

tion or the other must be unwilling to come to a settlement.

But to return to our ill-fated settlers on the Aroostook; being out of the reach of the immediate arm of our government, they have been repeatedly plundered of their lumber, and numbers of them have been so injured and discouraged by the reiterated ill-treatment of the English, that they have left their settlements and sought a residence in other parts of the country. But this last act of the English beggars all the rest; in summoning the friendless people to Fredericton, a distance of 100 miles, without any reasonable plea whatever; and after lingering about Fredericton several days, without being brought to any formal trial, having the liberty to return home again with the loss of a part of a summer's work, and without any compensation. These arbitrary acts of the English towards our settlers call for protection from their country. Nothing can be more unfavorable to the settlement of that part of the State. If the National Government neglects to adjust and settle this line, these settlers must be discouraged and driven off. And will the State look tamely on? The land is said to be delightful on the Aroostook, and in that part of the State, almost beyond a parallel. But what signifies the best of land where the rights of the people are denied them?

We do not ask for retaliation or revenge, but we trust this subject will come fairly before the legislature, at their next session, and that the State will extend a friendly arm to the Aroostook settlement, and exercise jurisdiction and ownership over it—and manifest to our British neighbors the extreme unpleasantness of having our new settlers harassed and discouraged. It is with marked regret, the Americans in this part of the State see these British usurpers lord it over our heritage.

JONAH DUNN

"Houlton, 8th month, 4th, 1827."

Again:—

"British Aggressions. The settlers on the Aroostook River within the disputed boundary, are subject to continued annoyances from the provincial government of New-Brunswick. In June of this year, His Majesty's Attorney General for that province issued his warrants against the principal inhabitants of the Aroostook, commanding them, under the penal sum of one hundred pounds each, to appear in the Courts at Fredericton, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, and there answer to a charge of trespassing upon Crown-lands. But after appearance, His Majesty's Attorney, probably having legal doubts presented him whether His Majesty's warrants would run beyond the boundary of His Majesty's Dominions, dismissed the prosecutions; and the harassed settlers, after no small expenditures of time and money, were permitted to return to their homes, without costs."

We have inserted the above for the purpose of enabling us to correct mistakes and to prevent unfavourable impressions from the misstatements therein contained; we will not say wilfully made, nor, with a design to excite hostile feelings and sentiments, but which are very well adapted to produce that effect. It is admitted that there is a large tract of Country claimed by both Nations at the upper part of the River St. John, and which is at this moment a subject of Negotiation. It is well known also that Great Britain claims all to the Northward of the Highlands commencing at Mars-Hill, and of course all the Lands on the Restook, as we call the River, or Aroostook, as the Eastern Republican calls it. Now whether that claim is well founded or not is not material if the possession in fact of that part of the Country has been and is in Great Britain. The Right of possession is admitted by the Treaty of Ghent to be doubtful; and both nations have been using great, but we are sorry to say as yet fruitless, exertions to settle that important question. The actual possession has always been and still is in Great Britain, and not in the UNITED STATES.

If then the possession be in Great Britain, she appears to be in duty bound to maintain it, and to exercise a jurisdiction over, and so to use the Property, as to preserve the peace of the Inhabitants and to prevent any act of waste from being committed, or anything being done to alter the state of the claims of both parties as they stood at the time of the Treaty of Ghent. The question then is, Does the British Government so conduct as to avoid any just cause of complaint on the part of the United States?—She does not allow the Laws to be infringed—she does not grant or allot any Lands within the disputed Territory—she

does not licence the cutting of any Pine or other Timber within the same—nor does she allow any of her own subjects, or others to squat down on any part thereof. This may operate as a hardship upon Individuals of both Nations and retard the settlement of a very fine tract of Country—but what is to be done consistently with good faith and a due regard to the rights and interests of all concerned? It will not do for Her to surrender up the possession either voluntarily or by negligence on her part. Hence the necessity of prosecuting all intruders. The prosecutions above alluded to, were, as we understand, principally against British Subjects, and instituted in the usual way by Informations of His Majesty's Attorney General and processes of subpoena to appear and answer: which writs usually contain (even in the State of Maine, we believe) a clause threatening a penalty of £100 for neglect to appear.—Those subpoenas were served on almost all the parties by delivering Copies to them; and appearances have been regularly entered for them upon the Records of the Court, and the Suits are now depending. The assertion that the Attorney General "dismissed the prosecutions" is therefore incorrect. We can hardly suppose the Attorney General ever entertained any "legal doubts whether His Majesty's warrants would run beyond the boundaries of His Majesty's dominions"—But while he was always quite sure they would not, we believe he was equally certain that the Inhabitants of every Country in the actual possession of His Majesty, owed Allegiance to him, and were entitled to His Protection; and that all the Country to the Northward and Westward of the Highlands extending in a South-westerly direction from Mars Hill has always been and still is, in the actual possession of His Majesty:—and we may add (we hope without presumption) that we think it will so remain until the two Nations shall decide to the contrary.

We do not flatter ourselves that the proceeding on any other observations of ours will quiet the minds of such turbulent spirits as have figured in the *Eastern Republican*. We address ourselves to the quiet good sense of impartial men (particularly on the Borders) of both countries, and with such we hope for success. We cannot forbear giving publicity to a report which has reached us, that in prosecuting a seizure, made from a British Subject, of Timber cut on the Restook, the Attorney General was directed to have the nett proceeds of that seizure deposited, to wait for the final decision of the great question—in order, that should the decision be in favor of the United States, the same should be paid over to that Government. If this be true, (and we certainly have no reason to doubt it) we think it speaks a language too plain and too powerful to need any comment from us.

We select the two following items from a communication in the *Novascotian* of the 7th instant, because we think them as applicable to the present capabilities of this, as they are to those of our Sister Colony.

