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IP The Constitutional Whig is published twice a week, (Tuesdays and Fridays,) at five doltars per annum, payable in advance.

IF Previous to a discontinuance of the paper, all arrearzes must be paid up. And those who may wish to discontinue, will notify the Editor to that effect, at least thirty days before the period expires

for which they subscribed. IF For advertising -75 cents a square (or less) for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance.—The number of insertious must be noted on the MS, otherwise they will be continued and

charged accordingly. IT Advertisements from the country to be paid for in advance, or assumed by some responsible indi-vidual in this place or Manchester.

IF All letters to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will receive no attention.

ROBERT NOTT. House Painter, Glazier, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub-To lie generally, that he continues his business of HOUSE PAINTING, GLAZING, &c. at the well known stand, corner of Harris's building and immediately under the office of the Constitutional Whig. He has on hand a general assortment of the best materials from New York, which will enable him to execute any commands entrusted to him satisfactorily, on the most reasonable terms. He intends attending to the most particular part of the work personally, and will employ none but the best

N. B. Ceilings Whitened, and Walls Stained in distemper colours. March 15—tf

Whiskey, Sugars, Molasses, &c. VE are now receiving by different vessels from Philadelphia, New-York, &c. 114 Hhds. Philadelphia Whiskey,

131 bbls. do. part old and superior quality, 50 bbds. dry New Orleans Sugar, 54 do. St. Croix Sugar, a portion prime,

50 do. Molasses, of unusually prime quality, 80 bag i prime green coffee, 750 sacks Liverpool blown Salt, 500 heavy Spanish dry Hides,

For sale, on accommoditing terms, by RALSTON & PLEASANTS.

· Ward Election.

THE election of Common-council-men in the several wards, will be held on the first Wednesday in April next, viz. In Jefferson ward, No. 1, at the Union Hotel—In Madison ward, No. 2, at the Eagle Hotel—and in Mouroe ward, No. 3, at the Shockee Hill tavern. Polls will open in each ward at 10 o'clock, A.M. "The freeholders of lots within said city, whether improved or not, and whether such freeholder resides therein or not, and the house-keepers and inhabitants of the said city, who shall have resided therein, at any time, for the space of three months without the intermission of one twelve same, moveable and immoveable property to the value of one hundred pounds," are entitled to vote.

W. D. WREN, Sergt, C. R.

March 1st, 1825. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }

OTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the 6 per cent stock comments. treasury note 6 per cent stock, issued in pursuance of the act of Congress passed on the 24th February, 1815, that the principal of the said stock and, the interest which may be due thereon at the time, torneys, duly authorised, on the 1st day of April and wish to retain it: It is recommended for Chilnext, at the Treasury in Washington, or at such loan office on the books whereof any portion of their Hair. said stock may stand.

the certificates of the said 6 per cent stock will be terest thereon will cease and determine on the 31st day of March next.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Feb. 11-13t. Secretary of the Treasury.

University of Virginia.

MY Hotel is open for Boarders. 1 will very willingly aid students in procuring lodging, and attend to letters directed to me. JAS. BYARS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

I. F. MILLS & CO. (Late Prince & Mills, OFFER for sale at the old American Nursery a very large assortment of Apples, Pears Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Quinces, Mulberries, Figs, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, and other traits, including the very choicest kinds. Also, a very large collection of evergreen and other orna nental trees, shrubs and plants, including above 100 kinds of Roses. Also, about 80 varieties of the finest Grapes, a large assortment of Orange, Lemon and Citron trees, Camelias or Japan Roses, and other greenhouse plants. Catalogues of which may be obtained gratis of Messes. ELLIS & ALLAN, and orders through whom will meet prompt attention.

