

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:  
ESTABLISHED IN 1912

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**THE BUDDING LEAF.**  
[From a Scotch paper.]

## MISCELLANEA.

ABERTHOFT.—Abbotsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott, is a Gothic structure, of irregular form, with towers, and pinnacles, and battlements—plenty of variety without, and abundance of accommodation within—the fair Tweed beside it, the magnificent ruins of Melrose rising at no great distance; while the Eldon Hills, clove in three by the magic of Old Michael, are in the neighbourhood. All around, lie the battle-fields, and hills, and streams, renowned in the song and story. In the interior are a fine armoury, exhibiting all kinds of Scottish mail and weapon; and a splendid library, of which one curious corner contains one or four hundred volumes of witchcraft and monology. A marble bust by Chantrey, of Scott himself—a present from the artist—stands in the library. All the nations of the earth are this time acquainted with this fine work of—two thousand were surreptitiously shipped to America, and fifteen hundred to the West Indies, during one year, and multitudes to other parts of the world. It would require a volume to describe all the curiosities, ancient and modern, living and dead, which are here together herded.—*New Monthly Magazine*.—Article Mr. Cunningham.

## PARLIAMENTARY REFORM

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 21

mere statutes, indeed, against it. So much the worse for Hypocrisy; was superadded to corruption, when the law occasionally immolated some incautious offender, who committed a larceny of the people's rights, and whose guilt, upon the principles of Spartan morality, was not determined by the delinquency of the thief, but by the falsity of the detection. [Hear, hear.] And was it to be wondered at, that a nation who prized virtue as well as freedom should have indignation, even exasperated, at these misdeeds? Was it a matter for surprise that there should exist through the empire but one feeling at this flagitious traffic, and that England should strive to expel from the temple those who had directed its sacrilegious trade, and that the most virtuous and honest men, in every country, should, not only as these abuses were, there, there, and there, but as stages in their existence, and whom these deformities in the constitution inspired with the perverse admiration of the lover to the Roman poet—

[illegible]

### NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY

tioned on his part, and having pursued the authority conferred on him by the law, he was not interested parties," in the words of the court, "but having taken no steps to prevent the same, but in the beds of rivers, in a considerable part of the course in direct violation of the terms of the Treaty of 1763, and the Convention and claims of the respective parties." From this it is evident that the decision of the court fully follows that his decision was not only wrong, but ought not to be regarded by the United States as having any force or effect.

The Chief Justice decided in favor of the British, and the British, on the south of St. John's, there might have been a slight encroachment on the territory in the decision, inasmuch as the boundary would have been on the land, and according to the claim made by one of the parties. But the British probably did not care to do so, because in favor of the United States claim, because if he gave the land to the United States, he would doubt believe the flagrant injustice of the act, would arouse such a state of feeling in the United States as would prevent their holding any part, and that the United States would not be able to themselves a direct communication between the United States and the British.

"The leading object of the British, in all his arrangements appears to have been, to avoid a claim in favor of the United States, hence if he decided in favor of either he could not avoid deciding against the other, and the line claimed by the United States would have been expected would have given the appearance of an injustice to the world, and that the chance of securing Great Britain a passage between the Lower Canada and New Brunswick, and the United States, between Quebec and Montreal, would have been lost."

## NOTICE

ALL Persons who wish to be supplied with BIBLES and other Religious Books, upon reasonable terms, are requested to take notice that the Christian Knowledge Committee have lately reduced the prices of their Books to a very considerable extent, and that the Terms upon which they dispose of them at present are extremely moderate. These terms may be ascertained by applying at the Store of Messrs. G. & E. SEARS. Mar. 22.