# 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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## Horticultural.

*From the American Farmer.*

Having said as much as the occasion requires upon the business of the Farm, if you have no objection, we will pass into that spot, which as the wife presides there, should be cherished in the best affections of the husband's heart. We need not tell you that we mean

THE GARDEN.

*Sowing Early Seeds.*—Forthwith prepare a series of beds on the border of your Garden which is best situated to receive the genial influence of the sun. Manure them well, dig them deeply and rake them until every clod is perfectly pulverized; when the border is in order, lay it off into beds of the proper size to grow the plants of the different kinds of vegetables intended to be grown, and then sow your seeds, as *Early and late Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, &c.* After sowing the various kinds of seed, rake them in lightly and finish your work by pressing down the earth with the back of the spade, as it is important that it should come in immediate contact with the seed, that being necessary to produce germination. If you apprehend injury from frost, the best way to prevent it, is to spread some long straw over the beds.

*Sowing Early Peas.*—This vegetable cannot be got in too early, therefore as soon as the frost is out of the ground, select a bed of mellow dry loam, manure it moderately with well rotted manure, then dig it in well and pulverize it thoroughly with the rake. To put your garden grounds in the best possible order, it is necessary that the spade-man take but small slices at a time, that he sink his spade up to the top and rake every three feet, so that he may not press the earth down by treading on it after he has dug it, in the act of raking it with his rake. Many dig the bed all over before they commence raking, but this practice is altogether wrong, is as slovenly as it is injurious, and should never be permitted. The bed being prepared, have it laid off in drills three and a half feet apart, and two inches deep, for the early varieties (the large marrow-fats should be planted in drills 5 feet asunder.) Your drills should be made broad, so as to enable you to drill in the seed thick; cover about two inches deep, and your work for the present will have been finished As it is desirable for every family to have a continuous supply of peas, it would be well to plant marrow-fats a few days after the early varieties, and at the expiration of two weeks, to plant a second crop of the same kind. By adopting this plan, your family may be ensured in a mess of peas throughout the season, a delicacy which no gentleman's table should be without.—Let no one fear that it is too early to get in his peas, as there is no danger from frost, in this respect we speak advisedly, having grown them amidst snow.

*Cabbage Plants.*—If you were provident enough to have provided yourself with a bed of early plants, you may set them out as soon as you can safely prepare a bed for their reception. But recollect that the cabbage is a greedy feeder, and if you desire them to grow luxuriantly, you must manure your bed highly; the stronger the manure the better, the faster will your plants grow and the earlier arrive at maturity.

*Cauliflower plants.*—As soon as the weather gets settled, set out your cauliflower plants—in the preparation of your bed, you must pursue the same plan as with cabbages, manure with a liberal hand, pulverize thoroughly and keep each clean of weeds.

*Beans.*—These generally are tender and subject to be injured with frost; there are some varieties, however, which are not so tender, and which may be planted at any time after the middle of this month, as the *Windsor*, the *Mazagan* and the *Lisbon*. The soil in which beans most delight to grow is that in which *clay* most predominates. To grow them luxuriantly it is necessary that the soil be well manured and thoroughly pulverized. Make the drills 3 feet apart and drop a bean at every 3 inches, then cover and press the earth around the seed with the back of the spade, and the job of planting will have been completed. When they come up keep the weeds down, and the earth open, and in a few weeks you will be enabled to commence gathering them for the table.

*Radishes.*—Select a warm, sandy border with a southern exposure, manure, dig and pulverize the soil, then sow your Radish seed. To ensure a continuous supply it will be necessary to repeat your sowings every week or ten days.

*Spinach.*—This excellent vegetable cannot be sown too early this month. To ensure an early supply, it is necessary to manure the bed highly.

