SENTENTAL

AND NEW BRUNSWICK GENERAL ADVERTISEE.

VOL. III.

FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1840.

lines will be inserted for four shillings and six. pence the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each succeeding insertion. Larger in proportion.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—W.
J. Bedell, Esq. President. Saml. W. Babbit, Esq
Cashier. Discount Days, Tuesdays and Fridays.
—Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at
the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays. Director next week, JOHN ROBINSON, ESQ,

Bank of British North America—Fredericton Branch.—Alfred Smithers, Esq. Manager.—
Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of business from 10 to 3. 63-Notes and Bills for Discount to be in before 3 o'clock on the days presented by the Commissioners appointed under the treaty of 1794, to indentify that the St. Croix River, we remark upon the erroneous establishment of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA-Frede-BARKER, Esq.

SAVINGS' BANK. Trustee for next week, J. WILLOX, Esq.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—B. Wolhaupter, Esq. Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock. Committee the present month, F. E. BECKWITH, and

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.—Commissioner, till Thursday next, Moses Prckard.

from the Kennebec, and from all the branches

We also show that he states the different branches of the Penobscot to extend from west indulgence of your Lordship, if it should appear to east along the southern point of the country to be less complete than the importance of the

the commissions of some Royal Governors, were taken from Governor Pownall's paper;
And that the language used in the Boundary descriptions, quoted from the Secret Journals of Congress, and the language used in the second article of the Treaty of 1783, was but a copy of that which is to be found in the documents last mentioned.

the treaty of 1783 can never be executed, until the two Governments first agree which is the line of Highlands that is to be intersected by the due North Line, since the Treaty directs the execution of the article to begin at a point which can have no existence, until the due North Line, intersected Linking asknowledged.

the eastern boundary of Massachusetts in conformity with the provision contained in the Charter of Massachusetts of 1691, is susceptible of gents which it has been our duty to expose, a new interpretation varying in important parti-culars from the received one; and we show by a vernment whose conduct during the negotiati-

ways been had to an American translation of that Grant which was defective; and that all the omissions and inaccuracies in that defective translation singularly concur to obscure the nature of the claim which her Majesty's Govern-

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—
Fredericton Branch. Archd. Scott, Esq. Cashier.
Discount days, —Mondays and Thursdays. Hours of business from 10 to 3. Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier before three o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays. ment was interested to maintain.

XVII.—We have shown that the terms due rect a due north Line to be drawn from those sources as far as the Southern Boundary of the Colony o Quebec; fact which goes far to indentify the Bec; fact which goes far to States we halfer the Colony of the Colony of the Colony of Rect which goes far to States we halfer the Colony of the Colon indentify that Boundary with the Highlands of the Treaty of 1783.

ding the Discount Days. Director next week, S. point of departure for the North Line, which has had a disturbing influence upon all attempts subsequently made to execute the Treaty.—Had the point of departure of the due North Line been established at the most western waters of the St. Croix, agreeably to a just construction of the Treaty of 1783, it would have intersected Highlands south of the Roostic River: and any further protraction of the due North Line from that point of intersection could not have been proposed, the Treaty directing the due North Line to go to the Highlands, and not to any fur-

Europe, as to the merits of this question.

CONCLUSION. In including this Report, we have to ask the

now called the disputed territory;

That the topographical description of the southern boundary of Quebec, contained in the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and the description

The very short period allotted for our personal examinations of the disputed territory, was diligently employed by us, as long as the season and the southern boundary of Nava Seating contained in of the boundary of Nova-Scotia, contained in permitted us to continue our investigations; nor

Highlands intended by the Treaty; and we felt to vindicate our Country and our Govern-have adduced the contract of Jackson and Flint ment from imputations as offensive as they are have adduced the contract of Jackson and Flint with the State of Massachusetts in 1792, to show that the land then granted was bounded on the north by the Highlands thus heading all the branches of the Penobscot; and that these "Highlands" were then understood by the Government of the State of Massachusetts to be the Highlands intended by the treaty of 1783.

XIII.—It is seen that the second article of the treaty of 1783 can never be executed, until can have no existence, until the due North Line has intersected Highlands acknowledged by both Governments to be those of the Treaty.

XIV.—We have discovered by a critical examination of the grant of Nova-Scotia of 1621, in the original Latin, that the passage which describes the Western Boundary of the territory included in that grant, and which boundary was agreed, at the time of the Treaty of 1783, to be the castern boundary of Massachusetts in conliteral translation of the Latin, that the Bounda- ons has been uniformly marked by fairness.