WM. LAMBERT, Jr. Attorney-at-Law offers his services to those who are en gaged in law suits in the Courts held in the city of Richmond; to prepare their suits for trial. He will pay particular attention to getting the parties speedily before the Court, the neglect of which causes great delay. He will also at tend to the suits at rules; to the taking of depositions; and before the commissioner he proposes to do what the parties themselves now have to perforn, and whatever else may be necessary to hasten a final decision of their cause. For the utility of such council he refers to every member of the Bar. January 25-tf.

Old Line of Liverpool Packets.

To sail on the 1st and 16th of every Month. The Liverpool Packets having met with general approbation and support, the owners of them have encluded to add to the number of vessels employ ed in that establishment-and they now intend that the following ships shall sail between New York and Liverpool, in regular succession, twice in each month from each port, leaving both New York and Liverpool on the 1st and 16th of every moath, throughout the year, viz:

New York, Columbia, Pacific. Wm. Thomoson Florida. Canada,

MASTERS. Geo. Maxwell. Wm. Lee, jr. Sol. Maxwell. Rowe R. Crocker. Joseph Tinkham

James Rodgers, C. H. Marshall. James Crooper. These ships were built in New York, of the best materials, and are coppered and copper fastened. They are very fast sailers; their accommodations massengers are uncommonly extensive and cor moclines, and they are commanded by men of great

Cut Nails, Ground Plaister, and Family Flour, for Sale.

Nails, weighing 50 to 100 lbs. assorted, from 3d. to 30d. Also, Cut Nails for tobacco kegs and bids, war-

ranted to clinch. All kinds of Iron and Steel Rolled to order, and

with despatch.

40 Tous of Ground Plaister of Paris packed into arrels or hhds, according to order, 100 Barrels of Family Flour, that is proved to

For Rent,

The handsome SUIT OF ROOMS over our Store, airy and convenient, and a very neat OF-FICE, fronting on 10th or Cross street. Possesion may be had immediately.
P. HAXALL & CO.

mar 22-w3t TAYLORSVILLE RACES.

A T a meeting of the subscribers to the Hanover Jockey Club, convened by public notice, at Taylorsville, on the 3d of Feb. 1825:—The rules and regulations of the club having been adopted; Hector Davis, esq. 4 as unanimously elected President; Thomas Marshall, esq. Treasurer; and Win. L. White. Secretary.

The Races will commence on the 3d Wednesday April next

1st Day, free for colts 3 years old, mile heats. 2d Day, 2 mile heats, free for any horse, mare

3d Day, the Proprietor's purse, with the addition an elegant saddle and bridle, free for any horse, mare or gelding that has never won a purse-mile heats. WM. L. WHITE, March 18-w3w

OTICE is hereby given, that the following Certificate of the United States Stock, in the name of John Mason, bearing date the 10th of March, 1791, has been lost or mislaid, and due application will be made at the Loan Office of the United States for its renewal: Deferred 6 per cent. Stock, No. 190, amount \$20 01.

JOHN R. MASON, SENR.

Simplex sigillum veri! FOR THE GROWTH OF HAIR.

CREAM OF NARDUS. THE ANCIENT SPIKENARD. Which is the only article yet discovered for mak-

ing the hair grow thick and long.
ADIES and Gentlemen who wish the ornament of a fine head of hair, need only make a fair trial of this composition, as in all cases it prevents the Hair from falling off from sickness and confinement, too often the case for the want of having a proper nourishment applied to strengthen the It is recommended to ladies for their toilet particularly as moisture is found necessary to the months, and possess in their own right, within the Hair when dressing. The Cream of Nardus for that incle, who allow it to excel any preparation of the kind yet discovered, as it not only nourishes and improves its growth, but renders to the Hair a most peautiful gloss and pleasant perfume, and causes it dways to retain its natural color .- Those ladies who use Dressing Irons ought not neglect using it, as it prevents the ill effect occasioned by the heat. It is of much use to those wearing Artificial Hair, as it gives a natural gloss. To comment on the many valuable qualities it possesses is useless—it need only be said, it ought not to be omitted by will be paid to the said proprietors or to their at- those who have the ornament of a fine Head of Hair dren, as it improves the rugularity and growth of

their Hair.

