POETRY.

From the Christian Watchman. VIEW OF PAST EXPERIENCE. Tune-"Sweet Home"

Like the dew of the morning my youth pass'd away, And life with its pleasures, was on the decay; My thoughts on eternity sometimes would roll, As oft I was caution'd to think of my soul. Soul, soul, ves, my soul;

The thought, oh how dreadful, of losing my soul. The sound of the gospel which fell on my ear. Though often unheeded, at times forced a tear; To drive off convictions, away I would stroll, And rush on in mirth at the risk of my soul.

Soul, soul, yes, my soul;

Still plunging in sin, at the risk of my soul. In the midst of my sports with my gay, youthful hand, "T was death and the Judgment brought me to a stand My sins rose like mountains, while justice did cry, The soul that has sinned-it surely must die. Die, die, yes, must die;

No flying from vengeance! the sinner must die. Oh, horror of horrors! what shall I now do! My path is o'ershadow'd with darkness and wo: Alone in my sins, with no friends to condole, I've wasted my time, and have lost my poor soul. Soul, soul, yes, my soul;

The pleasures of life, they have ruin'd my soul. While mourning for sin, as despairing I lay, A voice sweet and charming, I heard thus to say,-Poor sinner despair not while mercy can flow, Your sins, deep as crimson, I'll wash white us snow-

My blood once appli'd, it will wash white as snow. If mercy is found and a pardon is free, Through Christ, let that mercy, Oh God, flow to me! Unless that rich mercy can flow down from Heaven,

Snow, snow, white as snow,

My sins are so great, they can ne'er be forgiv'n-Forgiv'n, ne'er f rgiv'n-Oh can I yet hope that I may be forgiv'n.

My spirit was sinking, I knelt down to pray-"Thy sins are forgiven"-I heard Jesus say-An ocean of joy, waving onward did roll, And wasted redemption and peace to my soul-Soul, soul, ves, my soul-

I'm happy in Christ, and there's peace in my soul Savoy, Dec. 26, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Herald. A TREATY.

tice, in certain cases. between the United States of America and the Brit. one hundred yards to the north and east of Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, northeastern point of He Royal, where the line have not yet been ascertained and determined, marked by the commissioners terminates; and from notwithstanding the reneated attempts which have the last-mentioned point, southwesterly through the been heretofore made for that purpose: And where- middle of the sound between He Royal and the as, it is now thought to be for the interest of both | northwestern main-land, to the mouth of Pigeon parties, that, avoiding turther discussion of their river, and at the said river to, and through, the said treaty, they should agree on a conventional height of Land, between Lake Superior and the line in said portions of the said boundary, such as Lake of the Woods; thence along the water commay be convenient to both parties, with such equiv- munication to Lake Saisaquinaga, and through that at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, be- | and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller tween the United States and His Britannic Majesty, | lakes, straits, or streams, connecting the lakes here so desirable an object:" And whereas, notwith- south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of maps of the new boundary. standing the laws which have at various times been | north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky passed by the two Governments, and the efforts | Mountains. It being understood that all the water made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still pro- communications, and all the usual portages along the secuted and carried on: And whereas, the United | line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods: States of America and Her Mujesty, the Queen of and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, | Superior to the Pigeone River, as now actually used. are determined that, so far as may be in their pow- shall be free and open to the use of the citizens er, it shall be effectually abolished! And whereas, and subjects of both countries. it is found expedient for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties respectively, that persons committing the crimes bereinafter enumerated, and being lugitives from justice, should, under certaian circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up: The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, having resolved to by the provisions of the present treaty, the River St. treat on these several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plempotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a Treaty, that is to say, the President of the United States has, on his part, furnished with full powers, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has, on her part, appointed the Right Honorable Alexander Lord Ashburton, Peer of the said United Kingdom, a member of

