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P. 34.

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# The Standard.

## NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1838. Number 36.

| MONTHLY ALMANAC |            |             |            |             |      |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------|
| 1838.           | First week | Second week | Third week | Fourth week | Days |
| July            | 1          | 8           | 15         | 22          | 29   |
| August          | 2          | 9           | 16         | 23          | 30   |
| September       | 3          | 10          | 17         | 24          | 1    |
| October         | 4          | 11          | 18         | 25          | 2    |
| November        | 5          | 12          | 19         | 26          | 3    |
| December        | 6          | 13          | 20         | 27          | 4    |
| January         | 7          | 14          | 21         | 28          | 5    |

USEFUL MEMORANDA.  
Average time of Sun rise this day, 6m. after  
Do. Sun set 6m. before  
Moon's First Quarter, on the 2d at 55m. after  
Do. Full 10h—24m. before  
Do. Last Quarter 18h—10m. before  
Do. New 25h—7m. after  
High Water at Full Moon—5m. after

REMARKS  
On the Disputed North-Western Boundary  
of New Brunswick, bordering on the  
United States of North America by Captain  
P. YULE, Royal Engineers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.  
This question was elaborately discussed  
when the British and United States' Gov-  
ernments prepared to submit their respective  
claims to the arbitration of the King of Hol-  
land in 1830-1, but it has never been brought  
before the public, resting solely on the basis  
of the fulfilment of the Treaty of 1783.

These notes are not intended fully to sup-  
ply the deficiency; but a view is offered of  
some of the points in dispute, which, it is  
trusting, will appear new even to persons who  
have already paid attention to the discussion.  
It is proper to premise that recent events  
have occurred which show that the time  
is not unpropitious for reverting to the state of  
this question.

Another attempt, being a repetition of that  
which took place in August 1831, has been  
made to stir up the vigilance in the disputed  
Territory; and, as before, it has been propo-  
sed by the Governor of New Brunswick.  
In the month of May last (1837), an Agent  
who was employed under the supposed au-  
thority of the State of Maine, to take an ac-  
count of the inhabitants of Madawaska, north  
of the river St. John, was seized and com-  
mitted to prison in Fredericton.

The Governor of Maine issued soon after-  
wards a General Order, summoning the in-  
habitants to appear to answer such orders as the  
security of the State may require.

This appearance of disturbance on the  
frontier in New Brunswick excited no atten-  
tion in England; and it is scarcely mark-  
ed in the history of the United States, so dis-  
tinctly as the Colonies, on which the United  
States chiefly rely for final success in  
their negotiations with this country.

The 2nd article of the treaty of 1783 to  
which these notes relate is as follows:

And that all disputes which might arise  
between the United States and Great Britain  
relative to the boundaries of the said United  
States may be prevented, it is hereby  
agreed and declared, that the following are  
and shall be their boundaries, viz: from the  
mouth of the River St. John, to the north-  
west corner of the said Province, a line drawn  
due north from the source of St. Croix to the  
Highlands, along the said Highlands which  
divide those rivers that empty themselves into  
the river St. Lawrence from those which fall  
into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-western  
most head of the Connecticut River, thence  
down along the middle of that river to the  
forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from  
thence by a line due west and latitude  
until it strikes the River Sagadahoc, or Casca-  
pue; thence straight to the head of Saint  
Mary's River, and thence down along the  
middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic  
Ocean. Last, by a line to be drawn along the  
middle of the River St. Croix from its  
mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and  
from its source directly north to the above-  
mentioned Highlands which divide the rivers that  
fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which  
fall into the St. Lawrence, comprehending all  
islands within twenty leagues of any part of  
the shores of the United States, and lying  
between lines to be drawn due east from the  
points where the above-mentioned boundaries be-  
tween Nova Scotia on the one part, and East  
Florida on the other, shall respectively touch  
the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean,  
excepting such islands as now or hereafter  
have been within the limits of the said Pro-  
vince of Nova Scotia.

