

THE BOUNDARY.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

**THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.**—The long expected communication on the subject of the pending negotiations relative to the Boundary, was made by the President to the Senate on Monday last. We publish it below. It will be perceived that the proposition for the reference of the question to a new Commission is agreed to, and that the President proposes that an *ex parte* exploration and general survey should be made, by Commissioners to be appointed by the Government of the United States.

**TO THE SENATE.**  
The importance of the subject to the tranquility of our country makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th January last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing the determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of our last proposition for the settlement of the question of the Northern Boundary, with a copy of the answer made to it by the Secretary of State. I cannot doubt that, with the sincere disposition which accords to both Governments, the question will be amicably terminated, and that the result will be a conventional agreement on the principles alluded to as to affect the subject.

The British Commissioners, in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, express an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that long contended for by Great Britain. Thereport is altogether *ex parte* in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, been adopted by the British Government. It has, however, been adopted by a form sufficient to authorize the British Government to justify a belief that it to be used hereafter by the British Government in the discussion of the question of boundary, and as a different basis for the settlement of the boundary, and as an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory then in question, and to which the same would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision to be made to the Executive to carry it into effect, will be necessary.

**Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.**  
Washington, June 22, 1840.  
The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22nd inst. by Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, containing a copy of a report and map which had been presented to Her Majesty's Government by Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the Commissioners employed during the last season to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries.

The undersigned is instructed to say, that it will of course become the duty of Her Majesty's Government to lay the report and map before Parliament; but as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the Government of the United States, that documents bearing upon a question of such importance to both countries, should, in the first instance, be communicated to the President. The documents had been officially placed in the hands of Mr. Forsyth, and he has been directed to refer to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her Majesty's Government feel an unabated desire to bring the long pending question connected with the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions in North America, to a final and satisfactory settlement; and being desirous that the questions of this nature, as long as they remain open between two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the existence of friendly relations.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States, must be treated with various and really existing difficulties, and that those questions which have not been remained open since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavors made by each Government to bring them to an adjustment. But Her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success.

The best mode to guide the two Governments in their future proceedings, may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failures, and the most prominent causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in dispute.

The want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands Government in its endeavors to decide the questions submitted to its arbitration, in 1838, and which has been felt by the Government in England; it has been felt and admitted by the Government of the United States, and even by the local Government of the contiguous State of Maine.

The British Government and the Government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory, by a joint Commission, would be the most effectual mode of ascertaining the facts, and settling the questions at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and Her Majesty's Government consented to it; and it was believed by Her Majesty's Government, that the general principle upon which the commission was to be guided, in its local operations, had been settled by mutual agreement, arrived at by means of a mutual correspondence which took place between the two Governments in 1837 and 1838.

Her Majesty's Government accordingly transmitted, in April of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draft of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that draft recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two Governments; and the articles of the draft were framed, as Her Majesty's Government considered, in strict conformity with that agreement.

But the Government of the United States did not think proper to consent to the convention so proposed. The United States Government did not indeed allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the correspondence which had taken place between the two Governments; but it thought that the convention would establish a commission of "mere exploration and survey;" and the President was of opinion that the Government of the United States should be to contract stipulations bearing upon the face of them the promise of a final settlement, under some form or other, and within a reasonable time.

The U. S. Government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to Her Majesty's Government, in the month of July last, a counter draft of convention, varying considerably in some parts, as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th of July last, from the draft proposed by Great Britain. But the Secretary of State admitted that the United States Government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made, as the text itself of the counter draft would be found sufficiently perspicuous.

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reasons would have been given to explain why the U. S. Government declined to confirm an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by that Government itself, and upon modifications to which that Government had agreed; and that the Secretary of State should have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

But as the United States Government have now expressed a wish to modify the principle of arbitration in the proposed convention, Her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing to accede to that wish. The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state officially to Mr. Fox, that Her Majesty's Government consent to the two principles which form the main foundation of the American counter draft; namely, first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions of boundary at issue between the two countries; and secondly, that in order to secure such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration upon points as to which the British and American Commissioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add that there are many matters of detail in the American counter draft, which Her Majesty's Government cannot adopt.—The undersigned is accordingly instructed to Mr. Fox, that Her Majesty's Government are willing to accede to the principles of the American counter draft, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. And the undersigned is instructed to propose to the Government of the United States a fresh local and temporary convention, for the better prevention of incidental border collisions within the disputed territory, during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of survey or arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

**To the Hon. John Forsyth, Sec. &c. &c.**  
**Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.**  
Department of State,  
Washington, 26th June, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22nd inst. by Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, containing a copy of a report and map which had been presented to Her Majesty's Government by Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the Commissioners employed during the last season to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries.

