

THE BOUNDARY TREATY.

To settle and define the Boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in N. America, for the final suppression of the African Slave Trade, and for giving up of Criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases:—

Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America, described in the Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding 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 a Conventional line in said portions of the said Boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations, as are deemed just and reasonable, &c. &c. &c.

ARTICLE I.

It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows:—
Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designed and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th Article in the Treaty of 1794, between the Government 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 5th 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 St. John river, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the Lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagmook; 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, in 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 those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence in a straight line to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 deg. 25 min. North intersects the South-west branch of the St. John; thence Southwesterly by the said branch to the source thereof in the highlands at the Merquette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins, previously to the year 1774, as the 15th degree of North latitude; and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and, from said point of intersection, West along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river.

ARTICLE II.

It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrik channel, near Muddy lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence, up the east Neebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence, west of Jones Island, 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 United States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the commissioners, through the river St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point of the Ile Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last mentioned Island lies near the northeastern point of Ile Royal, where the line marked by the commissioners terminates; and from the last-mentioned point, southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between Ile Royal and the north-western main land, to the mouth of Pigeon river, and at the said river to, and thro' the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the height of Land, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to Lake Saisagunaga & through that Lake, thence, to and thro' Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac de Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Nemecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods; thence along the said line to the said most northwestern point, being in latitude 49° 23' 55" north, and in longitude 95° 14' 38" west from the Observatory, at Greenwich; thence according to existing treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. If being understood that all the water communications and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from

the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

All grants of land heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the 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 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 persons claims, for more than six years before the date of such treaty, shall, in like manner, be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and St. Lawrence Rivers, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for marking the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land two Commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by her Britannic Majesty; and the said Commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the first of May next, or as soon after as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described; from the source of the St. Croix to the River St. John; and shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said River, and along the River St. Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagmook; and from the outlet of said Lake, they shall ascertain, fix, and mark by durable monuments upon the land, the line described in the first article of this treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective Governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such line of boundary, and

shall accompany said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, that the channels in the river St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Salt Islands, and on Barnhart Island; the channels in the river, Detroit, on both sides of the Island of Bois Blanc, and between island and both the American and Canadian shores, and all the several channels 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 description, to carry in all not less than 80 guns, to enforce separately and respectively, the laws, rights and oblique 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 co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article, copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the Slave Trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this Treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist, and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

ARTICLE X.

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

ARTICLE XI.

The eighth article of this treaty shall be in force for 5 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 by duly ratified and the mutual exchange of ratification, shall take place in London, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

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

Done in Duplicate, at Washington, the 9th day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

ASHBURNTON, [SEAL]
DANIEL WEBSTER, [SEAL]

The correspondence is upon the subject—1st. Of the interference of the Colonial authorities of the British West India Islands with American vessels driven by stress of weather or carried by violence into the ports of the colonies.

2d. On the subject of the Caroline—and 3d. On the subject of impressment—but except that a sort of apology, and plea of necessity, is made for the burning of the Caroline, with an expression of regard for the sacredness of our neutral rights—nothing is settled upon these points, and the President is understood to declare in his message accompanying the Treaty, that he does not deem it necessary to urge the consideration of these matters further.

The correspondence is interesting, and most ably conducted. At another time an abstract of it will be furnished.

UNITED STATES.—The Crops.—There never was the like since the curse fell on Eden. Every where the farms are overladen with all sorts of produce. A gentleman from the far-west says he saw before he came away most splendid wheat fields given up to the hogs because the grain would not pay for

harvesting. The hogs, when fattened were not expected to sell for more than one cent a pound. What would the starving thousands of labouring and manufacturing operatives not give, if only they could fare like such pigs! This gentleman wanted to buy any quantity of goods if only he could pay in wheat at ninety cents per bushel, which was what the wheat would cost him delivered here, paying thirty cents a bushel for it at his own store. At that price he said he could get any quantity. From the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes, there is one universal acknowledgement of overwhelming abundance. We shall be obliged this year to import ten millions of dollars from France and England; for, although the stores of the interior are to a great extent empty of goods, yet our imports of merchandise, it is not likely, will equal our exports of produce. All the world seems just now in debt to our Atlantic cities, notwithstanding that they have lost so much money that it would almost seem they could have none left. The interior of our own country is certainly indebted to the sea-board largely, and the rates of exchange on England and the Continent prove that they also are our debtors.—[Journal of Commerce.]