May 1838.  
Since the above was written, the events  
which have occurred in Canada add greatly  
to the interest of our relations with the  
United States, and render it more than ever  
desirable to bring the Boundary Question to a  
conclusion.

REMARKS, &c., &c.

Several official documents on this subject  
were published in the United States, in the  
early part of last year: they consist of a mes-  
sage from the President, with a copy of the  
correspondence relating to the "North-eastern  
Boundary of the United States," com-  
mencing July 21st, 1832, and ending March  
5th, 1836;—reports presented to the  
Legislature of the State of Maine, from a  
Committee which was instructed "to enquire  
into the expediency of providing by law for  
the appointment of Commissioners on the  
part of this State, by the consent of the  
Government of the United States, to survey  
a line between this State and the Province of  
New Brunswick, according to the treaty of  
1783, to establish monuments in such places  
as shall be fixed by said Commissioners to be  
appointed on the part of the Govern-  
ment of Great Britain;"—a Review of the  
subject in No. 93, of the North American  
Review, of October 1836, and of articles in  
newspapers. The Review is written in a  
temperate tone, but the documents from  
Maine are evidently calculated to excite popu-  
lar feeling.

When any change takes place in our con-  
stitution, it is written in summer 1837.

This correspondence up to still later date has  
been laid before Parliament.

merical relations with the United States, or  
any foreign country, we are not long left in  
ignorance of it, because its influence makes  
itself felt through a large portion of the com-  
munity; but of a question which directly af-  
fects the local interests of our North Ameri-  
can Province only, we are comparatively  
both ignorant and indifferent.

It is accordingly under great disadvan-  
tage that we discuss with that country any  
matters but those bearing on commerce;  
for there is scarcely an individual in it who  
is not acquainted with the whole history of  
their relations with us, and who does not be-  
lieve that such subjects are of as much po-  
pular interest with us as with them. A na-  
tive of the United States is not to be convinced  
unless he comes to England, that our igno-  
rance of their concerns does not proceed from  
affectation, or from any unwillingness to open  
our eyes to a source of their importance, as if  
the acknowledgment were offensive to our  
national vanity.

Under the circumstances of great keen-  
ness, of grosser perseverance in the attain-  
ment of any object, particularly from Great  
Britain, and of superior information, espe-  
cially that depending on local knowledge, on  
the part of the United States, it appears to  
be a duty to the people of this country, and  
of our North American Colonies, to show how  
gradually, but steadily, the United States, by  
their perseverance, have obtained nearly every  
point hitherto in dispute between us, and we  
shall make an enumeration of some which  
occur to us.

1. In October, 1798, we yielded the main  
branch of the St. Croix, and accepted the  
eastern branch of the boundary, although the  
western branch was always considered to be  
the main one; and is even now so designat-  
ed, not only by the Indians, but by the in-  
habitants of the United States along its west-  
ern bank.

By this convention the line from the source  
of the St. Croix, which was to be drawn  
North, according to the treaty of 1783, to  
most certain Highlands, was removed so far  
to the east, that the American territory ac-  
quired by it a tract of valuable country. We  
were entitled to hope that this act of concilia-  
tion would tend to facilitate the subsequent ar-  
rangements for the fulfilment of the treaty.

Instead of which it added to the difficulty.  
A line to the north from the true source of  
the St. Croix would reach a hilly country  
rather than the line from the present monu-  
ment at A. If this was not known to the  
United States Commissioners, they could not  
but be aware, that such a line would shortly  
cross a branch of the *Peto* spot, a very im-  
portant circumstance, which by this conven-  
tion they actually got rid of.