ARTICLE L

boundary shall be as follows:-River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the commissioners under the 5th Article in the of Maine: provided always, that this agreement Treaty of 1794, between the Governments of the | shall give no right to either party to interiere with United States and Great Britam; thence, North, an regulations not inconsistent with the terms of result may be long delayed, unless all markets be following the exploring line run and marked by this treaty, which the Givernments, respectively, I shut against the purchase of African negroes; the

Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and

Her Majesty's Minister Pleninotentiary on a Spe-

cial Mission to the United States; who, after a re-

ciprocal communication of their respective full

powers, have agreed to and signed the following

Articles:-

1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John and to the middle of the channel thereof: thence, up the middle of the main channel of said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence, up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the lakes through which flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence, Southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the North West branch of the river St. John. which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point or summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, to a point 7 miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence in a straight line in a course about South eight, degrees west to the point where the parallel of latitude of 49 deg. 25 min. north intersects the south west branch of the St. John; thence, southerly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarinette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St, Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New-York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and, from said point of intersection, west along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood to the Iroquois, or St. Lawrence River.

Manual and and and a man

ARTICLE II.

It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrik channel, near Muddy ! lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence, up the east Nee- 1838; the Government of the United States agreebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through | ing with the states of Maine and Massachusetts to the middle of Lake George; thence west of Jona's | pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand To settle and define the Boundaries between the Terri- Island, into St. Mary's Rriver, to a point in the dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent tories of the United States and the Possessions of middle of that river, about one mile above St. to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and Her Britannic Majes'y in North America, for the George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and in consideration of the equivalent received therefor, final suppression of the African Slave Trade, and assign the said Island to the United States; thence from the Government of Her Britann c M jesty. for the giving up of Criminals, fugitives from jus- adopting the line traced on the maps by the commissioners, through the river St. Mary and lake Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary | Superior, to a point north of He Royal in said lake ish dominions in North America, described in the | Chapeau, which last-mentioned island lies near the

ARTICLE III.

In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the countries' watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that, where, John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of said river shall be free and open to both 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 Up. It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of per St. John determined by this treaty to belong to her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and Beginning at the Monument at the source of the through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State

ing the navigation of the said river, when both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

ARTICLE IV. All grants of land heretofore made by either pary, 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 prossession 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 possesary claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom suc person claims, for more than six years before the date of such treaty, shall, in like manner, be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such 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 settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute

ARTICLE. V.

Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the Northern Boundary, some moneys 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 moneys were carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be here fer 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; and the Government of the United States agree to receive for the use of, and pay over to the states of Maine and Massachusetts their perceptive portions of said fund; and further, to pay and satisfy said states, respectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in

ARTICLE VI.

It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and the St. remote and secluded corner in peaceful lints, and Lawrence River, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for marking the residue of said line the but of their chief, who received him hospitably, by proper monuments on the land, two Commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the bread of gold. Do you cat gold in this country? United States by and with the advice and consent | said Alexander. I take it for granted, (replied the of the Senate thereof, & one by Her Britannic Ma- | chief) that thou wert able to find eatable food in respective rights, arising in this respect under the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the jesty; and the said Commissioners shall meet at | thine own country. For what reason then art thou Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the first day of come among us? Your gold has not tempted no May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall | hither, said Alexander, but I would willing y leproceed to mark the line above described; from the | come acquainted with your manners and customs. alents and compensations as are deemed just and Lake; thence to and through Cypress Lake, Lac | source of the St. Croix to the River St. John; and | So be it, rejoined the other, sojourn among us as reasonable: And whereas, by the Treaty concluded du Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along long as it pleaseth thee. At the close of this consaid river, and along the river St. Francis, to the versation, two citizens entered as into their court outlet of the Lake Pohengamook; and from the of justice. The plaintiff said, I bought of this man an article was agreed to and inserted of the fol- mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy outlet of said Lake, they small ascertain, fix, and a pree of land, and as I was making a deep drain lowing tenor, viz: "Art. 10. Whereas, the traffic Lake, at the Caudlere Falls, from which the Com- mark by durable monuments upon the land, the line through it, I found a treasure. This is not make, in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of missioners traced the line to the most northwestern described in the first article of this treaty; and the for I only bargained for the land, and not for any humanity and justice: And whereas, both His Ma- point of the Lake of the Woods-thence along the said Commissioners shall make to each of their res- treasure that might be conceated beneath it; and jesty and the United States are desirous of con- said line to the said most northwestern point, being pective governments a joint report or declaration, yet the former owner of the land will not receive tinuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, in logitude 49 deg. 23' 55" north, and in logitude 95 | under their hands and seals, designating such line it. The detendant answered: I hope I have a it is hereby agreed that both the contracting par- deg. 14' 38 west from the Observatory, at Green- of boundary, and shall accompany said report or conscience as well as my tellew citizen. I sold ties shall use their best endeaders to accomplish wich; thence, according to existing treaties, due declaration with maps certified by them to be true him the land with all its contingent, as well as ex-

