

## NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

MR. VAUGHAN TO MR. CLAY.

*The Hon. Henry Clay, &c. &c.*

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Secretary of State of the U. States, dated the 17th inst., in which, in order to guard against any misrepresentation of his silence, he has taken occasion to express his decided dissent from the principles and opinions advanced by the undersigned, in justification of certain acts of jurisdiction which have been exercised in the disputed territory by the Provincial authorities of New-Brunswick.

As it is the intention of the undersigned to submit to the consideration of His Majesty's Government the correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State of the U. States and himself, he is not disposed to prolong the discussion respecting the exercise of jurisdiction in the disputed territory.

When he received the complaints against the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, he thought it his duty to suggest the grounds upon which that conduct might be justified, and the irritation might be mitigated which was likely to arise out of it.

The undersigned is at a loss to understand the distinction made by Mr. Clay, between the actual and constructive possession of the disputed territory previously to the conclusion of the treaty of 1783. Though a part of that territory was uninhabited, and in a state of waste, so far from neither party having the actual possession, the Sovereignty and possession of the entire Province of Nova Scotia was vested indisputably, in His Britannic Majesty, and it is the received opinion that the Plenipotentiaries engaged in concluding the treaty of 1783, did intend and agree to leave untouched the rights of His Majesty over the Province of Nova Scotia.

The boundary from the mouth of the river St. Croix to its source, is clearly defined: the right continuation of the line entirely depends upon the position of the north west angle of Nova Scotia, which the British Commissioners of Boundary, under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, have placed at Mars Hill, and the American Commissioners have placed at a great distance to the northward, and not far from the right bank of the river St. Lawrence.

The undersigned agrees with Mr. Clay in wishing to avoid any discussion of the claims of the respective Governments: but he has ventured to point out the very great difference between the Commissioners of Boundary; as he conceives that, until that difference shall be reconciled, jurisdiction must continue to be exercised within the disputed limits, by the original possessors. A joint jurisdiction appears to the undersigned inadmissible, as it must prove impracticable.

The undersigned cannot acquiesce in the opinion given by Mr. Clay, that the issuing of legal processes, within the last few years, in the settlement upon the river Aroostook, formed originally in an unauthorized manner by stragglers from other districts, is to be considered an infringement of the engagement of the Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick to preserve the disputed territory in the State in which it was at the conclusion of the Treaty of Ghent. The settlements were established previously to the Government of New-Brunswick being confided to Sir Howard Douglas; and the undersigned conceives that it was not optional with His Excellency to exercise, or not, jurisdiction within the limits of this Province.

Proceedings in a tract of land upon the river Madawaska, in which a settlement was established soon after the treaty of 1783, by the French Acadians, have furnished, repeatedly, cause of remonstrance to both Governments. From the date of 1786, the laws by which those settlers have been governed, and the Magistrates by whom those laws have been executed, have been derived from N. Brunswick. Whether any, and what, part of that settlement belongs to the United States depends upon the provisions of 1783. Until the two Governments can agree upon the true intent of that treaty, possession and actual jurisdiction remains with Great Britain.

It is true, that, in 1820, there was an attempt to invalidate the jurisdiction, when the Marshal of the State of Maine sent an agent to enumerate the population of that settlement, under a law enacted by

the General Government of the United States. The undersigned learns, with regret, that there is no record in the Department of State of a remonstrance against that proceeding by the British Government, as he had asserted. Such was the conviction upon his mind, justified by the frequent remonstrances which he has been called upon to make, since the summer of 1825, against proceedings of agents of the State of Maine, authorized to sell lands and lay out roads and townships in the same District.

With regard to the arrest of Baker, the Secretary of State, in his last note, seems to think that as he committed the outrage for which he was taken up, under a conviction that he was upon territory belonging to the United States, a representation should have been made of the offence to the Government of the latter.

The undersigned has only to refer the Secretary of State to his note, dated 27th Feb., where it is shown that Baker was perfectly aware of his residing within the jurisdiction of N. Brunswick, as he had received the Provincial bounty for corn raised upon land newly brought into cultivation.

The undersigned regrets that he should have found himself under the necessity of making the foregoing observations; and he cannot conclude without expressing his earnest wish that the reference to arbitration may relieve the Secretary of State and the undersigned from any further discussion relative to the boundary on the north eastern frontier of the United States.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Clay the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

CHAS. R. VAUGHAN.

Washington, March, 25, 1823.

## United States.

FROM THE NEW YORK MORNING COURIER.

## STATISTICS OF TURKEY.

The appellation of "Turk," was first adopted in the middle ages, as a general title of honour to all the nations composing the two principal branches of Tartar and Mogul. The word "TURK," as an adjective, signifies "sublime and pre-eminent"—as a substantive, it means "a governor."

**THE DIVAN**—This state Council meets twice a week, in the Emperor's Palace, on Sundays and Thursdays. The Grand Vizier is the presiding officer; the six Viziers of the bench, the Te-terdar or High Treasurer, the Reis Effendi, the Commissioners of the Exchequer, and the military leaders (the Agas), compose the Divan. The Sultan does not enter the room, but from an adjoining chamber he hears all that passes.