NO MONEY.—The Sheriff of Crawford County, Missouri, has returned his papers, books, &c. into the court and resigned his office, assigning reasons that there is not money enough in the hands of the people of the county to pay their taxes, saying nothing about the executions, &c., from the courts, and he would not be the instrument of distressing them and sacrificing their property.

LIVERPOOL.—We are assured, on all hands, that trade is reviving; and that, notwithstanding the ravages and the enormous lying of the anti-corn-law faction, the mills are beginning to move with astonishing velocity. The quantity of cotton sold in Liverpool within the last ten days is a proof of this. The quantity of manufactured goods and of yarns bought in Manchester and other places, within the same period is additional proof.—[Liverpool paper.]

With sincere gratification do we announce the return from China of her Majesty's ship Wellesley, which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday last, bringing home the gallant and estimable officer under whose command the Royal Marines of the expedition have earned so much honour in that country, Lieutenant Colonel Edis. The Wellesley brings home 100 invalids from China and the Cape of Good Hope.—U. S. G.

An action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by a medical student against a widow lady residing in Sligo, and for which notice of trial was served for the Mayo assizes, where the *venue* was laid, was compromised—the fair inconstant defendant having consented to pay a sum of £250.

A son of the Rev. T. Calder, Minister of the Wesleyan Chapel, Bristol, has lately been ordained a clergyman of the established Church.—[Church and State Gazette.]

CANADA.

The Examiner, who seems to have queer ideas about "responsible Government," thus speaks of Sir Charles Bagot and his Council.

"Sir Charles Bagot and his Council have thus far pursued a course that evidently seems to tend towards liberality and justice, and have therefore, a very strong claim upon our support. . . . So the matter is reduced to this. Our present Executive, under Sir Charles Bagot, though not exactly as immaculate as he would wish, is by far the best that we can obtain, and although they do not effect all that we would desire, yet they have done more than any other administration that preceded them. . . . Under a Governor as honest as Sir Charles Bagot appears to be, there is good ground for the belief that the government will be conducted in 'accordance with the well understood wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives,' and the application of the theory of Responsible Government strictly enforced in practice. Under these circumstances, we deem it our duty earnestly to exhort the Reformers to refrain from offering any undue opposition to the Government, and rather by joining together in their support so far to strengthen their hands, that they, being entirely independent of the Tories, may fearlessly and successfully carry into operation those useful and liberal measures which we know it is their intention to bring forward."

QUEBEC, Aug. 15.—The Season and Crops.—The heavy showers at the close of the 1st month were succeeded by cold weather. On the morning of the 4th of August there was a white frost, which extended as far south as Pennsylvania and the valley of Ohio. During the last ten days the weather has been dry and warm; in some parts of the country, the farmers begin to complain of drought.

Haying is mostly over, and this crop, throughout Lower Canada, is abundant. Some barley was cut in the last week of July. It is a good crop as well as rye, peas, and Indian corn, which is now sown in great quantities in the upper districts, in consequence of the failure of the wheat from the fly or the worm which it deposits in the ear. Oats are changing colour, and are luxuriant. The small patches of three month bearded wheat sown late, have generally escaped the fly. The bald four months wheat is attacked as usual, during the last nine or ten years. Potatoes have missed in some places, but the crop will be an average.

