North, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fif h article of the Treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence, up the middle of the main channel of said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis, and of the Lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook: thence, Southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the North West branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, un a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point or summit or crest of the highlands that divide these rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, to a point 7 miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence, in a straight line in a course about South eight degrees west to the point where the parrallel of latitude of 46 deg. 25 min. north intersects the South West branch of the St. John; thence, Southerly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metiarmette portage; thence, down the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the Head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude. and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual vision between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection, West along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois, St. Lawrence River.

# ARTICLE II.

It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrik channel, near Muddy lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island, thence, up the east Neebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence, west of Jona's Is-

missioners, through the river St. Mary and lake two Commissioners shall be appointed, one by Superior, to a point north of lie Royal in said the President of the United States by and with lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of life Chapeau, which last-mentioned island lies near the north-eastern point of He Royal, where the line marked by the commissioners terminate; and from the last mentioned point, southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between lie. Royal and the north-western main laind, to the Royal and the north-western main laind, to the mouth of Pinson river and at the said rates to an appear works the dividing line above said River St. John; and shall trace on nonzer works the dividing line above said River St. African Slave Trade, and for the giving up of Criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases.

Royal and the northwestern main laind, to the mouth of Pigeon river, and at the said river, to and through the north and south Fowl Lakes, to Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to Lake Saisaquinaga, durable monuments upon the land, the line destination is not with himself. the water communication to Lake Saisaquinaga, durable monuments upon the land, the line des-and through that Lake; thence, to and through cribed in the first article of this treaty; and the Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the smaller lakes, straits, or streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point line of boundary, and shall accompany said rein Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere port or declaration with maps certified by them Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most north western point of the Lake of the Woods,—thence along the said line to the said most north western point, being in lattitude 49° 23' 55' north, and in longitude 95° 14' 38' west from the Observatory, at Greenwich; thence according to existing treaties, due south to its in-tersection with the 40th parrallel of north latitude. and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains, It being understood, that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ARTICLE III. In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the Counries watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Providence of New Brunswick, it is agreed hat, where, by the provisions of the present Deaw, the River St. John is declared to be the line boundary, the navigation of said River shall be ree and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufacured or grown on any of those parts of the state of Maine watered by the River St. John, or by ts tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free acbutaries, having their source within the state of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said river either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance: that when within the Province of N. Brunsthe terms of this freaty, which the Governments, respectively of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river. when both banks thereof shall belong to the same British Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions party.

ARTICLE IV. All grants of land heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants to the same extent as if such territory had by this shall be found, within the territories of the other; treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of such treaty, shall, in like man-ner, be deemed valid, and be confirmed and qui-eted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land, se described as best to include the improvements made there-on; and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has negetofore been in dispute between

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

ARTICLE VI.

land, into St. Mary's River; to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said Island to the U. States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the com-

Cyprus Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective Governments a joint report of declaration, under their hands, and seals, designating such

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

#### ARTICLE VIII.

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

Whereas, notwithstanding, all efforts which may be made on the Coast of Africa for suppresssaid river St. John, and to and around the Falls of ing the Slave Trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisen by the fradulent use of flags, and other means, wick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it. were the produce of said Province: that, in like manner, the inhabitants of the Territory of the Upper St. John determined by this treaty to belong to her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and African negroes, the parties to this Treaty agree through the river for their produce, in those parts that they will unite in all becoming representa-where the said river runs wholly through the state of Maine; provided always, that this agree- within whose dominions such markets are allowment shall give no right to either party to inter-fere with any regulations not inconsistent with Powers the propriety and duty of closing such

ARTICLE X.

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

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

ARTICLE XII.

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

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipoentiaries have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

bundred and forty-two. ASHBURTON, [SEAL.]

DANIEL WEBSTER, SEAL.

The correspondence is interesting, and most ably conducted.

The first letter of Lord Ashburton is upon the subject of the N. E. Boundary. He professes a deep interest in the welfare of this country, and an earnest desire to preserve peace between the two nations. In proof of which he refers to the fact that he had sought strenuously to prevent the last war between England and the United States, It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for and that he has since anxiously watched, whate-

have suggested peaceful retirement.