*Herbs*, whether pot or medicinal, cannot be sown, or transplanted too early this month. And while we are dwelling upon this branch of our subject, we would be permitted to remark, that no country gentleman should consider the apportionments of his garden complete unless he shall growing in it, *Sage, Thyme, Hyssop, Parsley, Rue, Balm, Mint, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sweet Marjoram, Summer Majoram, Lavender, Bergamot, Catnip, Fennel, Chalots, Chives, Leeks, Hoarhound, Coriander, Celandie and Chamomile.*

*Carrots, Parsnips and Beets.*—To secure an early supply of these roots, you must sow and plant the seeds as soon as you can get a bed ready. Manure either with well rotted manure, or a compost in which there are no *long* manure. They each thrive best in a *loamy* soil. The ground should be carefully and deeply dug and thoroughly pulverized by repeated rakings. Make your drills 2 inches deep and 2 feet apart, drop the seed about 6 inches apart, cover & press the earth around them. Before sowing the carrot seed you should rub them well between your hands and mix them in dry sand to make them separate easily.

*Early Turnips.*—If you desire early turnips, as soon as the ground is dry enough, select a deep loam make a compost of well rotted manure, 4 parts, good rich mould 3 parts and 1 part ashes, mix it thoroughly together, then divide it into equal parts, spread one half on your bed, dig it in deeply, pulverize the ground as the digger proceeds by thorough raking—after this spread the remaining half on the newly raked bed, rake that in and then sow your seed, taking care to rake them in very lightly, and to finish by pressing down the ground with a board. The seed before being sown should be soaked in fish oil for 12 hours, drained and dried in plaster or ashes. Your seed being in, sow over your bed a mixture of equal parts of lime and ashes.

*Small Salading* of all kinds must be sown as early as possible, and in order to ensure a constant supply, repeat your sowing at intervals of a week apart

*Celery.*—Prepare a bed on a warm border, by heavily manuring it, deep spading & nice raking then sow celery seed. Seed now sown will produce plants fit to be set out in May, when we will tell you how to manage them. If you have never grown celery before do so this season, it is a delicacy at once fashionable and healthful, and every gentleman's garden should have a bed of it.

*Broccoli.*—Sow ed of this vegetable should now be sown to come to the table in October.

*Curled Kale.*—Towards the latter part of this month you must sow Kale seed for fall use.

*Forking and Dressing Asparagus Beds.*—Make a compost of 7 parts thoroughly rotted manure, free from long manure, and 1 part ashes, keep it in pile for a week, turning it over every second day, then spread it over your asparagus bed, when it must be forked in with a 3 tined fork, the tines to be about six inches long,—that done, rake the bed smooth, and sow a slight dressing of salt over it.

*Planting Asparagus.*—New beds of asparagus may now be planted out. The ground should be a deep dry mould, which must be trenched two spades deep. Before being dug, it must be covered 2 inches deep with strong well rotted manure, the dung to be buried in the trenches at least 15 inches below the surface. The trenching being done, lay on manure 2 inches deep, dig that in 10 inches deep, taking care to mix the manure well with the earth, and rake finely.

The ground being thus prepared, divide it into beds 4 feet and a half wide, with alleys 2 feet between each bed. At each corner of every bed, drive a stake firmly in, to serve as a mark for the alleys.

Plant 4 rows of asparagus plants in each bed, 10 inches to be allowed between each plant—the outside rows to be 8 inches from the edge.

Strain a line along the bed 8 inches from the edge, then make a drill 6 inches deep, in which place the plants upright 10 inches asunder, cover the crown of the plant two inches below the surface. In planting spread out the roots.

When the plants come up they must be kept clean of weeds.

*Onions.*—The seed of onions may now be sown, and the *bulbs* planted out.

*Salsify.*—Towards the latter part of this month sow salsify seed.

*Artichokes.*—Select a piece of deep loam, manure well, dig deep, and pulverize thoroughly, then plant out your slips of artichokes. When the plants appear, keep them clean and the earth loose.

*Peppers.*—Sow the different kinds of pepper seeds, so as to have plants to set out in May.

*Horse Radish.*—Set out a border of this healthful root.

*Rhubarb or Pie Plant.*—Take care to obtain a few plants of this vegetable and set them out. A dozen or two will be sufficient to furnish your family with pies all the season, equal in flavor, & more healthful, than the gooseberry.

*Early Potatoes.*—Any time after the middle of this month, you may plant early potatoes. Treat them as we have advised under our head of farm work.

*Fig Trees* should be pruned this month and we will add that it is the best time to plant them out.

Fruit trees of all kinds may be either pruned or planted out during this month.

*Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries.*—This is the time of prunning and planting out these delicious fruits.