Although, the crops throughout Canada may be said to be abundant, and the same is the case throughout the adjacent States; particularly to the West. Prices are consequently falling, and will be very low, should there be no failure of the crops in Europe. There will be plenty of food for the inhabitants of North America, and the producers will readily part with a share of it for labour. Comfortable clothing may be made among the

farmers or purchased cheap, and lodging and fuel are easily obtained. Thus the chief necessities of life may be obtained, and we must do with fewer luxuries, which our means and the derangement within our reach; grateful no longer place, that our misfortunes are not so all the while, which afflict our countries, whose boasted wealth, enterprise, and improvements, placed the honest industry and frugality of Canada, in the shade.—[Nelson's Gaz.]

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—W. Fisher, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week—John Parkinson.

SAINT ANDREWS
Marine Assurance Association
Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.
John McKean, Esq. Secretary.
Director next week—Wm. Babcock.
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.
Director next week—R. M. Todd.
DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES

London, Aug. 4. Montreal, Aug. 24.
Liverpool, Aug. 5. Quebec, Aug. 24.
Edinburgh, Aug. 1. Halifax, Aug. 24.
Paris, Aug. 1. New York, Aug. 27.
Toronto, Aug. 18. Boston, Aug. 29.

THE TREATY.

We have this morning the satisfaction of laying before our readers this important document which settles three points on which the two governments were at issue—viz the North Eastern Boundary—the Slave Question on the coast of Africa, and provides for the mutual surrender of Fugitive Criminals. The other points at issue such as the Caroline &c. have been arranged by diplomatic notes. The Editor of the Albion remarks:—

But in the arrangement of the North Eastern Boundary, England has made some sacrifices, and gained but little, except the settlement of a long-standing and irritating question, and that we admit is important. The line awarded by the King of Holland is adopted, with the exception of a small deviation from Lake Pohenagmook, of the river St. Francis, to one of the head branches of the St. John. (See the Map) For this small acquisition, Great Britain yields the use of the river St. John for floating down American timber and other articles—gives up a large strip of land from Lower Canada, and agrees furthermore to the surrender of Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, territory which is undoubtedly British, and which is of the utmost value to the United States as a military position. The loss of the Southern portion of the Madawaska Settlement, which will be now transferred to the State of Maine, is also to be lamented, for it is a wealthy, industrious, and populous community. The settlement was made under grants from the crown, and has always been under the British jurisdiction, forming an inconsiderable portion of the Province of New Brunswick. The inhabitants are chiefly of French descent. The Americans surrender no inhabitants.

It is proper, however, to state that all these sacrifices have not been made by Lord Ashburton; for Rouse's Point, the Madawaska Settlement, and the line by the St. Francis were all awarded to the United States by the King of the Netherlands; indeed, keeping the Netherlands award in view, the present arrangement is not so very objectionable, for the additional losses are only the strip of land in Lower Canada, before spoken of (the value of which we do not exactly know) and the surrender of the use of the river St. John to the people of Maine. In reference to this navigation of the St. John, it is doubtful how far it may be a loss or injury, or even a disadvantage for the quantity of timber and produce that will be sent down that stream and its tributaries from the American side, will rapidly augment the business of the river, and thus advance the wealth and prosperity of the city of St. John. The city of St. John in fact is the only port of outlet for all the vast territory the Americans will acquire; every log of timber cut, or bushel of wheat raised on the Aroostook, must pass through it to find a market. This must advance its commercial importance, and with it the importance of the province. These considerations, we trust, console New Brunswick for the loss of the Madawaska settlement.

It is stated in the Halifax Morning Post of Thursday last that the office of Collector of Import and Excise at that Port, vacant by the death of the Hon. H. N. Binney, is to be tendered to the Hon. Joseph Howe, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia. If it be a good situation, we hope it will, and that he may accept of it.

EMIGRANTS.—The Sydney "Free Press," notices the arrival at the port, of 360 emi-

grants, from St. cert at St. Geo insertion this w

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