The Spikenard of the Ancients.—Much difference Information is further given, that a surrender of in opinion has arisen among the curious and learned what this precious ointment was composed of. The required at the time of redemption, and that the in- late Sir William Jones was of opinion that this ce-Valeriana jatamansi, which is found growing only in India. Mr. Lambert tells us also, in his illustration of the genus Cinchona, that the Valerina jatamansi is identical with the Spikenard of the Ancients, while Mr. Phillips, in his late work on Vegetables, positively asserts that it was made from Laender, and which, he says, was called Nardus in Greek, from Narda, a city of Syria, near the Eu phrates, and that it was also called spica, spike; be ause among all the verticillated plants, this alone

Mr. Phillips, in his history of Lavender, says, "it s a native of Languedoc, some parts of Spain, Hungaryand Austria; but the most odoriferous Lavende ew anciently about the city of Eporthecia, and vas so much esteemed at the time when our Saviour as upon the earth, that it was sought after with der an account of his administration of the estate the greatest avidity, and brought a revenue to that city equal to a mine of the most precious metal." Mr. Phillips adds, that "Pliny, who flourished a little after this period, has described the Lavender plant under the name of Nardus;" and that "he notices the blossom as forming a spike, and mentions that the most costly and precious ointment was made from the aromatic leaves of the Nardus, and that the spikes (blossoms) sold for 100 Roman demark (3L 2s. 6d.) per pound " "The Romans," says this vaturalist, "esteem the leaves of the Nardus that is brought from Syria as the best; next to that, the Gallic Lavender or Nardus is in estimation."-"What especially confirms the opinion that Laven-der was the Nardus of the Ancients," say Mr. Philips, "is. that Pliny, after having described the same outment mentioned by the Evangelist, which he directs to be kept in vessels of Alabaster, observes that the flowers or spikes of the plant being laid in wardrobes, gives a most agreeable perfume to the garments." In speaking of the Valerian of Napaul, Mr. P. says, "it seems highly improbable that this should be the Spikenard of the Ancients, as the scent of this root differs very widely from our ideas of agreeable performes; and we may presume, that the opinions of the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, with respect to odours, were similar to our own; as we find, besides the Spike-nard, they extracted their favorite odours from roes, myrtle, violets, majorams, lilies, orris-root, and manills, &c. to which they often added sweet spi-

es and aromatic guios."

*** Prepared and sold by the proprietors. E. HOPKINS & Co. Philadelphia; and may be had of their according Agents throughout the United States

JOSEPH T. ALLYN, No. folk. M. JONES, Suffolk.
J. & M. WOMBLE, Smithfield. B. H. FITCH, Jerusalem. HENRY WHYTE, Petersburg

AND JOHN H. NASH, At his Book and Station-

ary store, Richmond.

J. Agents wanted in various parts of this State, and State of North Carolina, of which applicants may avail themselves by letter (post paid) addressed to the proprietors, 83 N. 5th street, Philadel-Feb. 22.

SIR ALFRED.

By the Imported Horse SIR HARRY. That truly celebrated Horse Sir Alfred, specience.

The price of passage to England in the cabin is bottom, will stand again at my Plantation in on fixed at thirty guineas, for which sum passenwill be furnished with Beds and Bedding, Wine stores of all kinds.

Charles City county, seven miles from the Court House, and let to mares upon the same terms as formerly.

HENRY B. CHRISTIAN.