But although we thus gave up a consider-  
able extent of country, it is certainly consis-  
tent with strict justice that any subsequent  
difficulty in fulfilling the terms of the treaty  
arising from this conventional main branch  
of the St. Croix should be settled with refer-  
ence to the effect produced by the prolonga-  
tion of the north line from the true main  
branch. For this we had, and have a right  
to look to the United States Government, and  
as they have proposed to us to revert to the  
treaty of 1783, as the exclusive guide, ren-  
dering null, of course, all the operations  
since that time, unless by special exception,  
in the pending arrangements; this important  
point should be borne in mind. It might  
fairly be propounded as a question to the  
United States—what course they would have  
pursued, had the line north from the con-  
ventional source of the St. Croix passed over a  
branch of the Penobscot, as that from the  
true source does.

But, according to the just definition of a  
line to be drawn to the "Highlands," it should  
never cross any stream at all, from what  
branch ever of the St. Croix it shall proceed.  
It should keep along the ridge, dividing the  
waters running to the left hand and to the  
right hand; and it is a  
ridge of this description which, farther to  
the westward, separates the waters falling  
into the St. Lawrence from those falling into  
the Atlantic Ocean.

Instead of this course of proceeding, we  
committed the gross mistake of seeking for  
an absolutely uninterrupted range of High-  
lands, although, according to every authority,  
such Highlands mean the dividing ridge of  
running waters. Then our Commissioner,  
passively allowed a line to be traced onwards  
until it nearly passed a mountain called Mars  
Hill: there they thought proper to stop, al-  
though the line does not touch this mountain,  
but is more than a mile to the eastward of  
it, and thus they pronounced to be the sought-  
for Highlands. The United States people  
complain of the assumption by us of this point  
as a termination to the north line, from the  
monument: a stop of such a character is  
certainly calculated to injure a good cause;  
it does not fulfil the required condition of  
the treaty; and it bears the mark of a sudden  
conviction, on the part of our Commis-  
sioners, of having made a mistake in going too far  
north, and of being uncertain how much far-  
ther they might not have to go on the same  
principle, to they grasped at this shadow of a  
right interpretation of the treaty as a desper-  
ate resource. But had the north line attained

even the summit of Mars Hill, that mountain  
has no distinct connection with a continuous  
range of the same character; it does not even  
form that description of country which we  
have erroneously insisted, should be found  
by the United States' Government north of  
the St. John, in order to justify their claim  
to that line of boundary assumed by them in  
that quarter.

2. The next point which we yielded, re-  
ferred to the line of boundary which was to  
proceed from the Lake of the Woods, in a  
due west course to the river Mississippi;  
but even the sources of that river lie south of  
the latitude of the Lake of the Woods. We  
assented, however, to the proposal of the  
United States' Commissioners, (see Sir Charles  
R. Vaughan's letter to Mr. Forsyth, dated  
Washington, December 8, 1834) that the  
natural object, the Mississippi should be put  
out of the consideration, and that the line due  
west from the Lake of the Woods should be  
the boundary; yet, when a similar rule of  
construction was proposed by us for determi-  
ning the north-western boundary of New  
Brunswick, mark the reply of Mr. Forsyth,  
in his letter of April 23, 1834. "This line  
of demarcation was not established as the  
true boundary prescribed by the treaty of  
1783," (how could an impossibility be estab-  
lished as the truth?) "but was a conven-  
tional substitute for it of a parallel of lati-  
tude." That is a convention is to be the  
rule when it shall be favourable to the United  
States.

3. We yielded Barnard's Island, in the  
River St. Lawrence, of which it commands  
the navigation.

4. We yielded Grande Ile, in the River  
Niagara.

5. We yielded, at least we consented to  
yield, according to the award of the King of  
Holland, dated at the Hague, 1st January,  
1831, the territory belonging to us, as being  
north of the true line of latitude 45°, al-  
though by doing so we gave up an important  
military position; Roussell's Point, on Lake  
Champlain, which they had begun to fortify.

6. We consented to yield, according to the  
same award, a large portion of the soil dis-  
puted territory, not only south but north of  
the River St. John, thus submitting to being  
cut off forever from direct communication  
with Quebec; the difference by circuitous  
route from that city to Fredericton being  
upwards of seventy miles, or about two sev-  
enths of the whole distance.