On great occasions a General Council is convened; all the leading persons of the empire are summoned—the Clergy, the Military and other officers, and even the old and most experienced soldiers, attend. Such a Divan is called "Ajak Divini."

**THE GRAND VIZIER.** This officer receives his appointment from the Sultan. He has the care of the whole empire; he manages the revenue, administers justice (both in civil and criminal affairs) and commands the armies. Upon his appointment, the Sultan puts into his hands the seal of the empire, which is the badge of his office, and which he always wears on his breast. His income amounts to six hundred thousand dollars a year, exclusive of presents and other perquisites.

**THE VIZIERS OF THE BENCH** are stiled Bashaws of three horse-tails; three horse-tails being carried before them when they march.

**BEGLER-BEG.** A Begler-Beg is a Viceroy, with several Provinces under his command.

**PACHAS.** A Pacha (Bashaw) is a Governor under a Begler-Beg; a Sangiac is a Deputed Governor.

**THE REIS EFFENDI** is the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State; the name signifies "Chief of the Writers."

**THE TE-TERDAR** is the High Treasurer. The public Treasury is never touched, even by the Sultan, except in cases of the utmost emergency. The Sultan has his private Treasury, which he uses at will. Some idea may be formed of the enormous wealth in the Public Treasury, which has been accumulating under forty Sultans, from a statement of Prince Cantimir. He says that, in his time, thirteen millions and a half of rix dollars were annually returned to the two Treasuries.

**THE MUFTI** is the Chief-Ecclesiastic. His name

signifies "an expounder of the law, he is consulted on all emergencies. Should he commit treason, he is punished in a curious manner; he is put into a mortar, in one of the Seven Towers, and there the law-expounder is pounded to death. Such a punishment has not been inflicted since the reign of Amurath IV.

**MUSSULMAN.** This term is a corruption of "Moslem," which signifies "persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet."

**THE HORSE-TAILS.** Three horse tails, surmounted by a golden ball, form the military ensign of the Ottomans. Its origin was as follows:—One of their Generals was at a loss how to rally his men, their standards having been lost in a fierce conflict. He cut off a horse's tail, and elevated it on the point of a spear. His troops renewed the fight and came off conquerors.

**THE SUBLIME PORTE.** Constantinople is styled "The Sublime Porte; the Port of justice, majesty and felicity." There have been various disputes about the origin of this appellation. Payne, an eminent geographer of the last century, says that it is derived from the magnificent gate built by MAHOMET II. at the principal entrance of the Seraglio.

**CONSTANTINOPLE.** It is wonderful how little is generally known with regard to this magnificent city. Its situation is the most delightful in the world. With a harbour affording room for a thousand ships—with the Euxine on its East, the natural current of the wealth of Asia is through the Bosphorus; and with Marmora on its south and west, the productions of Arabia, Egypt and Europe, are at the command of its commerce. In the hands of a commercial nation it would soon become the centre of the commercial world. It is encompassed by walls, which have twenty-two gates—six towards the land, six along the port, and ten on the Marmora; these have stairs and landing places.

Constantinople, like Rome, is an "urbs septicolis." Its seven hills rise from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves, palaces and mosques, rise one above the other, and present a view worthy of all admiration. The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an honorable prison. A square tower stands in the sea, memorable as the prison of Belisarius. Near this are a great many cannon, level with the water, and guarding the entrance of the port and the Seraglio.

**THE SERAGLIO.**—This word signifies "a palace." It is a collection of palaces, a mile and a half in compass, closed by a strong wall, on which are several watch towers, where guard is kept by night and day. The principal gate is of marble, and is called THE PORTE. The gardens are very extensive; the buildings are of white stone, are crowded with gilded turrets and spires, and shining in surpassing splendour.

**ST. SOPHIA.**—The Church of St. Sophia (Divine Wisdom) was built by JUSTINIAN, in the 6th century. The dome is 113 feet in diameter, resting on arches, supported by immense marble pillars, and the staircase and pavement are also marble. Here is the tomb of the Emperor CONSTANTINE.

The exchanges are splendid buildings, and the richest and rarest productions of the East are daily sold in them in large quantities. Add to those, the numerous mosques, the thirty churches of the Greeks, and those of the Armenians, the many private palaces and public buildings, and you have some idea of the opulence and splendor of the Capital of the Ottoman Empire.

## Miscellaneous Articles

**The New Colonial Minister.**—We have reason to believe (and in saying this we do not merely echo what has been stated in the Papers, but speak from the private sources which we have of knowing the fact,) that if the Duke of Wellington had searched through England, from one extremity to the other, he could not have found a man better qualified than Sir George Murray to discharge the duties of the Colonial Office. There is scarcely a colony which Sir George has not himself personally visited, or with the affairs and local circumstances of which he does not possess an intimate acquaintance. With the West Indies in particular he is conversant, and it may therefore be regarded as a most fortunate event, that, at a moment when there exists in these important dependencies of the British Empire so unfortunate an irritation, a Minister should be appointed who knows the real condition of the colonists, and who, it is therefore but reasonable to as-