EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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From the Marlboro' Gazette.

LUCERNE.

MR. EDITOR.—So thoroughly am I impressed with the superiority of this Grass for earliest Spring, and constant Summer feed for saddle and work Horses and for milch Cows, that I would fain throw all the light upon its culture which may be gathered either from the writings of others, or my own observation.

The latest English Agricultural Journals show the formation in that Island of numerous Agricultural Clubs, such as might well assemble once a month at all our County Towns to intercommunicate freely on matters Agriculture and Horticulture. Particular topics in reference to the season at hand, are discussed at these Club meetings, and after full comparison of notes and opinions, the result arrived at is thrown into the form of a *resolution*, and published as the judgment or verdict of the Club, on that matter. Every one is invited to give his experience without formality or reserve; but no theories take the shape of a formal resolution of the meeting, unless in its opinion it can stand the test of criticism, and is particularly worthy of being promulgated for the benefit of those who are in pursuit of the best digested information. These resolutions when adopted and published may be regarded, as it were, as the *honey of the hive*. For example: At the meeting of the St. Peter's Farmers' Club at the Wheat Sheaff Inn, in March last, the subject of *Lucerne* having been under consideration, the sense of the Club was finally embodied in the following form:—

"Resolved, That Lucerne should not be sown on the same land often.—That the tilth should be quite clean, and in good heart.—That it is best to sow the seed amongst oats at the time they are sown—two bushels and a half of oats, and thirty pounds of Lucerne seed, per acre. It was remarked that Lucerne was not equal to San foin, or Clover, for *hay*; but valuable as green meat. That it should not, in ordinary cases, be left to stand *more than six years*. Frequent top-dressing is highly beneficial. As the root is remarkably hardy, it is not very susceptible of injury from being fed off by cattle, at the end of the summer, but in no case should it be cut *more* than *three times in one year*."

These Clubs appear to hold their meetings about once a month in various parts of the Kingdom; and then they have their "*annual dinner*." If I had time to copy I would send you their "*resolved*" opinions on various subjects—such as the culture of Potatoes—proper time for cutting the various Grains, &c. but it is only now and then that I can get time to skim over these recent English publications, which contain, with much that is *not*, much that *is*, applicable to our own country—and very valuable matter too.

Similar associations for the interchange of experience would be useful with us, but alas! like the *Bohan upas* that poisons every wholesome plant within the fall of its shadow, so a gross party spirit pervades the whole land, to frustrate every philanthropic enterprise, and stifle every social feeling.

An honorable exception is presented in Talbot County. There a Society has continued for many years, distinguished no less for its spirit of improvement than for its honorable exemption from the gross humours of party. The members dine at each others' houses, in turn once a month; when new and important topics are discussed; and if they would embody their united opinion and publish it, as might be done in a few lines on the various questions which present themselves, it would, I most respectfully suggest, be highly useful; and especially to young Farmers. Would it not be an improvement to have an annual dinner at which members and others might send—one a ham—one a lamb—one one thing, and one another; and have an exhibition and sale, without granting premiums; for which it is difficult to raise funds, and the distribution of which is attended with heart burning and disappointment to those who do not bear off the prizes. These premiums too, are too often awarded to *fat* things, reared or purchased at great expense, rather than to the *profitable* fruits of *discriminating zeal*, and economical animals, implements and processes.

But I meant only to give you the item about *Lucerne*, and here I am at the bottom of my fourth page—while you, Mr Editor, as well as my reader, at this time of night, are doubtless where I will soon follow you—in the arms of one who dwells in a deep cavern, where the sun never enters, and a perpetual stillness reigns, no noise being heard but the soft murmur caused by a stream of the River Lethe, which creeps over the pebbles and invites to slumber,—at its entrance grow poppies and other soporiferous herbs.—The drowsy God lies reclining on a bed stuffed with black plumes, the bed-stead of ebony; the covering also black, and his head ever surrounded with fantastic visions—I need not tell you his name is

SOMNUS?

P. S. Suppose an Annual Dinner:—it should be against the laws of the table for any one man to speak more than five minutes. It should be a temperance dinner too,—though I do not know that I should quarrel with him who would slyly hint where could be found a glass of old rye.

2nd August, 1842.

THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

When the Treaty which had been concluded between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster was communicated to the U. S. Senate by the President, he accompanied it with the following Message. The document embraces so clear and comprehensive a summary of the negotiation, with the several points discussed and settled, as to supercede the necessity of re-publishing at this time the voluminous correspondence which passed between the negotiators. The authorship of this paper is attributed, we see, to Mr. Webster:

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, to the Senate of the United States.

ACCOMPANYING A TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to the Senate the results of the negociations recently had in this city with the British minister, special and extraordinary.

These results comprise,

1st. 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 suppression of the African slave trade, and the surrender of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases.

2nd. A correspondence on the subject of the interference of the Colonial authorities of the British West Indies with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by violence into the ports of those colonies.

3d. A correspondence upon the subject of the attack and destruction of the steamboat Caroline.

4th. A correspondence on the subject of impressment.

If this treaty shall receive the approbation of the Senate, it will terminate a difference respecting boundary which has long subsisted between the two governments—has been the subjects of several ineffectual attempts at settlement, and has sometimes led to great irritation, not without danger of disturbing the existing peace. Both the United States and the States more immediately concerned, have entertained no doubt of the validity of the American title to all the territory which has been in dispute; but that title was controverted, and the Government of the United States had agreed to make the dispute a subject of arbitration. One arbitration had been actually had, but had failed to settle the controversy, and it was found, at the commencement of last year, that a correspondence had been in progress between the governments for a joint commission, with an ultimate reference to an umpire or arbitrator, with authority to make a final decision. That correspondence, however, had been retarded by various occurrences, and had come to no definite result when the special mission of Lord Ashburton was announced. This movement on the part of England afforded, in the judgment of the Executive, a favorable opportunity for making an attempt to settle this long existing controversy by some agreement or treaty, without further reference to arbitration.

It seemed entirely proper that, if this purpose were entertained, consultation should be had with the authorities of the states of Maine and Massachusetts—Letters, therefore, of which copies are herewith communicated, were addressed to the Governors of those states, suggesting that commissioners should be appointed by each of them respectively to repair to this city and confer with the authorities of this government, on a line by agreement or compromise, with its equivalents and compensations. This suggestion was met by both states in a spirit of candor and patriotism, & promptly complied with. Four commissioners on the part of Maine, and three on the part of Massachusetts, all persons of distinction and high character, were duly appointed and commissioned, and lost no time in presenting themselves at the seat of the government of the United States. These commissioners have been in correspondence with this government during the period of the discussions; have enjoyed its confidence and freest communications; have aided the general object with their counsel and advice; and in the end, have unanimously signified their assent to the line proposed in the treaty.

Ordinarily it would be no easy task to reconcile and bring together such a variety of interests in a matter in itself difficult and perplexed; but the efforts of the government in attempting to accomplish this desirable object, have been seconded and sustained by a spirit of accommodation and conciliation on the part of the states concerned, to which much of the success of these efforts is to be ascribed.

Connected with the settlement of the line of the Northeastern Boundary, so far as it respects the states of Maine and Massachusetts, is the continuation of that line along the highlands to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River.—Which of the sources of that stream is entitled to this character, has been matter of controversy and of some interest to the State of New Hampshire. The King of the Netherlands decided the main branch to be the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut. This did not satisfy the claim of New Hampshire. The line agreed to in the present treaty follows the highlands to the head of Hall's stream, and thence down that river, embracing the whole claim of New Hampshire, and establishing her title to 100,000 acres of territory, more than she would have had by the decision of the King of the Netherlands.

By the treaty of 1783, the line is to proceed down the Connecticut river to the 45th degree of north latitude, and thence west by that parallel, till it strikes the St Lawrence. Recent examinations having ascertained that the line heretofore received as the true line of latitude between those points was erroneous, and that the correction of this error would not only leave, on the British side, a considerable tract of territory, heretofore supposed to belong to the States of Vermont and New York, but also Rouse's Point, the site of a military work of the United States, it has been regarded as an object of importance, not only to establish the rights and jurisdiction of those states up to the line which they have been considered to extend, but also to comprehend Rouse's Point within the territory of the United States. The relinquishment by the British Government of all the territory south of the line heretofore considered to be the true line, has been obtained, and the consideration for this relinquishment, is to enure by the provisions of the treaty to the States of Maine and Massachusetts.