*Strawberry Beds.*—Strawberry beds should be cleaned of all weeds, and the plants from decayed leaves and old runners. This done, loosen the earth between the rows, and draw fresh earth from the alleys around the plants. Then lay long straw over the alleys, confining the ends with wooden pegs, so as to prevent the wind from blowing it away. If you apprehend that the soil is thin, you may make dung tea and apply it to the plants in the rows, by means of a watering pot.

*Planting out Strawberries.*—New beds of Strawberries may be formed this month.

In concluding our month's *memoranda*, we would crave permission to wish our patrons, health, happiness and prosperity, and to conjure them, if they desire success to attend their operations, to let *their eyes* play the part of vigilant sentinels, as *vigilance* on the part of the master, begets a kindred watchfulness on the part of his laborers, where as *neglect* in the *head* never fails to engender a disposition on their part to *kill time.*

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THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—The following is an abstract of a Report of the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the following information in relation to the maritime power of each of the nations of the world:—

Great Britain has (exclusive of 14 sailing vessels and 22 steamers in the Indian navy, 26 contract mail-steamers, under control of government, and 72 revenue cutters—total, 134 vessels carrying 4,718 guns) in commission, 371 vessels, carrying guns; building & in ordinary, 300 vessels mounting 15,054 guns; total, 671 vessels, mounting 19,772 guns; manned by 40,000 men; of which vessels 121 are steamers.

France has in commission 187 vessels, carrying 4,157 guns; building and in ordinary, 129 vessels, and 4,625 guns; total, 316 vessels, 8,782 guns, manned by 27,554 men; of which vessels 37 are steamers.

Russia has, (exclusive of the Caspian fleet,) combining those in commission, building, ordinary, &c., 179 vessels, 5,976 guns manned by 59,000 men, of which vessels 6 are steamers.

The United States have in commission 47 vessels, and 1,155 guns, building and in ordinary, &c., 30 vessels, and 1,190 guns; total, 77 vessels, (of which 5 are war steamers,) and 2,345 guns, manned by 8,724 men. This exclusive of the United States revenue vessels, consisting of 13 sailing vessels, total tonnage 1,443; eight steam vessels, total tonage 3,110—the whole mounting 61 guns and manned by 769 men.

Turkey has in commission 31 vessels, and 1,520 guns; building and ordinary, 12 vessels, mounting 692 guns; total, 43 vessels, (of which 3 are steamers,) and 2,212 guns; number of men unknown.

Egypt has in commission 35 vessels, and 1,448 guns; building and in ordinary, &c., 3 vessels, (of which one is a steamer,) and 312 guns; total, 38 vessels, and 1,760 guns; number of men unknown.

Holland has in commission 48 vessels, and 308 guns; building, in ordinary, &c., 86 vessels and 1,344 guns; total 134 vessels, (of which 4 are steamers,) and 1,652 guns; number of men unknown.

Sweden has in commission 330 vessels, and 660 guns; building, in ordinary, &c., 50 vessels, and 1,194 guns; total 380 vessels (of which two are steamers,) 1,854 guns; number of men unknown.

Denmark has in commission 96 vessels, mounting 344 guns; building, in ordinary, &c., 12 vessels, and 732 guns; total 108 vessels, and 1,076 guns; number of men unknown.

Austria has in commission 74 vessels, and 686 guns; number of men unknown.

Brazil has in commission 31 vessels, and 450 guns; building, in ordinary, &c., 11 vessels, and 328 guns; total 42 vessels, and 775 guns; number of men unknown.

Sardinia has in commission 11 vessels and 226 guns; building and in ordinary, 4 vessels and 220 guns; total 15 vessels, (of which 2 are steamers,) and 446 guns; number of men unknown.

The Two Sicilies have in commission 17 vessels, mounting 338 guns; number of men unknown.

Spain has in commission 21 vessels and 348 guns, 4 of which vessels are steamers.

Portugal has in commission 59 vessels, and 225 guns; manned by 4,500 men.

Mexico has in commisssion 23 vessels and 42 guns.

Although the whole naval force for Austria, the Two Sicilies, and Portugal, have been stated as being in commission, the report says: "It is probable that a portion of it is in 'ordinary,' but it is not known what portion." These nations have a few war steamers, but the number is not known.