THE SENTINEL.

15 PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY Edmund Ward.

Office.—Phomic or Tank House—Fredericten, AND CONTAINS,
The Decisions of the Excentive, and Notices of Sales of Crown Londs.

Daring the sitting of the Legislature The Senting of the Engineer The British side, and to the north of the Boundary power of Subscript and I arrears are paid.

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Terms.—15s. per amoun, exclusive of Postage. The Boundary question, we are quite aware that did the United States about the Mitchell's map is not, and cannot be, any surprising that they should have so excluding the decision of the recommendation of the erroneous ophicing pervaling in the United States about the Mitchell's map is not, and cannot be, any surprising that they should have so acted under the didentification of the prepared the disadvantageous circumstances we have all indeed to, when we see that the people of Main in the Crounty itself, and not by applying the works of the Teraty to this natural fer and the Crounty itself, and not by applying the works of the Teraty to the natural features of the country itself, and not by applying the works of the Interview of the state of a wilderness, and remote from the Mother Country sometimes fail to inspire.

It is hould be urged that the British agents in his their to be the country itself, and the beginn and the the British agents in the Legislature and the one of the largest kind, and the Belginn annufacturers are to be engaged to supply what we may want. Our French meeties of the stress of the session are over. Whe was continued at the Plates of the Introd applying the words of the Treaty to the natural features of the country itself, and not by applying those words to any man.

XVI.—It appears that in the discussions which have been hitherto had on the subject of the Grant of Nova-Scotia in 1621, reference has always been had to an American translation of that Grant which was a features of the Grant which was a features of the decision of the decision of the question, and who, as it were, live upon the spot, have contributed little or nothing to clear up the difficulties attending upon the spot of the decision of the foreign legion, has received counter-orders, and is intended for another mission. The transport "Isere" has been ordered to touch at Tunis, and to carry out further instructions to Admiral de Rosamel, on her way to the Levant.

The Journal des Debats is a little more more that Grant which was a few to the carry out further instructions to Admiral de Rosamel, on her way to the Levant. of the Treaty of 1783. It is not to be concealed, that they who were so much interested in the decision of the question, and who, as it were, live upon the spot, have contributed little or nothing to clear up the difficulties attending upon the subject. Their acts seem principally to have been confined to surveying the land into townships, to be settled by their own citizens, and leaving it to the next generations to assert the cabinet. Of course no great importance to found to township of the Duke of Wellington. These are strange signs of the advanced state of the session, and to the retiring of the Unke of Wellington. These are strange signs of the advanced state of the session, and of the retiring of the two belligerent factions into autumnal quarters.

Mr. Gladstone, indeed, and Tory gentlemen of similar rank in their party, occasionally make speeches in order to show that there is still such a thing as an opposition in existence; and Sir Robert Peel lends them his countenance, by latence of the Duke of Wellington. These are strange signs of the advanced state of the session, and of the retiring of the two belligerent factions into autumnal quarters.

Mr. Gladstone, indeed, and Tory gentlemen of similar rank in their party, occasionally make speeches in order to show that there is still such a thing as an opposition in existence; and Sir Robert Peel lends them his countenance, by latence of the buke of Wellington.

We Report,

RICH. Z. MUDGE,

Commissioners.

From the London Atlas.

LONDON, August 1.

They tell us that among the bones of the heof the Swiss guards who fought against them ed by the Legislature. in defence of the Bourbons. The bones of a woman and child have also been found among always displayed, the little care which he took the relics of these revolutionary martyrs.

After ten years' rest in their temporary bed mentioned.

XII.—We have drawn the just inference, that the "Highlands" which Governor Pownall speaks of as throwing down both the western and eastern branches of the Penoloscot, are the control of the process of the Penoloscot, are the control of the process o have now been removed to their final resting lace, under the column on the side of the sabres against their fellow citizens, whose feeling for the dead appeared to differ with that of the authorities only in intensity—a solemn funeral service—a mountebank exhibition-fire works, and a dance of beggars in the royal gardens. Threats and groans, boasting and humiliation, religion and war, quiet and revelling-such are the chief elements in the fetes of July.