The line of boundary, then, from the source of the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, so far as Maine and Massachusetts are concerned, is fixed by their own consent and for considerations satisfactory to them; the chief of these considerations being the privilege of transporting the lumber and agricultural products grown and raised in Maine on the waters of the St. John's and its tributaries down that river to the ocean, free from imposition or disability. The importance of this privilege, perpetual in its terms, to a country covered at present by pine forests of great value, and much of it capable hereafter of agricultural improvement, is not a matter upon which the opinion of intelligent men is likely to be divided.

So far as New Hampshire is concerned the treaty secures all that she requires, and New York and Vermont are quieted to the extent of their claim and occupation. The difference which would be made in the northern boundary of these two States, by correcting the parallel of latitude, may be seen in Tanner's Maps, (1836) new Atlas. Maps Nos. 6 and 9.

From the intersection of the 45th deg. of north latitude with the St. Lawrence, and along that river and the lakes, to the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, the line was definitely agreed on by the Commissioners of the two Governments, under the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent. But between this last mentioned point and the Lake of the Wood, the Commissioners acting under the 7th article of that treaty found several matters of disagreement, and therefore made no joint report to their respective Governments. The first of these was Sugar Island, or St. George's Island, lying in St. Mary's river, or the water communication between Lakes Huron and Superior. By the present treaty this island is embraced in the territories of the United States—Both from soil and position, it is regarded as of much value.

Another matter of difference was the manner of extending the line from the point at which the Commissioners arrived, north of the Isle Royale, in Lake Superior to the Lake of the Wood. The British Commissioner insisted on proceeding to the Fond du Lac, at the southwest angle of the Lake, and thence by the River St. Louis to the Rainy Lake. The American Commissioners supposed the true course to be to proceed by way of the Dog River. Attempts were made to compromise this difference, but without success. The details of these proceedings are found at length in the printed, separate reports of the Commissioners.

From the imperfect knowledge of this remote country, at the date of the treaty of peace, some of the descriptions in that treaty do not harmonise with its natural features as now ascertained. 'Long Lake' is no where to be found under that name. There is reason for supposing, however, that the sheet of water intended by that name, is the estuary at the mouth of Pigeon River. The present treaty adopts, therefore, that estuary and river, and afterwards pursues the usual route, across the height of land by the various portages and small lakes, till the line reaches Rainy Lake; from which the Commissioners agreed on the extension of it to its termination, in the Northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods. The region of country on and near the shore of the Lake, between Pigeon River on the north, and Pon du Lac and the River St. Louis on the south and west, considered valuable as a mineral region, is thus included within the United States. It embraces a territory of four millions of acres, northward of the claim set up by the British Commissioner under the treaty of Ghent. From the height of the land at the head of Pigeon River, westerly to the Rainy Lake, the country is understood to be of little value, being described by surveyors and marked on the map as a region of rock and water.

From the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, which is found to be in latitude 45 deg. 23 min 55 sec. north, existing treaties requires the line to be run due south to its intersection with the 45th parallel, and thence along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

After sundry informal communications with the British Minister upon the subject of the claims of the two countries to territory west of the Rocky Mountains, so little probability was found to exist of coming to any agreement on that subject at present, that it was not thought expedient to make it one of the subjects of formal negotiation, to be entered upon between this Government and the British Minister, as part of his duties under his special mission.

By the treaty of 1783, the line of division along the rivers and lakes, from the place where the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes the St. Lawrence, to the outlet of Lake Superior, is invariably to be drawn through the middle of such waters, and not through the middle of their main channels. Such a line, if extended according to the literal terms of the treaty, would, it is obvious, occasionally intersect islands. The manner in which the commissioners of the two Governments dealt with this subject, may be seen in their reports. But where the line, thus following the middle of the river, or water course, did not meet with islands, yet it was liable sometimes to leave the only practicable navigable channel altogether on one side. The treaty made no provision for the common use of the waters by the citizens and subjects of both countries

It has happened, therefore in a few instances, that the use of the river, in particular places, would be greatly diminished to one party or the other, if, in fact, there was not a choice in the use of channels and passages. Thus at the Long Sault, in the St. Lawrence, a dangerous passage, practicable only for boats, the only safe run is between the Long Sault islands and Barnhart's island, all which belong to the United States on one side, and the American shore on the other. On the other hand, by far the best passage for vessels for any depth of water, from Lake Erie into the Detroit River, is between Bois Blanc, a British island and the Canadian shore. So again there are several channels or passages, of different degrees of facility and usefulness, between the several islands in the river St. Clair, at or near its entry to the Lake of that name. In these three cases, the treaty provides that all the several channels and passages, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both parties.