"HOMESPUNS, blankets, shirting, towelling, and sheeting.—These are articles which ought now to be manufactured in every farmer's house, in sufficient quantity, at all events, for the consumption of his own family. Great care should be directed to the improvement of the breed of sheep, so as to introduce finer varieties of wool. Fulling mills should be built in every county. The cultivation of flax and the erection of flax mills encouraged... spinning introduced not only into the farm-house, but into the room of the mechanic... and in the art of

weaving, some one of the members of every family among the labouring classes ought to be instructed.

"POTASHES.—Our Correspondent thinks it singular, that this article, which forms so large and valuable an item in the exports both of the United States and of Canada, should never have been manufactured here, considering the number of acres which are annually reclaimed from the forest, and consequently the large heaps of hard-wood ashes, which are thus produced."

Regarding the latter item, we had prepared a brief article to accompany this notice, but having since received additional and more particular information on the subject, and being likely to collect still further in a day or two, we think it best to postpone the consideration of the matter till our next.

The Parliament of Lower Canada has been summoned by Proclamation to meet on the 25th inst, for the despatch of business.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—On Wednesday evening last, Daniel O'Sullivan, Tailor, fired a musket at his wife, loaded with blank cartridge. The woman, though not killed, is seriously injured, and continues ill. O'Sullivan was of course, immediately apprehended and committed to prison.—*Courier*, Nov. 17.

St. John's, N. F. Oct. 31.

The latest dates we have received are down to the 23d September. Almost the only interesting or important matter of interest which they contain, is, that the Ottoman Porte had peremptorily refused to accede the terms proposed by the Allied Powers, relative to Greece, and that in consequence the respective Ambassadors had quitted Constantinople. What the consequences of this rejection may be, it is impossible, at this moment, to determine, or even to venture an opinion upon. We have no apprehensions of a warlike result; the three Allied Powers would not, we think, declare war against the Porte, nor would Turkey, we are confident, have the hardihood singly to oppose the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia. We sincerely hope, however, that the Allies will continue firm in their determination to fulfil their mutual engagements;...they must release from brutal bondage the hereditary descendants of Leonidas and Themistocles, and by their united exertions in the cause of humanity, preserve the children of those who once "kept the world in awe," from withering beneath the pestilential breath of Ottoman domination.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P's" brief but pathetic essay on "a deceased Mother," and a polite communication from Kingston, will be attended to in our next.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Dr. Somerville, John Adamson, M. D. Halifax, to Ann Brady, eldest daughter of John Manson, Esq. of Claremont, County of York, a native of the Highlands of Scotland.

At St. John, on the 11th instant, Mr. James Dunn, Teacher, to Miss Ann Phoebe Lavinia Wilson.

At New-Hamburgh, (State of New-York,) on the 4th October, Mr. Jerry D. Hughson, of St. John, to Miss Cornelia, daughter of Alex. Graham, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

At St. John, on Tuesday last, Mr. Amos Adams, in the 60th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED
Nov. 13, brig Spray, Home, Grenada, 27 days, A. Edmond & Co. sugar and fruit.
Nov. 16, ship Nubsdale, Irving, Liverpool, 43 days, Geo. Thomson, to merchandise.
Brig Penelope, M'Farlin, Trinidad, 23 days, R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Nov. 17, schr Viscount, Merriman, Norfolk, 30 days, T. Millidge & Co. staves and shingles.
CLEARED
Ship William, Ogilvie, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Narcissus, Ferguson, Jamaica, assorted cargo.

Albion, M'Cready, Antigua, do.
James Lawes, Hughson, Barbadoes, do.
Mary, M'Earl, Dublin, timber.
General Wolfe, Albion, Londonderry, do.
Sarah C. Crowell, New-York, plaster.
Schr. Resolution, Innis, Valentia, (Ire.) deals.
Despatch, Ingalls, Bermuda, assorted cargo.

Post-Office, Fredericton,
November 19, 1827.

PUBLIC Notice is given, that after Wednesday next, the Mails for Halifax, St. John, &c. &c. which have heretofore left this Office on Wednesday, will in future be dispatched at 5 o'clock, on Tuesday Evening; and it is requested that all Letters, intended to be forwarded by that day's Mail, will be entered by 4 o'clock.

Wm. B. PHAIR, Post-Master.

FREDERICTON UNION LIBRARY.

A Meeting is desired by requisition on business of importance, and the members are hereby informed, that it is ordered to be held at Miller's Hotel, at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening next, the 22d instant.

G. N. Smith, Sec'y.

Fredericton, Nov. 19, 1827.

FALL GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, Suitable for the Season; Which will be sold low for Cash by H. & J. SUTHERLAND. 20th Nov. 1827.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Firm of Thompson & Johnston, are requested to render their accounts for payment: and those indebted to said Firm are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. John Wilson, their Agent, who is fully empowered to collect all debts, and give general discharges.

THOMPSON & JOHNSTON.

Fredericton, Nov. 15, 1827. 4 w. p.

FESTIVAL OF ST. ANDREW.

THE ANIVERSARY

DINNER of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, will be held at Miller's Hotel, on Friday the 30th instant. Members of the above Society, and Gentlemen of Scotch descent who may wish to attend, are requested to leave their names at the above mentioned place, previous to Saturday the 24th inst., where a Subscription paper will be left.

Dinner on the table at 1/2 past 5 o'clock.

By order of the President,

JOHN SIMPSON, Sec'y.

Fredericton, Nov. 13, 1827.

WILLIAM LEVISTON,

TAILOR,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has removed his Shop to that next adjoining Mr. Sphann's, Watchmaker; where he still continues to carry on the above Business, and assures his customers and the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

Fredericton, Nov. 13, 1827.