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**Irishmen in China.**—It is said that the Chinese Commissioner Lin, and the Lord High Admiral Kwan, are both natives of the County Waterford, the former having dropped the first letter of his name (Lin), and the latter (Kwan), spelling his name differently, in order to assimilate with those of the country of their adoption.—*Tipperry Free Press.*

**Agricultural State of Ireland.**—It is evident, that the extensive arable territory of Ireland is not half cultivated. There are five millions of waste, capable of cultivation, and unemployed labour is impeding for persons to render them productive. It is not an exaggerated calculation, that the reclaimed wastes of Ireland would yield a rental of four millions, if brought into cultivation; and, in addition to this, a proper system of agriculture was adopted, and the means of internal communication extended, the present rental would be more than doubled. Ireland would be thus fully enabled to supply the agricultural wants of England, whilst the augmented employments afforded to the people would greatly enhance the revenue, and considerably increase the demand for English manufactures. That Scotland is inferior in soil and climate to Ireland is known to every one; yet the revenue collected in the former, in 1834, on articles taxed in Ireland with precisely similar rates, amounted to £2,377,885 per annum; while the revenue collected in Ireland on these articles, in that year amounted to £1,975,331 per annum. Were trade and consumption in proportion to the population, and the country on equality of condition with Scotland, the Irish revenue would have been nearly £5,000,000. By raising, therefore, the condition of Ireland to an equality with Scotland, £6,000,000 a year might be added to the revenue.—*Belfast News Letter.*

It appears from the eighteenth report of the Inspector-General on the state of prisons in Ireland, that the total number of insane persons confined in that country is 3,426; of these 495 are idiotic, 288 epileptic, 983 curable, and 1,660 incurable.

**A benevolent Old Bachelor.**—Died at Faversham, aged 80, Mr. Henry Wright, of the firm of Wright and Hilton, bankers. This Gentleman, a bachelor, without relatives, appears to have entertained, through an economical life, a determination to benefit by his will the poor and needy of the town in which he resided. He has left nearly £100,000 in legacies and annuities to various individuals and institutions, in sums from £2 to £180.

**General Assembly of Church of Scotland.**—Principal Macfarlane read the report of the committee for promoting the religious interests of Scottish Presbyterians in the colonies.

Dr. McLeod moved, that the report be approved; and, after remaining on various statements in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada. He adverted especially to the fact of a college being proposed to be established in Canada, and warmly avowed that there should be in the new colony, a professor capable to teach young clergies to go out among the thousands in that colony who speak that tongue.

Dr. Cook seconded the motion, and expressed the great satisfaction he felt at the establishment of a college in Canada. Dr. Dunlop thought the Assembly should strongly recommend that a subscription be entered into for the purpose of endowing a Professor of Theology. Sir C. D. Ferguson said he felt the utmost gratitude for the decision pronounced by the Judges on the question of the clergy reserve.

Principal Macfarlane said, he hoped it would not go out to the public, that the Church of Scotland had expressed any thing like gratitude to the Judges for their decision.—*N. Y. Scottish Emigrant.*

**MISS LONDON.**—About the year 50 (says Miss Corner) the Romans built and fortified the city of London, which they called Augusta, on the spot now occupied by St. Paul's, Ludgate-hill, and Cheapside. The houses were built of wood, and it was then a colony of soldiers, with their wives and families, and also the residence of a great number of provision merchants and dealers in various kinds of stores. The total population of the metropolis is now 1,950,000, and by the end of next year it will exceed 2,000,000.

**UNITED STATES.**  
New York, June 27th.—STILL THEY COME.—About 3000 emigrants have arrived at this port from Germany, &c. within the last three days. They are pouring also into Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, but in smaller bodies.

