

agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty, which the Governments, respectively, of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, when both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

ARTICLE IV.

All grants of land heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made and all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such 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 lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively; which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the Northeastern Boundary, some 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,' proceeds whereof of it was agreed should be hereafter 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 the treaty; and the proportions of the amount due thereon to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, 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 respective 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 1838; the Government of the United States agreeing with the States of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the equivalent received therefrom, from the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.

It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the course of the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence River, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for making the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land two Commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by her Britannic Majesty; and the said Commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described; from the source of the St. Croix to the River St. John; and shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said river and along the river St. Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Hohenagamoek; and from the outlet of said Lake, they ascertain, fix and mark by durable monuments upon the land, the line described in the first article of this treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands, & seals, designating such line or boundary, and shall accompany said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, that the channels in the River St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Sault Island, and of Branchart Island; the channels in the river Detroit, on both sides of the island of Rois Blane, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores, and all the several channels and passages between the various island lying near the junction of the river St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce separately and respectively, the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppressions of the Slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the offi-

cers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article; copies of all such articles 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 the avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this Treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representation 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 markets at once and forever.

ARTICLE X.

It is agreed that the United States and Her British Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their Ministers, Officers, or Authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice, all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or 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, the fugitive or person so charged, shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offense had there been committed, and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments, shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority upon complaint made, under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate, to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive.

ARTICLE XI.

The eighth article of this treaty shall be in force for five years from the date of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it:—and if neither party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ARTICLE XII.

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

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

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

ASHBURTON, [SEAL.]

DANIEL WEBSTER, [SEAL.]

Those who have colts to break and horses to tame, will find the subjoined paragraph worthy of attention. The mode of subduing refractory animals here alluded to, is said by Catlin to be extensively practised among the Indians of the Upper Mississippi, and is doubtless the secret of the 'Whisperers' of Ireland who used to bring the most unruly here under subjection in a few minutes. The influence exercised seems to be identical with that exhibited in animal magnetism:

Taming Horses.—The taming of horses by breathing in their nostrils seem to be gaining friends. Mr. David Clayton, of Tyrrell county, having seen an article in our paper stating that horses had been rendered gentle by breathing in their nostrils, determined to try it on a young mule belonging to him, who would suffer no person to handle him. Mr. C. fastened him in the stable, and, after considerable trouble, succeeded in breathing several times in his nostrils. Before he left the stable the mule became gentle, and would stand still and suffer himself to be rubbed, and would nose and smell around him. He followed Mr. C. out of the stable around the yard, and wanted to go into the house. We advise our friends who have colts to break to try the experiment—if it does no good it can certainly do no harm.—*Newbern (N. C.) Adv.*

Dreadful Shipwreck.—A French vessel, from Bayonne, has been lost on the coast of Africa, and nearly two hundred lives have perished with her.

Treaty with the Senecas.—The Madisonian announces the ratification by the Senate of U. States; of the treaty concluded at Buffalo in March last, by the Hon. Ambrose Spencer, in behalf of the United States, 'The Senecas cede about 70,000 of good land being two of their reservations, the Buffalo and Tomowanda, and retain two, the Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

**Remember
THE WATCHWORD,
Removal
AND
No Division.**

**DEMOCRATIC
REMOVAL
AND
ANTI-DIVISION TICKET.**

ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL SNYDER.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN B. EDGAR.
AUDITOR,
JOHNSTON IKELER.
PROTHONOTARY,
JACOB EYERLY.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
CHARLES CONNER.

**DIVISION CANDIDATE
FOR ASSEMBLY,
RICHARD FRUIT.**

"FALSE ELECTIONEERING."

As this appears to be a favorite theme of the division faction, we shall occasionally revert to it, in order to show who are now, and who have heretofore been the false electioneers in this county, and if we do not fasten upon them the title, it will not be because we have not material on hand for the purpose, and a constant daily increase.