The treaty obligations subsisting between the two countries for the suppression of the African slave trade and the complaints made to this Government within the last three or four years, many of them but too well founded, of the visitation, seizure and detention of American vessels on that coast, by British cruisers, could not but form a delicate and highly important part of the negotiations which have now been held.

The early and prominent part which the government of the United States has taken for the abolition of this unlawful and inhuman traffic, is well known. By the tenth article of the treaty of Ghent, it is declared that the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity, and justice, and that both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition; and it is thereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object. The Government of the United States has, by law, declared the African slave trade piracy; and at its suggestion other nations have made similar enactments. It has not been wanting in honest and zealous efforts, made in conformity with the wishes of the whole country, to accomplish the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves upon the African coast; but these efforts, and those of other countries, directed to the same end, have proved, to a considerable degree unsuccessful.—Treaties are known to have been entered into some years ago between England and France, by which the former power, which usually maintains a large naval force on the African station, was authorized to seize and bring in for adjudication, vessels found engaged in the slave trade under the French flag.

It is known, that in December last, a treaty was signed in London by the representatives of England, France, Russia, Prussia and Austria, having for its professed object, a strong and united effort of the five powers to put an end to the traffic. This treaty was not officially communicated to the Government of the United States, but its provisions and stipulations are supposed to be accurately known to the public. It is understood to be not yet ratified on the part of France.

No application or request has been made to this Government to become party to this treaty; but the course it might take in regard to it, has excited no small degree of attention and discussion in Europe, as the principle upon which it is founded and the stipulations which it contains, have caused warm animadversions and great political excitement.

In my message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, I endeavored to state the principles which this Government supports respecting the right of search and the immunity of flags. Desirous of maintaining those principles fully, at the same time that existing obligations should be fulfilled, I have thought it most consistent with the honor and dignity of the country, that it should execute its own laws, and perform its own obligations, by its own means and its own power.

The examination or visitation of the merchant vessels of one nation by the cruizers of another, for any purpose except those known and acknowledged by the law of nations, under whatever restraints or regulations it may take place, may lead to dangerous results. It is far better by other means to supersede any supposed necessity, or any motive, for such examination or visit. Interference with a merchant vessel by an armed cruizer, is always a delicate proceeding, apt to touch the point of national honor, as well as to affect the interests of individuals. It has been thought, therefore, expedient not only in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent, but at the same time as removing all pretext on the part of others for violating the immunities of the American flag upon the seas, as they exist and are defined by the law of nations, to enter into the articles now submitted to the Senate.

The treaty which I now submit to you, proposes no alteration, mitigation, or modification of the rules of the law of nations. It provides simply that each of the two governments shall maintain on the coast of Africa a sufficient squadron to enforce, separately, and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade.

Another consideration of great importance has recommended this mode of fulfilling the duties and obligations of the country. Our commerce along the western coast of Africa is extensive, and supposed to be increasing. There is reason to think that in many cases those engaged in it have met with interruptions and annoyances, caused by the jealousy and instigation of rivals engaged in the same trade. Many complaints on this subject have reached the Government.—A respectable naval force on the coast is the natural resort and security against further occurrences of this kind.

The surrender to justice of persons who, having committed high crimes, seek asylum in the territories of a neighboring nation, would seem to be an act due to the cause of general justice, and properly belonging to the present state of civilization and intercourse. The British Provinces of North America are separated from the States of the Union by a line of several thousand miles, and along portions of this line the amount of population on either side is quite considerable, while the passage of the boundary is always easy.

Offenders against the law on the one side, transfer themselves to the other.—Sometimes, with great difficulty, they are brought to justice, but very often they wholly escape. A consciousness of immunity, from the power of avoiding justice in this way, instigates the unprincipled and reckless to the commission of offences, and the peace and the good neighborhood of the border are consequently often disturbed.

In the case of offenders fleeing from Canada into the United States, the Governors of States are often applied to for their surrender, and questions of a very embarrassing nature arise from these applications. It has been thought highly important, therefore, to provide for the whole case by a proper treaty stipulation. The article on the subject in the proposed treaty is carefully confined to such offences as all mankind agree to regard as heinous and destructive of the security of life and property. In this careful and specific enumeration of crimes, the object has been to exclude all political offences, or criminal charges arsing from wars or intestine commotions. Treason, misprison of treason, libels, desertion from military service, and other offences of similar character are excluded.