In Henrico County Court, February 8th, 1825, Ann, Mary, and Selina Flora, infants under the age of twenty one years, and heiresses of Geo. Flora, deceased, who sue by James Hooper, their next friend, Plts. . AGAINST

James Hooper and Lucy his wife, Defts. THIS cause came on this day to be heard on of Counsel, whereupon the court doth adjudge, order and decree, that John New, George Kee-

A Copy. Teste, J. B. WHITLOCKE, c. R. c.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to the above order of the Country Court of Henrico, will be sold on West ty Court of Henrico, will be sold on Wednesday the 30th of March, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the store of Richard Baker, near Fairfield, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, two acres of land in the County of Henrico. whereof George Flora died seized and possessed, adjoining the lands of Francis Lewis and others on the road leading to Street's Mill.—By the Commissioners. March 15-w2w

FIRGINIA:

At rules holden in the clerk's office of the superior court of chancery for the Williamsburg district the 7th day of March, 1325:

Reuben Meredith and William Meredith, adm'r. de bonis non of Elisha Meredith and Ann L. Meredith. against

John B. Clopton, ex'or of John Clopton, dec'd, Wil-liam Hill, Packe Street, William Clopton and Samuel Clopton, sons of Reuben, and Reuben Clopton,

The defendants William and Samuel Clopton ons of Reuben, not having entered their appear once and given security according to the act o sembly and the rules of this court, and it appear ing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not in habitants of this country, it is ordered, that th aid defendants do appear here on the first day the next term and answer the original and amende bills of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this orde be forthwith inserted in some newspaper publisher in the city of Richmond for two months successive ly, and posted at the front door of the former capi tol in the city of Williamsburg.

A copy. Teste, 18 JAMES CABINESS, D. C.

VIRGINIA: At rules, holden in the clerk's office of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, the 7th day of March, 1825:

Joel Allison Post and Waldron B. Post, Benjamin Duvall and James Whitlock, Dfis. The defendant James Whitlock not having er red his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he

Wm. W. HENING, c. c. mar 18

VIRGINIA: It a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 25th day of William H. Campbell, Mary Campbell and Eliza-beth Campbell, infants, by John Brown Cutting

their next friend, AGAINST Cornelius Buck, administrator of Archibald Campbell, dec'd; Bheda Burnett, executrix of Edward Burnett, dec'd; and Samuel Woody, Defts. HIS cause came on this day to be heard on the bill, answer, and artible.

bill, answer, and exhibits, and was argued by who is directed to examine, state, and settle the said account, and report the same to the court, with any matters specially stated deemed pertinent by him self, or which may be required by the parties to be

A copy-teste WM. W. HENING, c. c.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,) Richmond, Feb 23d, 1825. \$

The parties interested will please take notice, that I have appointed the 5th day of April next, to mmence the accounts directed in the foregoing o

er of the court; on which day, at 9 o'clock, A. M. bey are requested to attend at my office in this city, with their accounts and vouchers ready for xamination and settlement. AMOS LADD, M. C. w4w

United States' Court, fifth circuit and Virginia District, December 16th, 1824. nas Craig and others,-Plis. against

James Scott, Exor. of John Leslie, deceased, who was executor of Robert Craig, dec. and others-Defin.

Robert Craig, dec. be permitted at any time before the twenty-second day of May next, to come in and the twenty-second day of May next, to come in and latitude was to be followed west, as far as the tricted to settle in certain places only, and under country in all the southern extent of continenthe court will then proceed to decree payment to the plaintiffs, George Rutherfoord, Robert Montgomerie, Robert Spier, Robert Fauld, Alexander Kerr, Thomas White and Daniel Wark, who are assignees of the plaintiff Thomas Craig, of the funds of the estate of the said Robert Craig, deceased: and it is directed, that a copy of this order be published in Senate some newspaper, printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively.

RD. JEFFRIES, Clk. A copy-teste. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Richmond, 2nd Month, 18, 1825.