At the very time, the article was penned referred to in the division organ, denouncing as 'false electioneering' the story, that they were in favor of a division and of adding Rush township to this county, a prominent man of Danville, was in Roaring Creek, advocating the election of Fruit, upon those very grounds. He claimed that it was better to have the upper portion of the county struck off, as they were poor townships at best, and by having Rush township annexed the county would be better than it now is.

Finding that this did not take, he changed his tune, and was very anxious to have them go for Fruit because he would keep the county together. Thus in one breath, he advocated division, and finding himself swamped, he jumps to another tack, and with tears in his eyes, pleads to keep the county together and let the courts remain at Danville. And yet it is declared false electioneering for an opponent of division to even hint at what the division faction openly avow in their object. But finding all this of no avail, he claimed that the convention, at which Fruit was nominated, was the only democratic convention, and that he was the only democratic candidate, notwithstanding it was called by a minority of the standing committee, and but fifteen out of twenty districts represented in it. Yet they have the effrontery to talk about 'false electioneering.' Oh! shame, where is thy blush.

The division men talk about their ticket being formed at the annual democrat convention, and call it the democratic ticket.—What nonsense. Why don't you hoist your true colors, and call your ticket by its right name, 'division ticket.' 'Come, come let us have no more 'false electioneering.' The people are not to be deceived by such trickery again. You cannot come the same game over them now, that you did at the election of Frailey and Jackson, in 1836. It will not do. You deceived them then by 'false electioneering,' but you cannot now. Be honest for once, we know it is contrary to your nature and practice. But try it once and see how good it will feel.

"FALSE ELECTIONEERING."

Under this caption, the division men have worked themselves up into quite a passion, at what they term 'unfair electioneering' of the 'Pirates,' and giving as specimens the stories that have been circulated, that the 'division faction' in this county, were not only arranging matters for the division of this county, but for annexing a portion of Northumberland county to this. That such reports have been in circulation, is true, and it is as true that they were first started by the friends of Richard Fruit, and division, and it is rather unkind on the part of their organ to denounce them as 'pirates' for doing so, when they supposed they were advancing his interest by it. It must, at least make them feel rather unpleasant, when they had reported nothing but what had been decided upon in caucus by their leaders. As an evidence of this, we will give a dialogue, which actually took place in Danville, during court week, between a strong friend of Fruits, and a removal man. It occurred immediately after the breaking up of a caucus.

P. Have you got through with the caucus?

D. Yes.

P. Well. Have you got business arranged right?

D. Yes.

P. Fruit is to be our candidate, is he not?

D. Most assuredly. He is our strongest man.

P. Well. But will he go for a division and against a removal.

D. Yes. He has pledged himself to do so, in order to stop the removal. If we cannot get a division; the removal will take place.

P. If there is a division, will it not make two poor counties?

D. It will leave the best part of Columbia, and we shall get Rush township annexed, and that will make us a good county still. As for the other county, that will be poor, I know. But we don't care a d—n, for them.

P. I am glad to hear you come out frankly. We removal men supposed that was your game, but did not expect to hear you avow it.

D. What? A-a-aint you a B—o?

P. No. I am — of —.

D. I didn't say any thing about a division.

P. Never mind. I understand you.—You can't come it no how, for the people understand the game too. Good bye.

Now, this is called 'false electioneering' by the very men who were the first to disclose to their friends their object in bringing out Fruit, as a candidate for the Legislature. Why do they do so? Because they find the people decidedly opposed to a division, and if they cannot destroy that impression there is no possible chance of the election of their candidate. Of course all manner of devices must be resorted to, and we should not be surprised, if they even made their candidate publicly pledge himself against a division. But pledges will not answer. The people want no man in the Legislature at the present critical juncture, who is one thing to day and another to-morrow. A pledge from such a man will not be swallowed. They have had pledges enough from other quarters—they want acts, acts, and no gouging.