7. At the peace of 1814 we restored the  
valuable territory of Michigan, which had  
been ours by conquest from the commence-  
ment of the war in 1812.

8. At the same peace we also restored  
Eastport, Castine, &c., also taken during the  
war.

There are other points, such as privileges  
connected with the fisheries, which we have  
yielded.

But what have the United States yielded  
in return?

Having made no conquest, notwithstanding  
their boasted projects and repeated at-  
tempts last war, in which they were aided  
by a few British troops, and by the loyal  
and brave Canadians, who, on one occasion,  
unopposed by a single soldier of the regular  
army, drove back the enemy from their terri-  
tory, "I never having been able to retain,  
for any length of time, a spot of ground on  
the side of the frontier, a great extent of  
which is an imaginary line, at the peace  
they had no conquest to restore.

Since the peace, we have yielded every  
point in discussion, excepting that which  
forms the subject of these remarks, but the  
United States have in return yielded nothing;  
and the result of our ever yielding and their  
never giving way is, that a territory which  
has never ceased to be under British juris-  
diction, is pronounced in one of their official  
documents, to be under a foreign govern-  
ment; and their "unoffending citizens" are  
said to have "been dragged from their  
rightful homes, in time of peace, and to have  
had imposed on them the indignities of a  
foreign gao!"

These unoffending citizens, however, pre-  
sumed to exercise the rights of sovereignty  
in a territory under British jurisdiction, by  
proceeding to make elections in August,  
1831, under the authority of the State of  
Maine, for which they were awarded the just  
punishment alluded to, owing to the firmness  
and promptitude of Major General, Sir Ar-  
chibald Campbell, then Governor of New  
Brunswick.

From what has been stated, it will be evi-  
dent that the pretensions of the United States  
are of comparatively recent origin; and they  
are admissible not only from the circum-  
stances of their ever having been entertained  
at all; and since that territory is very impor-  
tant to us as bearing on the peaceable secu-  
rity of our North American possessions, this  
country should be put on its guard against  
any further unconditional surrender of the  
rights of our Colonists to these demands of  
their neighbours.

There is no doubt that the United States  
did not lay claim to this territory at the time

This island has lately become better known  
in the transactions connected with Navy Island.

Quarterly Review, No. 66, p. 435.

of concluding the Treaty of 1783; for, at an  
early stage of it, they were directly refuse  
the St. John as the boundary; but they ha-  
ve the cunning forbearance and political sag-  
acity to rest satisfied with the vague descrip-  
tion of the boundary given in the Treaty  
as their best alternative, because it left such  
an opening for a claim as would necessarily,  
in after times, lead to discussion; minor  
points being obtained in subsequent negotia-  
tions, (as enumerated above,) they have even-  
tually, by perseverance, got so much, each  
step affording a footing for advancing some  
new pretensions, that they now assume, as  
a line of boundary, one extending for 120  
miles along the St. Lawrence, at the average  
distance of only twenty miles!!

Indeed the St. Croix, mentioned in the  
Treaty, with the interpretation they have  
given to it, is a better boundary for them than  
would have been the St. John which we re-  
fused; and we never could possibly intend,  
by agreeing to the St. Croix, to place them  
in a still better position.

The whole course of their proceedings has  
been admirably calculated to gain their point  
with a nation so proverbially facile as ours  
has been in the negotiation of American af-  
fairs. (To be concluded.)