**SHEEP.**—In the town of Shorcham, Vt., there are 26,584 sheep. In New York there are three millions, having over 30,000 each.—In the whole State of New York, there are 4,299,879, and in fourteen other States there are 12,897,638 sheep—yielding nearly 43 million pounds of wool, valued in 1836 (from an average of 10 years) at \$21,168,000.

**POST OFFICES.**—There were in 1839 in the United States 12,780 Post Offices.—Receipts for postage \$4,476,698; expenditures \$4,634,117—extent of post roads 133,959 miles annual—transportation of the mails 34,490,878 miles.

**THE AMERICAN PRESS.**—There are in the United States 1,555 newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Of these 274 are published in the State of New York, and 71 in the city of New York. 116 are published daily; 14 tri-weekly; 39 semi-weekly; 991 once a week. The remainder are periodicals—semi-monthly, monthly or quarterly.

**Fruit in Florida.**—We noticed the other day, in Mr. H. Gee's orchard the following variety of trees: apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, orange, prune, and fig, together with various kinds of grapes. We have seen, in addition to these, in other orchards, the lemon, pomegranate, almond, cherry, &c. With little attention, the varieties of our fruits might be enlarged and greatly improved.—*Quincy, Florida Sentinel*, June 13th.

**HEALTH OF BOSTON.**—There were but thirteen interments in Boston week before last, out of a population of over 64,000. Ninety-five persons have been slaughtered by the Seminoles in Florida, within the last nine months, besides many soldiers of the U. S. army. Only ten Indians have fallen in that time. How long will it take to expel the Indians at this rate!—The blood hounds have proved useless.

In Michigan, the hopes of the prairie farmers in the western part of that state, are nearly blasted. Until lately the crops appeared unusually promising; but thousands of acres have been recently ruined by a worm resembling the caterpillar. The worm has also commenced upon the corn and grass. Some fields of corn are entirely destroyed. But, notwithstanding, there will be an abundant harvest. We learn that on Door Prairie alone there are three thousand acres sown with wheat.

**REASONABLE.**—The price of performing the marriage ceremony in Iowa Territory, is three goat skins or four bushels of sweet potatoes. Several young ladies of Georgia complain very much of the hard times in that place. They say they cannot get half as much money now for a breach of promise as they did formerly. This is "outrageous, and not to be borne."

**Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for June**, published in New York, has an article, by Mr. Allen Bradford, illustrative of the necessary connection between Agriculture and Commerce. The following is an extract:—"In contending for the benefits of commerce and navigation, it is not my purpose to undervalue the important and increasing interests of agriculture, nor to give a high estimate of the latter, nor to be justly charged with a design to undervalue the advantages of the former. They will generally prosper and decline together; and the extent and success of one will not fail to promote the interests of the other.

**COLONIAL.**  
From the Quebec Gazette, July 3.  
**AGRICULTURE.**—The rains of the 30th June and 1st July, have produced wonderful increases of crops. The hay crop is much improved, and will, we think, be a full average. The pastures are quite recovered. The early snow potatoes have had their last earthing up, and cover the ground.

The early snow barley and rye have been in ear for some time. The oats are healthy and thick. There is one wheat field on the St. Foy road, belonging to Mr. SIMPSON, which is worth examining for its luxuriance and the nature of the culture. We are sorry to see it unworked by Mr. EVANS, the wheat by which it has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Montreal.

The American people announce that the wheat crops of North Carolina and Tennessee are housed and abundant. The crops in the valley of the Ohio and in the western part of the State of New York, are represented good, and past much danger of accident.—From unfavourable reports. The wheat crops referred to, are all wheat.

His Excellency the Governor General made the following reply to an address presented to him by a deputation from the Quebec Mechanics' Institute.

**GENTLEMEN,**  
I have always had a deep interest in the progress and success of Mechanics' Institutes in England, and it was with great pleasure therefore that I learned that these most valuable establishments had extended to the Colonies.

**THE OBSERVER.**  
ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1840.  
The steamer North America arrived to-day, at 2 o'clock, from Boston.

The packet ship Sheffield, from Liverpool, at New York on the 6th inst., brought London dates one day later than those received by the Great Western. We gather the following items from the New York papers.

**Liverpool Cotton Market, June 4.**—There has been a fair inquiry for Cotton to-day, and the sales are 5000 bales, including 600 on speculation, and 400 for export: the market still very heavy.

