

## THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1838.

The North Eastern Boundary question seems to excite intense interest among the legislators of the United States. We insert below the substance of a speech by Mr. Williams of Maine on this absorbing subject. The harangues of other senators we have before us, and in which very exciting language is held forth. Mr. Clay is reported to have said that the American claim "was a just claim, and one which should be enforced. The demands of Great Britain were some of them so extensive, and many of them so unjust and unwarranted, that to maintain the amicable relations between Great Britain and the United States often seemed impossible. No Englishman of honor, he said, would set up such a claim as that set up by the British government, and in a court of justice no man would present such a claim, unfounded in fact, unfounded in treaty, unfounded in justice, and unfounded in the repeated acknowledgments of distinguished representatives of the British government, both before and after the treaty of '83. He hoped the day would be long put off when the United States would cease to be at peace with Great Britain, and yet it would not and ought not long to be put off, unless Great Britain would listen to the just and long neglected claims of our government."

"If we are, as I fear we are, in the neighbourhood of a war with Great Britain, on account of her pretensions, how can we better guard against the calamity than by making both parties understand the nature of the controversy—by letting the British people themselves see that the pretensions of their Government are unjust, that we contend for limits which were acknowledged to belong to us in 1782, in 1783, and in 1814.—Great Britain is an imperious nation, but she is also just and prudent; and it would be impossible for British equity to persist in such unfounded claims. But, if she will persevere, then let our own people be strengthened in their cause. Let them see what are the rights for which they have contended in peace, and which they must maintain by war."

Mr. Calhoun said "there was no object in running the line unless we meant by it to assert our claim and to signify our intention to maintain it. If this was our purpose we should commence the survey with the aid of fifty thousand troops. Great Britain would not regard the measure as a pacific one. It would offend her pride of character. It would exhibit an intention to do by force that which we are now professing to seek by negotiation. He expressed his deliberate conviction that our claim was a just one, and that it ought to be maintained."

It grieves us not a little to find men of such eminence lending their talents to the cause of strife and bloodshed. Supposing it to be fact, (and we do not know that it is) that the claims of Great Britain are unjust—that she has acknowledged in 1782, in 1783, and in 1814 the limits desired by America—that her present demands are unfounded in the repeated acknowledgments of distinguished representatives of the British Government—admitting all this, which we suppose but few British subjects will admit, yet shall men, reasonable, accountable, immortal beings imbrue their hands in each other's blood, and all for what—a tract of land. And women will be deprived of their husbands, and children of their fathers for—a tract of land. And men will appear in the form of demons, and infuriated against each other, will gnash their teeth and slaughter and destroy for—a tract of land. And the commands of God will be despised, and the displeasure of heaven gained, for—a tract of land. But surely we are writing but of ideal evils, for men can never be converted into tigers to tear and devour each other. More especially it cannot be that christian nations will set an example of ferocity and bloodthirstiness before Turks and Pagans. Alas! would it were so! But it was a TURK who said to the great Missionary Wolff when at Jerusalem, "why do you come to us?" "To bring you peace." "Peace!" retorted the indignant Mussulman, "peace!! Look yonder," pointing to Calvary. "There, Sir, on the very spot where your own Lord poured out his blood, has the Mohamedan been obliged to interfere to keep Christians from butchering one another." It was literally true that Mohamedans had been obliged thus to restrain nominal christians. But, altho' Christendom has been the very hot-bed of war, yet we do hope that time has past for ever. For its realms to be again drenched with Christian blood and its plains again whitened with the bones of slaughtered millions, will be the disgrace of the universe. The magnanimity—the honour—the good feelings—and we will add, the christianity of Great Britain and the United States will, we fervently pray, avert so awful a calamity, as a general war.

**NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.**—The following extract from the speech of Mr. R. Williams, of Maine, in the Senate, shows the position of the question now before Congress.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"Notwithstanding all the obstacles to the claim of New Brunswick to this territory, and all the absurdities to which such a claim is liable, it is a fact that the Government of New Brunswick not only claim actual and exclusive jurisdiction over it, but have

granted land within its limits, have appointed a warden to superintend and protect it, and deny to the Government of Maine and of the United States the right of property and jurisdiction within it.—Yes more: American citizens, residing upon that territory, are made amenable to the authorities of that Province, have been arrested at their own homes by officers of that Province, taken to Fredericton, and there imprisoned, tried by their courts, condemned and punished for no other crime than asserting their rights as American citizens, and attempting to execute the laws of their country; and when we complain of these acts of outrage and contempt of our rights as American citizens, we are told that Great Britain was originally the owner of the whole, and that their right continues until the line shall be settled, and the part released be formally set apart. Such doctrine is not applicable to the case in question. The treaty was not a grant of territory, but the acknowledgment of the independence of the colonies, and prescribing limits to such as were declared to be independent, and when such claim is put forth and threatened to be enforced, in the language held by Sir Archibald Campbell, while he was Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and Sir J. Harvey the present Lieut. Governor of that Province, there seems no alternative but to submit, and abandon all, or to assert our rights, perform our duties to one of the states of the Union, and maintain the honour of the nation by running the line and giving protection to all our citizens within it.

In 1831, Sir Archibald Campbell, then the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in a letter to the then Governor of Maine, says:—"It is unnecessary to remind your Excellency that, until the unfortunate boundary question is definitely settled, it is my imperative duty to maintain inviolate the existing boundaries of the Province committed to my charge." And so late as September last, Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, in a letter to Governor Dunlap, of Maine, says, "I hold positive instructions from my Government not to suffer any acts of Sovereignty to be exercised by any foreign power within the territory in dispute betwixt Great Britain and the United States, until the right to that territory shall have been determined by negotiation by the two Governments: that I have no discretionary power, whatever upon the subject; and that if the whole military force of British America should be necessary to enable me to give effect to these instructions that force would be placed at my disposal." Add to these official declarations that recently the British forces destined for Canada, without asking the permission of this Government, were marched across the disputed territory to Quebec; that preparations for a military post at Woodstock are being made, and that the military force at Fredericton and Halifax has lately been increased by the addition of two regiments at the former, and three regiments at the latter place, and I need not say that the crisis has arrived when this controversy about our boundary should be taken in charge by Congress, and such measures promptly adopted as will afford protection to our citizens, bring the question of boundary to a speedy issue, preserve the rights of Maine, and save the honor of the nation.

How these objects shall be attained, is for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It is altogether probable, that should Maine attempt to run the line, unaided by the General Government, conflicts might ensue which must eventually bring the General Government to her aid. Is it not better, more just to Maine, and less likely to disturb the peaceful relations between the two Governments, that the United States should at once undertake the survey of that line? If the Government of Great Britain will concur, and aid in the survey, there can be no trouble; if that Government should not concur, she cannot reasonably complain of our making it; and when made, it will remain for her to acquiesce in it, or to pursue such other course as she may think the merits of her pretended claim will justify her in adopting.

Sincerely desirous of preserving peace, I propose the Bill to provide for surveying the boundary under the authority of the United States, in the full belief that it is the only mode in which the rights of Maine and the nation can, or will be maintained.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—The arrival at this port this morning of the steam packet New York, confirms fears previously entertained—the Pulaski has been lost, and Capt. Allen, of the New York, thinks that all who were on board have perished.

On Monday last he fell in with numerous pieces of boards and plank, which he was satisfied were part of some vessel. At two o'clock in the same afternoon, when about six miles from Cape Look Out Shoals, he saw the wreck of the steam packet Pulaski on the beach—split in two from the keel, and broke into four pieces. The forward part of the boat lay about a mile from the stern part.

Captain Allen remained near the wreck for two hours, and made a critical examination in every spot where he thought it probable a human being could be found, but without success.

The fragments of the boat were strewed along the beach for ten miles. She had been to Savannah and received a large number of Passengers, (about 120) and on Thursday last, left Charleston for Baltimore. On Friday it blew very strong from the north east, with rain.