The creditors of the late Robert Craig, dec. ar

fore me, at my office in this city, at any time before the 22d day of May next, in conformity with the aforegoing order of the court. AMOS LADD,

Master Com

Bussorah Arabian. HIS celebrated Horse will stand the ensui season at Orrles, in the lower end of this ounty .- For particulars see handbills. Feb 18-11

UNITED STATES SENATE-MARCH 1. The Senate having resumed the considera-tion of the bill to establish a Post at the mouth of the Columbia River-

Mr. BENTON, in reply to Mr. DICKERSON, said, that he had not intended to speak to this tion for a boundary, but intimated that the river said, that he had not intended to speak to this bill. Always unwilling to trespass upon the time and patience of the Senate, he was partially adopted, and that they would not agree to any what this country had gained consisted not of new drawing to a close, and an hundred bills upon the bill, answer, exhibits and arguments the table were each demanding attention. The States."—Letter from Messrs. Gallatin and ry, and a right to navigate and carry on fishewhich had engaged the deliberations of Congress see, Uriah Johnson and Daniel P. Harwood, or for four years past, and the minds of gentlemen any three of them, do proceed as Commissioners might be suppossed to be made up upon it. than to repulse the groundless pretensions of of this Court, to sell two acres of land in the Resting upon this belief, Mr. B. as reporter of county of Henrico adjoining where-of George Flora died seized and possessed, to ing its progress, and of holding himself in readiof George Flora died seized and possessed, to the highest bidder for cash, after having adverness to answer any inquiries which might be that country, but insisted that their claim tised the time and place of sale for two weeks in put. Inquires he certainly expected; but a from New Jersey, (Mr. D.) and Mr. B. would tantamount to an abandonment of the claim to be unfaithful to his duty if he did not repel it. it. It was a last agreed, but as we thought, In discharging this duty, he would lose no time with some reluctance on the part of the British in going over the gentleman's calculations about Plenipotentiaries, that the country on the expense of getting a member of Congress from the Oregon to the Potomac; nor would be solve his difficulties about the shortest and best and for a timited time, be opened for the purroute; whether Cape Horn should be doubled, a poses of trade, to the inhabitants of both counnew route explored under the north pole, or mountains climbed, whose aspiring summits present twelve feet of defying snow to the burning rays of a July sun. Mr. B. looked upon tutes the third article of that Treaty, and is the these calculations and problems as so many dashes of the gentleman's wit, and admitted that wit was an excellent article in debate, equally convenient for emblellishing an argunent and concealing the want of one. which of these purposes, the Senator from New Jersey had amused the Senate with the wit in question, it was not for Mr. B. to say, nor Astoria, during the late war, and the Noothka should he undertake to disturb him in the quiet enjoyment of the honor which he had won hereby. would proceed directly to expose and confuse of any other power than that of Great Britain. which he had favored the pretensions of Great up, not one of them is tenable against the

Great Britain, to the right bank of the Colum- bis river. All his discoveries were far north of

were precluded from occupying the country on very would confer no title. The Indians are not the Columbia River by the 3d article of the even named, from whom the purchases are stat London convention of 1818.

Britain if we presumed to occupy it. precisely two and twenty years since a contest the localify of the Indians supposed to have for the Columbia, has been going on between made the side, and the circumstance invidates the United States and Great Britain. The the whole claim. They are said to have residentest originated with the discovery of the Ried to the "South" of the Columbia; by consever itself. The moment that we discovered it, quence they did not reside upon it, and could she claimed it; and without a color of title in have no right to seil a country of which they her hand, she has labored ever since to over-reach us in the arts of negotiation, or to bully McKenzie was sent o us out of our discovery by menaces of war.

In the year 1790, a citizen of the United States, Capt. Gray, of Boston, discovered the 3 years before. But Mckenzie missed the ob-Columbia at its entrance into the sea; and in ject of his search, and struck the Pacific five of Great Britain is nothing but a maked pre-hundred miles to the north, as I have already tension, founded in the double prospect of benevernment of the United States, to complete the stated. The seizure of Astoria, during the war, is not an inhabitant of this country, it is ordered, discovery of the whole river from its source downthat the said defendant do appear here on the first wards, and to take formal possession in the name title upon Great Britain to the Columbia, than the bottom of this policy. Failing in his atday of the next term and answer the bill of the of their government. In 1793, Sir Alexander the capture of Castine and Detroit gave her to tempt to explore the Columbia Liver, in 1793, plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the
with inserted in some newspaper published in the
British Government to effect the same object;
Claim was set up by Mr. Bagot, his Britanic Mament the advantages of taking it to be restly and city of Richmond, for two months successively, and but he missed the sources of the river, fell upon jesty's Ambassador to this Republic, in 1817, of expelling the Americans from the whole the foundation of the capital in the said.