And, lest some unforeseen inconvenience or unexpected abuse should arise from the stipulation, rendering its continuance, in the opinion of one or both of the parties, not longer desirable, it is left in the power of either to put an end to it at will.

The destruction of the steamboat Caroline at Schlosser, four or five years ago, occasioned no small degree of excitement at the time, and became the subject of correspondence between the two Governments. That correspondence having been suspended for a considerable period, was renewed in the spring of last year, but no satisfactory result having been arrived at, it was thought proper, though the occurrence had ceased to be fresh and recent, not to omit attention to it on the present occasion. It has only been so far discussed in the correspondence now submitted, as it was accomplished by a violation of the territory of the United States. The letter of the British Minister while he attempts to justify that violation upon the ground of a pressing and overruling necessity, admitting, nevertheless, that even if justifiable, an apology was due for it, and accompanying this acknowledgment with assurances of the sacred regard of his Government for the inviolability of national territory, has seemed to me sufficient to warrant forbearance from any further remonstrance against what took place, as an aggression on the soil and territory of the country.

On the subject of the interference of the British authorities in the West Indies, a confident hope is entertained, that the correspondence which has taken place, showing the grounds taken by this Government, and the engagements entered into by the British Minister, will be found such as to satisfy the just expectation of the people of the United States.

The impressment of seamen from merchant vessels of this country by British cruisers, although not practised in time of peace, and therefore not at present a productive cause of difference and irritation, has, nevertheless, hitherto been so prominant a topic of controversy, and is so likely to bring on renewed contentions at the first breaking out of an European war, that it has been thought the part of wisdom now to take it into serious and earnest consideration. The letter from the Secretary of State to the British Minister explains the ground which the Government was assumed and the principles which it means to uphold. For the defence of these grounds, and the maintenance of these principles, the most perfect reliance is placed on the intelligence of the American people, and on their firmness and patriotism, in whatever touches the honor of the country, or its great and essential interests.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Aug. 11, 1842.

THE TARIFF—DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

The New York Express of Tuesday, 2, P. M. Says—

The Tariff is felt already. We have seen gentlemen from New Jersey who inform us that up to the present time more than forty mills that had been closed, are to be speedily opened. In the iron regions the ore which has been on the banks of the canal as quiet as stones, & almost of as little value, is contracted for. In this city there is an evident improvement in trade; confidence begins to increase, particularly among manufacturers. The settlement of the controversy with Great Britain and the passage of the tariff law are calculated to give confidence and to inspire a belief that things will be more settled.

The Boston Mail of Saturday says:—"Since the passage of the Tariff Bill, the business of this city has taken a new start. The transportations for the last two days have been on an extensive scale."

TAXATION AND LABOR.

The Globe, in noticing the discussion upon the Tariff Bill, and its final passage in the Senate, thus exclaims touching the duties:

"Was there ever a country redeemed from pecuniary embarrassments by increasing the taxes on the people? Can any sophistry disguise the absurdity of such a proposition?"

Certainly there was. The United States—this very country, was redemed from pecuniary embarrassment, by the very legislation which the Globe calls an imposition of taxes—the protection of home industry. The sophistry consists in arguments from the false DATA of the Globe. And the working men of the country, who will find employment should the Revenue Bill become a law, will settle the question with the Globe whether it is better to be idle *without* taxation, or to be profitably industrious *with* it. The kind of taxation which the Globe thinks so very ruinous, is very like the collateral inheritance tax, which the heir, when he paid five pounds to get ten thousand thought would be ruinous if he had many legacies.—U. S. Gazette.

As an evidence of the cheapness of provisions in the West, it is stated in a St. Louis paper of the 23d ult. that fresh beef, best pieces, can be had in that city at 5 cents a pound, fowls at 50 cents to $1 per dozen; potatoes at 12 1-2 cents a bushel, 20 large loaves of wheat bread, or 40 small loaves, for $1; and good peaches for 12 1-2 cents per bushel.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

The organ of Millerism claims that there are at this moment, "seven hundred clergymen engaged in preaching the principles of Miller, and the number of persons who profess to believe that Christ will make his second advent next year, is estimated to be not less than one million.

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