### VARIETY.

*Bone Manure*—In consequence of the ex-  
tensive introduction of this new species of  
manure into our highly improved system of  
agriculture, thousands of acres—that would  
have been doomed to nearly total barrenness  
have been brought under the most promising  
cultivation. As yet the supply has not kept  
pace with the demand. It will somewhat  
surprise our readers that in the county of For-  
far alone 135,000 bushels of bones were used  
last year—a quantity which, at three shillings  
per bushel, would cost, as nearly as may be,  
£325,000. This great supply came from  
Roxburgh. But for reasons not precisely known  
the Roxburgh Government have issued an ukase  
whereby bones to be exported must either the  
1st January next pay a duty as high, that it  
is almost car and the supply from that country  
will be widely cut off.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

*Pensive admirers preferred by the Ladies.*—  
I am reminded, that the generality of my  
sex prefer men of the other sex who are of a  
grave and sentimental turn, provided always  
that the gravity does not proceed from daili-  
ness, but from a reflecting cast of mind, which  
increases their respect while it adds to the in-  
terest they experience. I have known a pale  
face and pensive manner make impressions  
on female hearts that had resisted the attacks  
of rudely countenances and exhilarating gaiety;  
the possessors of these *egregiums* being more  
calculated to amuse than interest, are rarely  
remembered when absent. Women seldom  
forget the man who makes them sigh, but  
rarely recur to him who has excited their  
mirth, even though a brilliant wit may have  
been displayed in his *bon mots* and good stories.  
He therefore who would captivate the  
fanciful taste of *la belle sexe* must combine too  
resplendent smiles even though he may have fine  
teeth, and must likewise argue occasionally or  
promoting the exhibition of those pearly or-  
naments in her he wishes permanently to  
please.—*Lady Blessington's confession.*

*The Reward of Industry.* The now  
Right Hon. Sir John Cowan, Bart, and the  
present Lord Mayor of the city of London,  
came to town in the humble capacity of an  
errand boy, and was employed in a wax chen-  
dier's shop, which stood nearly opposite the  
present site of the Mansion house. The  
drudgery which the duties of this office im-  
posed, were performed by him, day after day;  
without a murmur, and each task set him by  
his employer was executed in such a manner  
as quickly to gain him the esteem and friend-  
ship of all who knew him. A few years roll-  
ed by, and he was promoted to the situation  
of shopman, when his unsurpassed industry  
and the strictest integrity, again procured  
him the confidence and attachment of his  
master. About this time it was his good for-  
tune to win the affections of his master's  
daughter (the present Lady Mayores,) and  
their marriage taking place soon after, with  
the consent of her parent, he was further el-  
evated to the distinguished post of partner in  
the firm. Here he remained till his partner's  
death, which occurred some time afterwards,  
and the entire business then devolved on  
him. A succession of years, during which  
his previous good qualities characterized him  
in an eminent degree, brought with them  
wealth, opulence, and power, and from that  
time up to the present he has continued his  
career, in a manner alike worthy of himself  
and the city of which he is the distinguished  
representative.

*A severe Rebuke.* Perhaps no man could  
so severely inflict the chastigation of reproach,  
as the poet Burns. The following anecdote will  
illustrate this fact. One night at a tavern in  
Dumfries, the conversation turned on the  
death of a townsman, and the approaching  
funeral; one of the company not celebrated  
for the purity of his life, said to Burns, "I  
wish you would lend me your coat for the oc-  
casion, my own being out of repair." "I hav-  
ing myself to attend the same funeral," an-  
swered Burns, "I am sorry I cannot lend

you my sables; but I recommend a most ex-  
cellent substitute—throw your character over  
your shoulders—that will be the blackest coat  
you ever wore in your life time."

*Pleasures of Tatting.* Liberty is a fine  
thing; it's a great help in conversation, to  
have leave to say what one will. I have been  
a woman of quality, who has not had one  
grain of wit, entertained a whole company the  
most agreeably in the world, only with her  
mattoes. [Vanbrugh.]

*Sleep.* A nobleman being greatly in  
debt, one of his friends told him, he wonder-  
ed how he could sleep quietly in bed; "sleep,"  
exclaimed the noble, "why I sleep like a  
top; I only wonder how my creditors can  
sleep!"