In 1803, the United States acquired Louissiana, and with it an open question of boundaries for that vast province. On the side of Mexico and Florida, this question was to be settled with the King of Spain; on the north and northwest, with the King of Great Britain. It happened in the very time that we were signing a treaty in Paris for the acquisition of Louisiana, that we were signing another in London for the adjustment of the boundary line between the northwest possessions of the United States and of the King of Great Britain. The negotiators 1790. The character of that treaty was well el; on consideration whereof, the court doth of each were ignorant of what the others had order. That the defendant, Cornelius Buck, do rendone; and on remitting the two treaties to the its terms will speak for themselves at the pre-Senate of the United States, for ratification, of his intestate before a commissioner of the court, that for the purchase of Louisiana was ratified without restriction; the other with the excep- Britain. It was so characterized by the option of the fifth article. It was this article which adjusted the boundary line between the United States and G gat Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the head of the Mississippi; and the Senate refused to ratify it, because, by ossibility, it might jeopardise the northern bound ary of Louisiana. The treaty was sent back to London, the fifth article expunged; and the British Government, acting then as upon a late occasion, rejected the whole treaty, when she failed in securing the precise advantage of

which she was in search. In the year 1807, another treaty was negotiated between the United States and Great Britam. The negotiators on both sides were then possessed of the fact, that Louisiana belonged to the United States, and that her boundaries to the north and west were undefined. The settlement of this boundary was a point in the negotiation, and continued efforts were made by the British Plenipotentiaries to over-ON the motion of the Plaintiffs by their council. a nest-egg for future pretensions in that quarter, it is ordered, that all the creditors of the late ter." (State Papers, 1822-3) Finally, an artito the country west of the Rocky Mountains. This treaty shared the fate of that of 1803. It was never ratified. For causes unconnected with the questions of boundary, it was rejected

At Ghent, in 1814, the attempts of 1803 and 1307 were renewed. The British Plenipotentiaries offered articles upon the subject of the boundary, and of the Northwest Coast, of the nothing could be agreed upon, and nothing hereby notified to come in, and prove their claims besigned at that place.
At London, in 1218, the negotiations upon

Plenipotentiaries, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Goul-

| Britain the rights derived from discovery, and | tion. They did not make any formal proposiwhich did not give them the harbor at the

To this the American Plenipotentiaries authese gentlemen, in the same letter,) we did not

to enter into any agreement which should be article relied upon to sustain the British claim to Northwest Coast, claimed by either party, should, without prejudice to the claims of either

The substance of this agreement was inserted in the convention of October, 1818. It constisame upon which the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Diekerson.) relies, for excluding the United States from the occupation of the Colum-

In subsequent negotiations, the British Agents further rested their claim upon the discoveries of McKenzie, in 1793; the seizure of

Sound Treaty, of 1790. Such an exhibition of title, said Mr. B. is ridi-Leaving all that out of view, he culous, and would be contemptible in the hands nose parts of the gentleman's argument in Of the five grounds of claim which she has set less took possession of, any part of the Northwest His admission of title, on the part of coast of America, in the latitude of the Columthat point, and not one of them was fellowed up 2d. tris declarations that the United States by possession, without which, the fact of disco-3d. His menace of a conflict with Great tionary War. Not a single particular is given ed to have been made anterior to the Revolu-It is now, Mr. President, continued Mr. B. The only circumstance mentioned applies to which could identify a transaction of the kind.