**ANOTHER AWFUL CATASTROPHE.**—The steam boat North America is just in, by passengers in which we learn the particulars of a most heart-rending calamity—the destruction of the new and elegant steamboat Washington, by fire, off Silver Creek, about 8 o'clock this morning, with the estimated loss of fifty lives!—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

**THE STEAMBOAT WASHINGTON.**—We have the Buffalo papers on Monday evening—they contain but little in relation to the burning of the Washington not before mentioned.

A German boy of 12 or 14 years was saved, by having the presence of mind to lash a rope around his body and swing to the bowsprit.

One gentleman was fortunate enough to place himself upon one of the hatchways, which he had thrown overboard, where he remained until the North America came up. He saw several sink near him.

He says there were 14 young children on board and all but one or two perished. He also says that the cost of the Washington was \$40,000.

The Captain and crew—with the exception of two waiters, one deck hand, two firemen—are all saved.

A meeting of the friends of the late Earl of Dalhousie was held on Thursday, pursuant to advertisement, when Resolutions were passed in accordance with the proposition contained in the letter from the Hon. J. Allison of Halifax; and a Committee was appointed to carry the same into effect.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The annual meeting of merchants for the election of a committee of Trade, took place yesterday, at the Exchange, Jas. Dean, Esq. in the chair, and J. B. Forsyth, Esq. acting as secretary. The following is the Committee of Trade elected for the ensuing year, commencing on the first of July next:—

Messrs. Wm. Walker,	Messrs. T. Froste,
Wm. Price,	D. Burnet,
G. Pemberton,	H. LeMesurier,
Jas. Dean,	J. Leaycraft,
J. B. Forsyth,	Jas. Burns,
Allan Gilmour,	Colin McCallum.
R. P. Ross,	<i>Ibid.</i>

Lieut. Colonel the Hon. C. Grey arrived yesterday by the steamer from Montreal, bearing Despatches for the Governor General from Mr. Fox, Her Majesty's Minister to the United States. We understand that Colonel Grey had several interviews with the President, and the Secretary at War, Mr. Poinsett, all of which were highly satisfactory, and indicative of the firm determination of the United States Government to co-operate with the Governor-General in putting down the disgraceful disturbances which have taken place upon the frontiers. General Macomb, the Commander in Chief of the United States Army, has taken the command of the frontiers, and his orders from the Secretary at War are, to co-operate with our naval and military authorities in any way that may be considered most effectual.

*Ibid.*

The Quebec Gazette, by authority, contains a Commission from the Governor General, appointing Charles Buller, Esq. Chief Commissioner, to inquire into the present mode of disposing of Crown Lands in the Province of Lower Canada, and to collect information respecting the operation thereof as regards the promotion of emigration from the mother country; he is also empowered to appoint assistant Commissioners. Instructions are likewise given to the Lieutenant Governors of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, to affix the Great Seal of their respective Provinces to a similar Commission, issuing from the Governor General, and authorising the Commission to make like enquiries in these Provinces. The Commission is directed to report with all convenient haste, such information as it may obtain, touching the matters confided to it, and to suggest such alterations or modifications in the laws and regulations now in force as may seem best adapted to promote the object in view. Full power is given to examine all officers and others in any way connected with the Land Granting Department.

**DESTRUCTION, BY FIRE, OF THE STEAMBOAT VARENNE.**—We have learned the following particulars of the loss of the above boat, from a passenger arrived in the *Eagle*, yesterday afternoon:—

On Monday last, 17th inst., the boat was on her way from Chambly to Sorel; when nearing the village of St. Ours—(one of the usual stopping places)—the engineer, on descending to shut the feed, perceived a dense smoke issuing from underneath the engine-room; on examination he found that the under part of the deck adjoining the boiler was on fire; he immediately gave the alarm; neither captain or crew were at their posts,—the crew, with one exception, being asleep in the fore-cabin. The captain, on perceiving the fire, said, *it is all over*, and immediately made his escape, taking with him his clothes and the crew, in the only boat belonging to the steamer, leaving the officers and passengers at the mercy of the flames. The purser, steward, engineer, and Chambly pilot, remained on board, making every exertion to save the boat from destruction, in which they were assisted to