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*Intended Marriages.*—Some of the papers of Boston, and Massachusetts generally, have opened a new and prolific fountain of local intelligence in the publication of intended marriages. The Boston Times of the 7th instant comes out with eight candidates of Hymenial honors in that city, and the Worcester Transcript with eight more in its village,—all obtained from the county clerks. This is reducing tender matters to a system, & takes away the chances for idle gossop upon such absorbing topics.

## THE CENTREVILLE RESOLUTIONS.

In the United States Senate on the presentation, by Mr. PEARCE, of the proceedings of the meeting held in Centreville, (Queen Ann's county, Md.) on the Oregon question, he made an address to the Senate, of which we find the following report in the National Intelligencer:

THE OREGON QUESTION.

Mr. PEARCE said he had been charged with the presentation to the Senate of a memorial, the subject and character of which required that he should ask the indulgence of the Senate while he made a few remarks. This memorial was adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Queen Ann's county, in the State of Maryland. It relates to the condition of the Oregon question, the rights of the nation, and the duty of the Government in regard to that question. It is entitled to much respect: for it is not the voice of faction; it does not utter the language of party; it is not the contrivance of mere politicians, whose business is to arraign or to defend an Administration, chiefly with a view to their own personal advancement. It is the voice of the people, spoken in a primary assembly of people of both political parties, met to exercise their undonbted right of examining the measures of Government, and speaking freely their opinions. This meeting was called by gentlemen of the political party to which I am opposed. Its officers were divided, but those who conducted the proceedings and debates were all of the same school of politics as yourself, sir. They are all well known to me, and I can vouch for them individually as persons of intelligence, honor, and weight of character. The gentleman who penned the memorial is a man venerable for years & for all that can give dignity to character or authority to opinion—the ardent friend of Gen. Jackson, the supporter of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and of the present Chief Magistrate. The mass of the meeting was composed of the members of an agricultural community as respectable for intelligence, honesty, and patriotic spirit as those of any rural district in the country—men who love their country, its institutions, & its true glory; as little likely to be influenced by timid apprehensions of British power as by the rant of political demagogues; ready to make any sacrifice to sustain the Government in the vindication of clear and undoubted rights, and resolved 'to hold it to the strictest accountability if they should be involved in an unnecessary war. They believe that the peace of the country is seriously endangered by the condition of the Oregon controversy. They had noticed the declaration made by the President in his inaugural speech that our right to the whole of the Oregon territory was clear and indisputable, and they express the startled surprise with which they heard this declaration. They saw that the President in his message at the beginning of this Congress, had informed the country that all attempts at compromise had failed; that the inadmissible demands of the British Government, and the rejection of our propositions, afforded satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the Government of the United States ought to except could be effected; that our title to the whole territory had been asserted and maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments; that it had become the duty of Congress to consider what means should be adopted for the maintenance of our title to that territory; that, in his opinion, notice should be given of the termination of the joint occupancy under the convention of 1827; that, at the expiration of the time of notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights of Oregon must be either abandoned or firmly maintained; and that they cannot be abandoned without the sacrifice of national honor and interest.

They had not the advantage of the construction which the Senator from North Carolina has so ingeniously given to these and other passages in the President's message, and they very naturally concluded, that if no compromise could be effected to be terminated, as he advised, and our title to the whole of Oregon, sustained by irrefragable facts and arguments, was to be firmly maintained, there could be no mode of doing this except by an appeal to the sword. They were confirmed in this opinion when they saw by the published correspondence that the President would consent to no mode of arbitration, because the territorial rights of this nation are not in his opinion a fit subject for arbitration. They were not ignorant of the principles adopted by writers on natural and national law, that, according to the publicists, all peaceable means of adjusting national disputes should be employed before a resort to force; that arbitration was one of these means, being conformable to the law of nations for the decision of every dispute which does not involve rights essential to the existence of the nation, or such as were so certain, clear, and incontestable that the claims of the other party were manifest and sincere pretences. They knew that the United States had in various instances submitted important national rights to arbitration, and that in every case but one the result had been conclusive and satisfactory to the nation. They knew that in these instances the Government of the United States had submitted territorial rights to arbitration. This was done, as they knew, by Jay's treaty in 1794. You will recollect, sir, that there was then a dispute as to the eastern boundary of Maine, arising from an uncertainty as to what was the river St. Croix intended by the treaty of Independence. Our territorial rights dependant upon that question were by the fifth section of that treaty referred to what was a commission in name and form, but in fact and effect an arbitration. Two commissioners were appointed by the respective Governments, with power to them to choose a third, and the two Governments agreed that their decision should be final. They executed their duties and made an award, under which the United States now hold title to a large part of the then province of Maine.