Mr. Webster replies, acknowledging the frily feelings of his Lordship, stating that the sident was aware of all his efforts in favo peace, and invites his lordship to begin the two which his Lordship replies, waiving all all tages which might be derived from declining make the first move, and openly and frankly ting his case, drives at once, in stedius resendenvors to avoid the discussion of the

Mr. Webster replies, but goes fully into matter which his Lordship had desired to are the arguments used by Mr. Webster are hower familiar to all who have paid any attention to

This matter of the Boundary is fully disent of several long and able documents from Maine and Massachusetts Communicationers follow the substance of which we cannot undertake state. Lord Ashburton eviness an intimate the edge of the subject, and handles it ably. I result is, a proposition by Mr. Webster, while nearly that finally agreed to.

Then comes the subject of the African Slave Trade, which is disposed of without difficulty, in the manner the treaty shows. There is some correspondence with Commander Paine and other naval officers, who have been stationed on the African Coast, &c. &c., not now of such interest that we have butthened our memory with it.

The Crcole case is presented in strong terms by Mr. Webster in a letter, (which when published will bring all the anti-slavery people about his ears.) to which Lord Ashburton replies, that, as the news of the matter of the Creole had reached England but shortly before his departure, and as it had not, previous to that time, buen presented to the notice of the British Government, by Mr. Everett, he was not empowered to treat up on the subject.

He states, however, that the laws of Great Bris

the states, however, that the laws of Great Britain recognize as free, every slave who sets his foot upon British soil, as much as do the laws of Massachusetts, recognize as free every foreign slave when he lands in Boston; and that they cannot be altered. But he promises that directions shall be given to the Governors and other officers of the English W. I. Islands, to do not him in this respect, when it can be recognized. thing in this respect, when it can be properly avoided, that may tend to the disturbance of "good neighborhoof" between them and the U.

States. The matter of the right of search and impress-

The matter of the right of search and impressment, is also proposed by Mr. Webster. To
this also his Lordship, replies, that he has not suthority to make any stipulations upon that subject. That the peculiar necessities of England
in regard to this matter, growing out of her auritime situation—the immense emigration of her
people to this country—and the fact that every
native of Great Britain, always and perpetually
owes to her the duty of serving her in war—together with the similarity of appearance and identity of language of the people of the two countries, creates a necessity, which forbids extentries, creates a necessity, which forbids entering into any treaty upon the subject-at least at

The case of the Caroline is then presented by Mr. Webster, and the whole matter, with its awful details, are stated in the well and foreible written letter of Mr. Webster to Mr. Pox, in the Spring of 1844, which is copied and referred to, To this Lord Ashburton replies with much in-

genuity, stating, that, inasmuch as the sul

on this side made no attempt to restrain, or did on this side made no aftempt to restrain, or did restrain or molest, the people on Navy Island who were firing upon the inhabitants on the Ca-nada shore, and as the Caroline was in the em-ploy of these people, the British authorities were compelled by the necessity of self-defence to in-vade our territory for the purpose of destraying her. That had the case been reversed, we would her. That had the case been reversed, we would not have heritated to pursue the same course.—
He regrets that the matter was not urged, and redress sought, at an earlier period, and soon after the event took place. He declares the high sense on the part of Great Britain, of our claim to a sacred inviolability of territory; but urges at the same time, the existence, in this case, of the "immediate and urgent necessity, as militing of no delay"—spoken of by Mr. United as alone justifying an invasion of our Territory—that there was no other mode left of destroying that there was no other mode left of destroying the vessel—that the expedition left the Canadian shore for the purpose of destroying her at Navy Island—that not finding her there, there was no time for deliberation or delay, &c. &c. He doubte whether any person or persons were sent in the boat over the Cataract—that she was forced into the stream to prevent injury to the buildings and inhabitants of Schlosser—that it is not known that any person was killed by the expedition.—But repeats again a respectful acknowledgement by the British Government, of the sacredness of by the British Government, of the sacrement of our neutral rights, and expresses deep regret that any necessity should have made necessary the invasion of our territory. He then computing of the treatment of the soldiers engaged in that ex-pedition whenever caught on this side, protesting against the doctrine that soldiers are accountable against the doctrine that soldiers are acc to any but their own Government, for the consequences of obeying the orders of the officers of their Government.

Mr. Webster's reply, recognizes the correctness of the ground assumed by Lord Ashburton in regard to the accountability of men so acting under orders; states, however, that such is the nature of our laws, such the delay in the trial of causes, and such the apparent conflict of jurisdiction between the courts of the States and of the United States, that some difficulty in cases of such arrests, cannot be avoided.

Mr. Webster then, "as directed by the President," gives the British Government a full discharge from all further blame on account of the Caroline, "inasmuch" as they have apologized, and "inasmuch" as no better reparation from the