With regard to the eastern question, the Moniteure, which was expected to speak out s yet silent, but the constitutionel is full of important and semi-official matter. "France was not duped," it says. "It certainly did

Line to go to the Highlands, and not to any forsioner, ill Thursdy next, Monks Pickard.

BOUNDARY LINE.

FYREACTS

BOUNDARY LINE.

From the Report of the Commissioners appoint.

et by the British Government, July 9th, 1830, to Explore and Survey the Territory in Dispuble between the Governments of the Treaty of 1783, extending from the contractive the sources of the Treaty of 1784.

Source of the Source of the Commissioners of Monks and the United States to be the "North Westerms the Head of Connectical River" and therefore could not by any reasoning the second Article of the Treaty to 1783.

Source of the Treaty of 1783, extending from the country of the Commission of 1794.

X.—It will appear that the phraseology used in these Instructions of Congress to the regoriators, in which the north-westernmest head of the Connectical River.

X.—We have shown that the assumptions on the part of some of the Office of the Treaty of 1783, and to the elevation above the sea of the North Scotia is stated to be at the source of the St. John, has been transferred to the second article of the Treaty of 1783, the north-westernment has of the North States, but he retained the progress of the Treaty of 1783, the north-westernment had the United States to be the orth-westernment head of the Connectical River.

X.—We have shown that the sumptions of the St. John, has been transferred to the second article of the north-western mest head of the Connectical River.

X.—We have shown that the phraseology used in the sumption of the Connectical River.

X.—We have shown that the sumptions of the Treaty of 1783, and the United States, both in relation to the continuity and proposite directions, which it does not be a sumption of the States to the North St. Treaty in 1785.

X.—It will appear that the phraseology used in the sumption of the Connectical River.

X.—We have shown that the sumptions of the Treaty of 1783, and the connectical River.

X.—We have shown that the sumption of the Connectical River.

X.—We have shown that the sumpti ed with so much unvarying approval as the survivors of Lord Durham can review his. In the

Nova Scotia is stated to be at the source of the St. John, has been transferred to the second article of the Treaty of 1783; the only difference being, that, in the latter, the River St. Croix is substituted for the River St. John, and that the Highlands are directed to be reached form the Highlands are directed to be reached form the Highlands are directed to be reached form the weak minorities against the fatal policy of Castlerant from forty to fifty miles of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, and therefore has no pretension to be put forward as the Line intended by the treaty of 1783.

States, as the Line of Highlands of the Treaty of 1783, does not pass nearer than from forty to fifty miles of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, and therefore has no pretension to be put forward as the Line intended by the treaty of 1783.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord, foreign policy, the corn law of 1815, which is St. Croix by a due North Line.

XI.—We show that the "Highlands" of the Treaty had been as early as 1755, described by Governor Pownall; and that he describes them as dividing the St. Francis and the Chaudierc, as dividing the St. Francis and the Chaudierc, as to the merits of this question.

The despote of which still the absence of all the treaty of 1783.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord, the investigation; conveying erroneous is to the country. The despotency who could have condeas of the nature of the country, and calculated to mislead, not only their own authorities, but public opinion in the United States and in Six acts, all met with the most strenges of Commons, Sir Rother and in the House of Commons, Sir Rother and In the treaty of 1783.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord, foreign policy, the country. The despote of united still the real investigation; conveying erroneous is to the real investigation; conveying erroneous is the treaty of 1783.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord, still the giant grievance of 1815, which is the treaty of 1783.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord, still the giant grievance of 1815, which is the treaty of 1783.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord, still the giant grievance of 1815, which still the giant grievance of 1815, which is the treaty of 1783.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord, the country. The despote of united states and in the treaty of 1783.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord, the country. The despote of united states and in the House of Commons, Sir Rother and the country. The despote of the nature of the country. The despote of united states and in the House of Commons, Sir Rother and In the House of Commons, Sir Roth sition of Mr. Lambton; and in 1821, while par-liamentary reform was a standard joke for Tory safety, and honour, and with public utility, simpletons to sneer at, he had the courage to eult session. bring forward a measure founded upon the old Whig principles of household suffrage and triennial Parliaments.