McKenzie was sent out from Canada, in the year 1793, to discover, at its head, the river guisher to this idle pretension. Finally, the Canning, and for the maintenance of which a British negotiators have been driven to take war is now menaced. shelter under the Nootka Sound Treaty, of understood at the time that it was made, and Fur T ade:1 sent day. It was a treaty of concession, and not of acquisition of rights, on the part of Great navigation existed, opened an interior commuposition, and so admitted to be by the Ministry. at the time of its communication to the British Parliament.

es of Mr. Pox and Mr. Pitt, to prove the character of this Treaty

"Mr. Fox said, What, then, was the extent of our rights before the convention-(whether admitted or denied by Spain was of no consequence)-and to what extent were they now scenred to us? We possessed and exercised the free navigation of the Pacific Ocean, without restraint or limitation. We possessed and exercised the right of carrying on fisheries in the South Seas, equally unlimited. This was no barren right, but a right of which we had availed ourselves, as appeared by the papers on the ta- the Pacific Ocean. The Columbia flows from ble, which showed that the produce of it had increased, in five years, from twelve to ninetyseven thousand pounds sterling. This estate reach the Americans, with respect to the coun- be disgraced by the name of an acquisition. try west of the Rocky Mountains. Without The admission of part of these rights, by Spain, presenting any claim, they endoavored "to leave was all we had obtained. Our right, before, was to settle in any part of the South or North prove before Commissioner Amos Ladd, their claims territories of the two countries extended in that certain praces only, and under territories of the two countries extended in that concession on our part. Our rights of fishing the most northern situation, suitable to the resiextended to the whole ocean, and now it, no, dence of a civilized people. was limited, and to be carried on within certain intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific distances of the Spanish settlements. Our right Oceans, and forming regular establishments of making settlements was not, as now a right through the interior, and at both extremes, as by Mr. Jefferson without a reference to the to build buts, but to plant colonies, if we thought well as along the coast and Islands, the entire proper. Surely these were not acquisitions, or command of the fur trade of North America rather conquests, as they must be considered, if might be obtained, from latitude 48 to the pole, we were to judge by the triumphant language except that portion of it which the Russians respecting them, but great and important con-cessions." "By the third article, we are au-in-hing in both seas, and the market of the four same character with those previously offered; but thorized to navigate the Pacific Ocean and quarters of the globe. Such would be the field South Seas, unmolested, for the purpose of car- for commercial enterprize, and incalculable rying on our fisheries, and to land on the unset- would be the produce of it, when supported by tled coasts, for the purpose of trading with the the operations of that credit and capital which natives; but, after this pompous recognition of Great Britain so pre eminently possesses. Then this point were renewed; and the British Government, for the first time, uncovered the

omes another article, the sixth, which takes

the expense it has sustained in discovering and away the right of landing, and erecting even surveying the coast of the Pacific Ocean, which temporary huts, for any purpose but that of car- is at present left to American adventurers, who, bourn, asserted (to give them the benefit of rying on the fishery, and amounts to a complete without regularity or capital, or the desire of their own words, as reported by Messrs Galla- dereliction of all right to settle in any way for the conciliating future confidence, look altogether tin and Rush) "That former voyages, and principally that of Captain Cook, gave to Great Parliamentary History, Vol. 28, p. 990." to the interests of the moment. Such adventurers, and many of them, as I have been in-

Mr. Pitt, in reply. "Having finished that they alluded to purchases from the natives south of the River Columbia, which they alleged to reparation, Mr. Pitt proceeded to the next point, have been made prior to the American Revolu- namely, that gentleman's argument to prove, that the other articles of the convention were mere concessions, and not acquisitions. In answer to this, Mr. Pitt maintained, that, though rights, it certainly did of new advantages. We had, before, a right to the Southern whale fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, and to trade on the swered, in a way better calculated to encourage that right not only bad not been acknowledged, coasts of any part of Northwest America; but but disputed and resisted: whereas, by the con-Great Britain. "We did not assert, (continue vention, it was secured to us-a circumstance which, though no new right, was a new advan-

tage."-Same-page 1002.
But, continued Mr. Benton, we need not some newspaper published in the City of Richmond and made report of their proceedings to this court, on order for further decree.