ARTICTE VII.

It is futher agreed, that the channels in the river St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Sault Islands, and of 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 and passages between the various is ands 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 orepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of versels, of suitable numbers and desparties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; | cription, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture | and obligations of each of the two countries for the not being manufactured, grown on any of those suppression of the Slave trade; the said spuadrons parts of the State of Maine watered by the River | to be independent of each other, but the two Gov-Bt. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reason- ernments stimplating, nevertheless to give such orable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall ders to the officers commanding their respective have tree access into and through the said river and | forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act its tributaries, having their source within the State | in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultaof Maine, to and from the scaport at the mouth of tion, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the River St. John, and to and round the Falls 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 marke can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respect 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 for ever.

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, respectivemade, 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 bearing, 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 expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive.

The eighth article of his t eaty shall be in force for five years from the date of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall simify a wish to terminate it. The tenth article shall continue in force until one or the other party shall signity its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in London, within six months from the date here f, or earlier if possible.

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

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

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

The Lord helpeth Man and Beast .- During his march to conquer the world, Alexander the Macedonian, came to a people in Africa, who dwelt in a knew neither war nor conqueror. They led han to and placed before him golden dates, golden figs and netting advantages, and consequently the treasure inclusively.

The chief, who was at the same tine there i. preme judge, recapitulated their words, in order that the parties might see whether or no he undarstood them aright. Then after some reflection said: Thou hast a son, friend, I believe? Yes! And thou (addressing the other) a daughter? Yes! -Well then, let thy son mairy thy daughter, and bestow the treasure on the young couple for the r marriage port on. Alexander second surprised and perplexed. Think you my sentence tribet! He chief asked him. Oh, no, replied Alexander, but it astonishes me. And how, then, rejoined the chel, would the case have been decided in your courtry?-To confees the truth, said Alexander, we should have taken both parties into costedy, and have seized the treasur for the king's use. For the king's use! exclaimed the chief, new in his turn astonished. Does the sun shine on that county -O yes! Does it rain there !- Assuredly. Wonderful! but are there tame animals in the country that live on the grass and g cen herbs? Very many, and of many kinds. Aye, that must be the cause, said the chief; for the sake of those innocent and made the All-gracious Being continues to let he sun shine and the rain drop down on your country. - Coleridge.

When John, duke of Anjon advanced towerds Naples, with a large army to invade that city, he placed upon his colours hese words of the Evongelist: "A man was sent whose name was John," Alphonso of Arragon, who defended the city, answered him by a similar device-"He came and they received him

A clergyman meeting a particular friend, asked him why he never come to hear him preach; He answered. "I am afraid of disturbing your solitude."

Be slow in choosing a friend, and slow to change mim; courteous to all; intimate with few; elight no man for his meanness, nor esteem anyone for their wealth and greatness.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers B. Liberia Herald

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