We observe that some of our exchange papers speak of the ticket formed at this place on the 29th ult. headed, Richard Fruit, for Assembly, as the *Democratic Ticket of Columbia county*. This is not true in fact. Three, out of five, of the democratic standing committee, recommended the holding of two separate democratic conventions, in reference to the local question of removal.—The two conventions met on the same day. Every township in the county, except one, was represented in the removal convention, and placed in nomination, Daniel Snyder, Esq. the democratic member of the last session from this county, while but fifteen townships were represented in the Anti Removal convention which nominated *Richard Fruit, Esq.* an anti removal man. This was placing the local question upon its true grounds. But the anti removal party have taken great pains to create by a species of 'false electioneering,' impressions that theirs was the only democratic ticket. In this county, however, their finessing is well understood, and we hope those papers who have inadvertently made the misrepresentation, will correct their error, in justice to a large majority of the democratic party here.

The result of the coming election will be of deep and abiding interest to the citizens of this county, as it will very seriously affect its future welfare and prosperity.—The question to be decided by it is nothing more nor less, than, whether the county shall be cut and carved up to gratify a few speculators in Danville and Berwick, or whether the county shall be kept together by a removal. The opponents of removal may torture, and transform it into as many shapes as they please—they may make use of all the 'false electioneering' that their ingenuity can invent, but it revolves back upon that one important question in despite of all their sophistry and false coloring they may throw around it. We know that but a small portion of the people actually wish for a division under any contingency, and too well do our opponents know the fact.—Knowing this, they try to hide their real object from the great body of the people.—In the portions of the county where division is the ruling passion, they are told that Fruit is a division man, but they must keep it a secret, or it will injure his election in other districts. At other places, he is hostile to division and opposed to removal, while in others he is a removal man. Thus shifting their course of electioneering to suit the company they meet. If the opponents of removal have but one object in view—if that object be a good one—why not hoist their true colors; and proclaim their motto aloud at home as well as at Harrisburg. 'Division before a removal.' Why skulk, cowards like behind the 'false electioneering' cry of 'annual democratic ticket' when their convention is known to have been composed almost exclusively of Anti Removal and division men? Because they know full well that unless they can deceive the friends of removal in some way and divert them from the true and only question, they are defeated by more than a thousand majority. But the real friends of the county have heretofore been too often deceived by their 'false electioneering' to be again duped by them. They will march up to the polls in a body, and proclaim to their enemies in a voice of thunder, their motto—'REMOVAL AND NO DIVISION' by giving their votes for their honest representative Daniel Snyder, whom they know will not deceive them when the hour of action comes.

We find it almost impossible to follow up the division men, in their 'false electioneering,' stories, they are so numerous, and are so often changed to suit the time and place. In another article we have mentioned some, but we have just heard of another more ridiculous and absurd than all the rest. What do you think it is reader? It is—should the removal take place, M'honeing, the township in which is situated the county town, would petition to be struck off to Northumberland county, and therefore they might as well have a division at the upper end, as the lower. What, can the county town of Columbia county, be better accommodated in an adjoining county than they would be if the county seat was removed to the centre? If so is it not the strongest reason that can be urged in favor of a removal? We should think so, and so will every other rational man. But would any Legislature, strike them off to another county, when they would be ten miles nearer the centre than other portions of the county are? Nonsense. It is merely an electioneering story, got up for effect sake, or more plainly speaking, 'false electioneering.'

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

Neither the Berwick Sentinel, Danville Intelligencer, or the Danville Democrat, had heard, on Friday last, that a democratic removal convention had been held and a ticket nominated, though they all knew that the division convention had met and performed its functions. A strange coincidence truly. It is not possible that there was any design in their silence, or understanding between them. It could not be possible.

The Danville Intelligencer is out against John McReynolds, the Supervisor on the North Branch Canal. What is the reason? Why, be it known to all men, that John McReynolds has taken an active part in favor of the removal question, and it was necessary to still him. Will they do it!—NO. Fire away gentlemen but don't burst your boiler.

Beware of the 'false electioneering' of the division faction.