So, too, in the treaty of Ghent, in 1814, territorial rights were submitted to arbitration. Under the fourth section of that treaty the rights of the respective Governments to certain islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy were referred to two commissioners; whose award was to be final, and if they differed the two Governments agreed to submit the points of difference to the decision of some friendly Sovereign or State which was to be final and conclusive. Under this reference the United States established their title to Mosse, Frederick, and Dudley islands, in the bay of Passamaquoddy.

Other sections of the same treaty provided for the settlement of our title to other portions of territory. By one of these commissions the islands in the river St Lawrence and the lakes from Ontario to Huron were apportioned between the two countries.

Another of these commissions, failing to settle the northeastern boundary, which was committed to them the reference of that question was made in 1827 to the King of the Netherlands.

Thus, under the administrations of Gen. Washington, Mr. Madison and Mr. Adams the territorial rights of the nation had been submitted to arbitration, with the concurrence of the Senate in each instance. Let it be remembered that the men who thus declared that territorial rights were proper subjects of arbitration, were the most illustrious men of their time, whose public purity and political intelligence cannot be stained or discredited without disgrace to the national character. The country at large will have no difficulty in determining whether the Administration of this day are more enlightened and more patriotic than those conscript fathers whose precedents they scout.

Sir, the intelligent men who reported this memorial knew all these facts; they had noticed also the speeches made in Congress. They saw the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs declaring that it was too late to consider the question of title; that the time had arrived for *action, for possession:* that we stood committed to the maintenance of our title to the whole territory up to 54° 40'; that we were committed by the convention with Russia in 1824, by which indeed, we had only abandoned a part of our extreme claim under the Spanish cession, yielding to that Power 6° 20' of latitude, to which our title was perfectly good, if the Spanish claim, we had purchased was valid; that we were committed by the creed of the Baltimore Convention, by the election of 1844, and by the inaugural speech of the President. That Senator said there was only one point remaining, whether we had *nerve* to maintain our rights. Perhaps, sir, I ought to beg pardon of the Senate for the use of that word *nerve*, which has been so bandied about here that I think the lexicographers should furnish half a dozen new synonymes and leave that to be consecrated to ridicule hereafter.

The Senator from Ohio undertook to prepare the hearts of the people for war, by deriding the military power of England; declaring that her navy, in effect, was reduced to one-third of its former power; that we can put more naval force afloat than she can send to meet it; that she is the weakest of all the five great Powers of Europe, and even the weakest Government in the world, because wholly unable to endure reverses and misfortunes; that she was weak at home, weak in her colonization, weak in her councils, and weak in her internal resources.

The memorialists differ from the Senator in all this. They say that while they have full confidence in the courage and martial energies of their countrymen, they should be false to their convictions of truth and to the true interests of their country if they encouraged any such misapprehensions. They do not doubt the military renown and undecayed power of the British people. I differ, too, from the Senator; but I do not propose to refute these opinions of his, because I think they belong to those fallacies which an ingenious gentleman may easily impose upon himself, but cannot force upon the conviction of any one else. Besides, if hostilities must come, we shall not stop to inquire the power of our adversary, except as it may be necessary to resist and to overcome it. My constituents understood this and other speeches, made by grave Senators here, of mature political experience, as stimulants to that war spirit which seldom requires excitement when national rights are invaded. If any thing could have made them doubt this, it would have been the extravagant heroics indulged in by some public speakers on this question. If the matter had not been too serious, every one must have laughed at the extraordinary rhetoric, good, bad, and indifferent, which has been displayed on this subject. Why, sir, the American eagle has been illustrated in ways unheard of since the 4th day of July, 1776, through each recurrence of that glorious anniversary, down to the present time. Sometimes he has been represented as soaring beyond mortal vision, into the regions of destiny; then stooping from his pride of place to pounce on the poor British lion most unfairly, while he was down, and make him spout blood like a whale.—Sometimes he has been so grotesquely depicted that it was doubtful whether he was any eagle at all, or only some obscene bird of pray. And lions and eagles, standards, banners, swords and whips have danced through the long columns of the newspapers in what Junius calls the "mazes of metaphorical confusion."