*Anecdote of Dr. Dodd.* As the unfortu-  
nate Dr. Dodd stepped into the morning  
coach which carried him to the place of en-  
closure, a female debut accosted him in those  
words:—"Doctor, where is now the Lord  
thy God?" "Woman," replied the Doctor,  
"go home, open your bible at the seventh  
chapter of the prophet Micah, eighth, ninth,  
and tenth verses, and you will find." She  
did as directed, and found the following  
words:—"Rejoice not against me, O mine  
enemy, when I fall I shall arise; when I sit  
in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me.  
I will bear the indignation of the Lord, be-  
cause I have sinned against him, until he  
plead my cause, and execute judgment for  
me: he will bring me forth to the light, and  
I shall behold his righteousness. Then she  
that is mine enemy shall see it, and shame  
shall cover her when she shall see me. Where  
is the Lord thy God? Mine eyes shall be-  
hold her: now shall she be trodden down as  
the mire of the streets." She closed the  
book, and went and hanged herself! An aw-  
ful lesson to those who scoff at the word  
of God, and exult over the unfortunate, but  
repenting sinner.

*Occupation a Cure for Insanity.* A car-  
penter was admitted as a patient into the asy-  
lum at Wakefield. He had previously made  
several attempts at self destruction, and was  
then in a very desponding state. After this  
descent sorrow had subsided, great dejection  
still remained; he was however placed under  
the care of the gardener, who was then con-  
structing a kind of grove or maze-house in  
the grounds. The constructing of the building  
offered a scope for his taste and ingenuity, he  
was consulted on the arrangement of the floor,  
which was formed of pieces of wood of  
different kinds, set in various figures. He was  
furnished with tools, though he was of  
course, most carefully watched. He took so  
great an interest in the little building, that  
the current of his thoughts was changed.  
All his miseries were forgotten, and his recov-  
ery took place at the end of a few months.  
He very justly attributed his restoration to  
the "maze-house." [Sir W. C. Ellis on  
Insanity.]

*ANECDOTES OF SIR ASLEY COOPER.*  
He received, perhaps, the largest fee  
ever given at one time for an operation. It  
was upon an old gentleman named Hyatt,  
who was a resident in the West Indies, and  
when arrived at the age of seventy being af-  
flicted with stone in the bladder, determined  
on going to England, to undergo an opera-  
tion for its removal. He selected Sir Ashley  
for the occasion. It was performed with his  
accustomed ability; and upon visiting him  
one day when able to quit his bed, he observ-  
ed to his surgeon that he had fee'd his phy-  
sician, but that he had not yet remunerated  
his surgeon. He desired to know the amount  
of his debt; and Sir Ashley stated "two  
hundred guineas!" "Pooh, pooh!" exclaim-  
ed the old gentleman, "I shan't give you two  
hundred guineas—there—that is what I shall  
give you," taking off his night cap, and toss-  
ing it to Sir Ashley. "Thank you, sir," said  
Sir Ashley, "any thing from you is accepta-  
ble," and he put the cap into his pocket.—  
Upon examination it was found to contain a  
check for one thousand guineas.

One other anecdote must be related as  
singularly illustrative of character. Mr  
Steer consulted Sir Ashley at his own resi-  
dence, and having received his advice, depar-  
ted without giving the usual fee, Sir Ashley  
took no notice of this, but gave his assistance  
to him cheerfully, under a feeling that the  
gentleman had seen better days, and was  
now in indifferent circumstances. Shortly  
after, however, Sir Ashley received a note ac-  
quainting him that in going to the Stock Ex-  
change, he found that he had come upon him,  
which he had not disposed of, and that he  
had taken the liberty to put £3000 of it in  
his name; and finding that it had soon after  
risen he took the further liberty of selling it  
for him, and now sent the difference, which  
was £2810s.

Sir Ashley's annual amount of fees far  
exceeds that of any member of the profession.  
In one year he received no less a sum than  
£21,000, and for many years, from £15,000  
upwards. His patients have comprised all  
classes of society, and his situation bestowed  
on the wealthy and the indigent.

*To Preserve Crabberries.* Dry them a lit-  
tle in the sun, then put them into dry bottles  
and stop them closely. In this manner, it is  
said, they may be preserved for years.