Inquires the certainty expected, out a general assault, at this late stage of the session, upon the principle, the policy, and the details of the bill, had not been anticipated. Such an asself. I have it in my hand, and will read the the Columbia River.

Article 3d, of the Nootka Sound Treaty.
"In order to strengthen the bonds of friendship, and to preserve, in future, a perfect harmony and good unders anding between the two contracting parties, it is agreed that their respective subjects shall not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, or in the South Seas, or in landing on the coasts of those seas, in places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements there, the whole subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions and provisions specified in the three fol-

owing articles." The particular clause of this article, relied ipon by the advocates for the British claim, is that which gives the right of landing on parts of the Northwest Coast, not already occupied, for he purpose of carrying on commerce and makeng settlements. The first inquiry arising upon this clause is, whether the coast, in the latitude of the Columbia River, was unoccupied at the date of the Nootka Sound Treaty? The an-Britain at the expense of the rights and interests slightest examination. Cook never saw, much ther the English landed upon this coast while it was so unoeccupied? The answer is in the negative; and this answer puts an end to all preension of British claim founded upon this treaty, without leaving us under the necessity of recurring to the fact that the permission to land and to make settlements. so far from contemplating an acquisition of territory, was limited, by subsequent restrictions, to the erection of tethporary huts for the personal accommodation of

fishermen and traders only.

The truth is, Mr. President, continued Mr. B. Great Britain has no color of title to the country in question. She sets up none. /Thera. is not a paper upon the face of the earth in which a British Minister has stated a claim. I peak of the King's Ministers, and not of the Agents employed by them. The claims we have been examining are thrown out in the conversations and notes of Diplomatic Agents. No English Minister has ever put his name to them, which Captain Gray had discovered at its mouth, and no one will ever risk his character as a and set up in a way to contradict and relinquish gion west of the Rocky Mountains. The adabout five hundred miles to the north of the all their other pretended titles. Mr. Bagot was vice accorded too well with the passions and remonstrating against the occupation, by the United States, of the Columbia river, and reciting that it had been taken possession of, in his tv. since the peace of '83, of aggrandizing it-Majesty's name, during the late war, "and had self at the expense of the United States. It is since been construenced as forming a part of his Majesty's dominions." The word "since" is, its experienced subjects, and thus an individual, exclusive of all previous pretension, and the in the humble station of a fur trader, has point-Ghent treaty, which stipulates for the restora- ed out the policy which has been pursued by tion all the captured posts, is a complete extin- every Minister of Great Britain, from Pitt to

> [Here Mr. B. read the following passages from Sir Alexander Mackenzie's History of the "The Russians who first discovered that,

along the coasts of Asia, no useful or regular

nication by rivers, &c. and through that long and wide extended continent, to the straight that separates Asia from America, over which they passed to the American continent Our [Here Mr. B. read passages from the speech-situation is, at length, in some degree, smillar to theirs: the non-existence of a practicable assage by sea, and the existence of one through the continent, are clearly proved; and it requires only the countenance and support of the British government to increase, in a very ample proportion, this national advantage, and secure the trade of that country to its ubject." "By the rivers that discharge thems lives into Hudson's Bay at Port Nelson, it is proposed to carry on the trade of their source, at the head of the Saskatchiwine river, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, not eight degrees of longitude from the same mountains, and discharges itself into he Pacific in north latitude 46, 20. Both of them are capable of receiving ships at their mouth, and are navigable throughout for boats." But whatever course may be taken from the Atlantic, the Columbia is the line of communication from the Parific Ocean, pointed out by nature, as it is the only navigable river in the By opening this turers, and many of them, as I have been in-