

ations, 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 all 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 these 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 sources within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the River St. John, and to and from 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 determine 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 thereon 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 persons actually in possession, or by those under whom such persons claim, 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 Northeastern 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 forests of the said Territory, which monies were carried to a fund called 'Disputed Territory Fund,' the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be heretofore 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 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 further 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 by 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 1st 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 Pohongameok, 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 and 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 that 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 obliques 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 British 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 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 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 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 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 ninth day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

ASHBURTON, [SEAL.]  
DANIEL WEBSTER, [SEAL.]

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

From British Papers to the 19th August, obtained by the Caledonia.

Another Intruder at the Palace!—Another intruder has been discovered in the palace.—He had penetrated

almost to the Queen's apartments at the Castle at Windsor. He had the appearance of a mechanic, and said that after travelling thirty miles, he had followed a potboy into the palace, and sat down to have a rest.

Rear-admiral Hyde Parker has been appointed Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth.

Horses for France.—The Marquis de Stada, Master of the Horse to the King of the French, has been engaged for the last three weeks in buying up horses at Howden, in Yorkshire, of first rate quality, for Louis Phillippe.

A large failure was announced on Tuesday, of Mr. Beker; an extensive corn merchant. His liabilities are said to amount to 200,000l.

The Weather and the Crops,—North Derbyshire.—The agricultural position at this time in the district of North Derbyshire was scarcely ever surpassed; it teems with plenty, which offers to be a full average crop, and is fast getting to maturity. Barley promises to be abundant, and ripens fast.—Oats appear likely to be uncommonly prolific. The hay harvest is completed, and the quality will prove excellent. Nearly all descriptions of fruit were never known so plentiful as at present.—Derby Mercury.

Worcester Hops, Aug. 17.—The present glorious weather has wonderfully ripened and developed the energies of the hop plant, and the grounds now appear most luxuriant.—In golden clusters hang the bitter crop.

Brighton.—The wheat harvest may be said to be finished; not a sheaf has been secured in anything like bad order, and we believe a greater weight than ever we heard of before.

The Levant mail had brought Constantinople letters of the 27th ult., and Alexandria ones of the 26th. The Austrian steamer from Trebizonde had brought no news beyond a report that Riza Khauli Khan, the Persian commander, had been worsted in a skirmish with the Governor of Solimania.

The English and Russian Governments had offered their mediation.

The new French consul had commenced his duties by protesting against the transport of goods to Suez being committed to an English company.

The Egyptian fleet, under Said, was getting ready for sea.

Largest Plate of glass.—The largest sheet of plate glass in the world has just been finished at the works of the Thames Plate Glass Company, at Poplar, and may be seen at their warehouse in town. It is 14 feet 3 inches long, and 8 1-2 feet wide, and will no doubt be placed in some public building, as there are few private residences in this country where it could be fixed.

The town of Knitelfield, in Styria, was, on the 29th ult., so dreadfully ravaged by a fire, that 56 houses and 60 farm buildings were entirely consumed, and 6 persons lost their lives.

A fire took place at Lugos, in Hungary, on the 21st ult.; which destroyed the town hall, the church, and more than 300 houses.

It is understood that her Majesty intends to visit Scotland early in September. It is said she will go by sea; and orders have been received at Portsmouth to prepare the Royal George yacht and the royal barges, which appears to be confirmatory of the rumour.

The receipts of the various religious and benevolent institutions of Great Britain, during the last year, were no less than 723,450l. 1s 10d.—Amongst these, the largest were as follows:—Wesleyan Missionary, 101,618l. 2s 4d; British and Foreign Bible, 95,-

095l. 4s 8d; Church Missionary, 93,592l. 7s 9d; Christian Knowledge, 90,466l.; London Missionary, 80,-874l., 0s 2d; and Religious Tract, 56,014l. 8s 1d.

We have no direct information respecting the intention of government with regard to resuming the conveyance of the mails to and from the West Indies, by sailing vessels, but we have reason to believe that such a mode of transit will shortly be adopted the Royal Mail Steam Company having altogether failed to accomplish a speedier and better conveyance of the mails and passengers. It is calculated that this company, on winding up, will be losers of nearly half a million sterling.—Falmouth Packet.

The legal records of the trial of Queen Anne Boleyn, which were supposed to have been destroyed, have recently been discovered amongst the ancient documents of the Court of the Queen's Bench.

Our Plymouth correspondent writes us that trade in very much improved, and improving in that port. It is more brisk than has been for many years, especially in timber, corn, and West India produce.

The East India Company have not yet concluded the despatch of troops to India, as several large ships are being taken up for conveyance of troops to Bombay, Calcutta, and Hong King.

Remarkable and unprecedented fact—Rapidly of Steam Navigation.—The British and North American royal mail steamer the Columbia, sailed from this port on the evening of the 19th ult., and arrived at Boston early on the morning of the 1st inst.

The Acadia left Boston on the afternoon of the 1st and reached the Mersey in the forenoon of 13th inst. bringing replies to letters dated Liverpool, July 19. The interval between sending the letters and receiving the replies to them was a few hours more than 24 days. This is, we believe, the most rapid conveyance of letters between the Old and New World ever known.—Liverpool Albion.

Another magnificent vessel, the Superb, pierced to carry 80 guns, is to be launched at Pembroke royal dock yard on Tuesday, the 6th September next.

The very warlike rumour prevails at Portsmouth, that a fleet of 12 sail of the line is to be immediately fitted out there as 'demonstration' ships, besides others at Plymouth and elsewhere, but the immediate cause of this extraordinary demonstration in a mystery.

The number of unemployed seamen at the Port of London is now greater than on any previous occasion within the remembrance of the oldest ship-owners. The reasons assigned for this unfortunate state of things are conflicting. Upwards of 500 able bodied seamen and traversing the purlieus of the London, St. Katharine, and the East and West India Docks without employment. It is painful to witness the large number of first class vessels unchartered in the various docks, and exhibiting brooms at their mast heads indicating that they are for sale.

On Friday, Aug. 5, the barque Spermaceti, Spoon, master, after a quick Passage of 21 days, arrived at Plymouth, from Quebec, with 2000 qrs. of wheat and 1000 barrels of flour. The duty on wheat, being colonial produce is 1s. per quarter, and 7d. 7-32 on the barrel of flour, weighing 196lb. according to the present average.

26,000 persons visited the Thames