All these fervors and extravagances of eloquence and patriotism have not diverted the memorialists from the sober consideration of the subject. From their retirement in the country they look out upon political movements calmly but earnestly watching closely the conduct of their public servants.

They state that the relations between the United States and Great Britain have occasioned deep and painful anxiety to the American people; that our country is at present in a state of unexampled progress, and must attain the highest pitch of glory, if not arrested by some untoward event: the glory they mean is that which secures the safety, happiness, and prosperity of the people. Not that glory which springs from military achievement—that false glare "which leads to bewilder and dazzles to blind;" and which has, as they say, been highest and proudest in the history of some nations when the people were in the lowest condition of privation and abasement.

They say that there are national rights which cannot be abandoned, and national injuries which must be redressed, but that the right must be clear, the injuries flagrant, and all modes of amicable adjustment must be exhausted before a resort to arms. They then inquire what are our rights in Oregon, and examine briefly but forcibly the Spanish title. They are evidently informed of all the negotiations on this subject, and of all those facts and arguments which have been so often repeated in the last thirty years that some persons think they have become irrefragable, though these memorialists do not so think. They refer to the frequent offers of partition made by our Government, to the mutual occupancy of the territory by virtue of conventions in force for twenty-eight years, and to the negotiation of 1818, by which, if Spain then had a good title to Oregon, the United States and Great Britain, they say, unjustly and dishonorably combined to strip that heroic but fallen State of her territorial rights. They repel this charge by showing the invalidity of the Spanish title. If it be said in reply to this, that there was a clause in the convention of 1818 saving the rights of other States, it must, at all events, be admitted that when negotiating with England, as the United States then were, for the division of the northwest territory, they could not have acknowledged and acquiested in, but must have denied the antiquated claim of Spain to the exclusive sovereignty of the territory. The memorialists recite all the principles adopted by publicists as to territorial rights acquired by discovery, occupation, and settlement. They remark that for two hundred years after her discoveries Spain had not, at any time, a single settlement on the coast of the main land, from San Francisco to Prince William Sound, either by authority of the crown or by the private adventures of its subjects. That she never had but one settlement—the one at Nootka Sound, on Vancouver's Island; which was made under peculiar circumstances, and abandoned as soon as these circumstances ceased in 1795—from that day to this never having been restored. From all which they pronounce the Spanish title void and invalid.

They express the belief that this vexed question can be settled and ought to be settled without resort to force, and without impairing the honor or sacrificing the true interests of either nation. In this belief I fully & cordially concur with them. If the Administration has taken any erroneous steps, I trust they will retrace them; if they had determined heretofore to insist upon their extreme claim to 54° 40', I trust they will recede from this demand & as their predecessors have done. I hope they will conjure up no phantom of mistaken honor to pursue to the destruction of the peace and best interests of the country. I believe they can if they will, settle this question honorably, peaceably, and satisfactorily.—If they do so, they will be sustained by nine-tenths of the American people, and in this they shall have my support as a Senator of the United States.

Mr. Pearce then moved the printing of the memorial.

Mr. FAIRFIELD rose, not for the purpose of entering into the discussion, but simply to correct a slight misapprehension which the honorable Senator seemed to entertain in reference to the cases which had been submitted to arbitration alluded to by him. He had, not the books of reference before him but if the Senator would examine them, he would find that the question submitted to arbitration in those cases was not the question of title. It was a mere submission of a geographical line in which the arbitrators had only to settle the precise direction of a line already determined by the parties.—The commissioners were not to enter upon the title, but simply to locate a line, on the face of the earth, showing where a boundary should be, which boundary had been already agreed upon. It was not such a question as was proposed here in reference to Oregon, and the Senator's expiation over

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