**Paris** was visited on the 2d of June by a tremendous storm, which still continued when the mail left. The administration of the *ponpes funebres* is now preparing the coffin which is to receive at St. Helena the mortal remains of Napoleon. It is to be of solid iron, the shape of an ancient sarcophagus, and large enough to enclose the coffin in which the Emperor lies at St. Helena, so that his ashes may not be disturbed. The funeral pile is to be strewed with gold beads, and bordered with a broad band of ermine; at each corner is placed an eagle, embossed with gold, and surmounted with the imperial crown.

Lord Durham arrived at Dover on the 3d, but was too unwell to continue his journey, and had taken apartments for a week.

Admiral Baulin was to proceed to Buenos Ayres, and to be met by military and diplomatic powers to terminate the differences with the Argentine Republic. There was a serious row at Limerick, in Ireland, on the 1st of June. The people came down in immense numbers, carrying poles with leaves stuck on them, and shouting "down with the forestaller." They seized a number of carts and waggon, despoiled them of the vegetables and other provisions they contained, and then bundled 16 of them into the river. A regiment of infantry could make no head against the riotous mob, and the military and diplomatic powers were brought to bear upon them.

**Russia.**—The last advices from Trebizond announce successful successes of the Circassians over the Russian invaders. Nine forts had fallen into their power, and the two remaining would have experienced the same fate, but for the timely arrival of the two British squadrons. The Circassians gave the Russians a quarter, and in the fort of St. Nicholas alone 1000 men were put to the sword.

The report of the death of the King of Prussia is stated in the London Times of June 4th to have been premature. New access were continually announced as having attended the movements of the Queen's troops in Spain, and the war was evidently drawing to a close.

It is stated that new complications have sprung up in the sulphur question, and that the British Government had resolved on sending six ships of the line to Naples. A French squadron of the same force was also to proceed thither.

The excise revenue of Ireland will fall short of £750,000. The American stock and railway shares are said to be held in England to the value of 200,000,000 dollars. Three bookellers in Manchester have been indicted for selling Shelly's poems.

There have been several refreshing showers to-day, which will be of vast benefit to the country. The weather for the last week or ten days having been rather dry for the crops generally.

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**ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**—His Excellency the Rt. Honorable Charles P. Thompson, Governor General of British North America, arrived in the steamer Unicorn from Quebec, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. A guard of honour to receive His Excellency, consisting of the 8th, 23d, and 37th Regiments, with the band of each, lined both sides of the way from the landing place at the Queen's wharf to the Province Building. His Excellency, accompanied by his suite, landed at 1 o'clock, and taking a seat with Sir Colin Campbell in his carriage proceeded to the Council Chamber, attended by Aides-de-Camp, Staff, and the principal officers of the Garrison, where in the presence of the heads of the Civil and Military Departments, and such members of the Executive and Legislative Councils as were in town, he took the oath of office, which was administered by Sir Colin Campbell. The chair of state was then vacated by Sir Colin Campbell, and the Governor General occupied the Throne and assumed the Government of the Province: the Members of H. M. Executive Council then present were sworn in. Upon His Excellency's landing a salute was fired by a company of Royal Artillery, which was stationed on the Grand Parade. The day was overcast and misty, but nevertheless a large orderly concourse turned out to catch a glimpse of His Excellency's landing. His Excellency was met by a company of Royal Artillery, which was stationed on the Grand Parade. The day was overcast and misty, but nevertheless a large orderly concourse turned out to catch a glimpse of His Excellency's landing. His Excellency was met by a company of Royal Artillery, which was stationed on the Grand Parade.

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**THE GLOBE.**  
The pleasure in the Geological Survey of the United States, which has been engaged in for some time past, has been increased by the publication of a new volume of the *Geological Survey of the United States*, which has been published by the Government of the United States.

**WHALES.**  
The return of the whaling season, which has been so long delayed, has been announced by the arrival of the whaling ship *St. John*, which has returned from the whaling grounds of the North Atlantic.

**INQUESTS.**  
On the 3d inst. an inquest was held at the residence of the late Mr. John Smith, who had been found dead in the street. The jury returned a verdict of natural death.

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The knowledge of the human mind, which has been so long a subject of inquiry, has been increased by the publication of a new volume of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, which has been published by the Government of the United States.

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