measure of Parliamentary reform, which should to be able to assure ourselves that if China and roes of the revolution repose the last remains be adopted by the whole country and sanction her three hundred millions were suddenly to disappear like a vapour, England has still, as

to press his just claims to political importance, and his indifference to a popularity which certainly at one time gave him the power of seizing upon the Premiership, he certainly has been ever since by the continued elevation of a There is no public man of the day who has been pursued with more ruthless virulence by the Tory party and the Tory press. Finding a dearth of topics of abuse in his public conduct, Bastille! Peace to their ashes! Their fu- they have sought materials for detraction in the neral rites have been most truly French—a style of his living, and the Times has even crimock Greek sarcophagus, a grand military ticised with grave censure the utensils of his procession-the soldiery repeating taunts and kitchen. His embassy to Russia our merchants, threats to foreign powers while turning their who are the best judges of such matters, think uccessful; his enemies saw that it was splendid, and although the splendour of an ambassador is, in such a country as Russia, an honour to his country, although the cost was Lord Durham's and not our's, yet all that satire, insinuations, direct charges, and impertinent and most the empire. baseless questions could do, was put in action to

was not duped," it says. "It certainly did not know of the actual signature of the treaty till it was ratified. How could it? France knew what the negotiations were about and to what they tended, and in consequence refused to have any thing to do with them. It was quite natural, then, that the other powers should negotiate without her." As to the preparations for war, we read as follows:

"What preoccupies the government is not to have under arms, for the present, more men than it can dispose of, for in France soldiers are soon made. It is above all requisite to provide materiel, and horses for eavalry and artillery. These important measures have been ordered. The fleet is to be augmented and the command given to admiral Durerre literal translation of the Latin, that the Boundary was intended to run from the most western which during so the St. Croix to the sources of the Chaudiere; a line, which it has been seen, coincides in a most striking manner with the boundary in the Sieur De Mont's Grant of 1693.

XV.—With reference to the great errors in Mitchell's map in latitude and longitude, we have suggested some remarkable considerations. Tesulting therefrom. We have observed that if a line were protracted upon that map between the most western sources of the St. John and the western termination of the Bay of Chaleurs, the the Boundary in the Latin, thet the Boundary was intended to run from the most western serving the serving as intended to run from the most western serving the serving was intended to run from the most western serving the serving was intended to run from the most western serving the serving was intended to run from the most western serving the serving was intended to run from the most western serving the serving was intended to run from the most western serving the serving was intended to run from the most western serving the serving was intended to run from the most western serving the serving was intended to run from the sources of the St. John and the command given to admiral Duperre, the western termination of the Bay of Chaleurs, the serving was intended to run from the double with the three hundred millions would conciliate the continual support of long a period have been confidently urged, that the United States alone can rightfully claim the long the provide material support of the intended of the first provide material support of the intended to run from the most western sources of the support of the support of the matter, which as pave remarkable to such the tening support of the support

townships, to be settled by their own citizens, and leaving it to the next generations to assert the proprietorship of them. Time will prove our disprove our statements. We have had truth at all times for our guide, and now confidently declare, that if, upon concluding our investigations, we have found reason to believe that the claim of Great Britain was, in our judgement, a doubtful one, we should have reported that fact to your Lordship.

Palmerston alone, thus absolving the rest of the cabinet. Of course no great importance is attached to this French bravado. Even the Times of this morning is free to say—the Times of the when this question shall receive a more calm and a more careful examination in the United States, we believe that the American people, who are eminently capable of forming a deliberate and sound judgment upon this grave question, will be anxious that it shall be decided according to the principles of strict justice, and consistently with the reverence due to that treaty whence is dated the independence of their government.

Finally, it gives us great satisfaction to be able to state to your Lerdship, that we have carefull examined every branch of this important subject as it has come under our consideration; and that conscientiously believing that the claims of Great Britain to the whole of the disputed territory are founded in justice, and are in plain accordance with the physical geography of the county:

We Report,

cipate a firm resolve for the maintenance of that alliance which has so long subsisted between the Sultan and France, especially when it is evident to every man of common sense that this treaty can bring no advantage to England and France, especially when it is evident to every man of common sense that this treaty can bring no advantage to England and France, especially when it is evident to every man of common sense that this treaty can bring no advantage to England and France, especially when it is evident to every man of common sense that this treaty can bring no advantage to England and France, especially when it is evident to every man of common sense that this treaty can bring no advantage to England and France, especially when it is evident to every man of common sense that this treaty can bring no advantage to England and France, especially when ce it is evident to every man of common sense that this treaty can bring no advantage to England and France, especially when ce it is evident to every the enclassion of common sense that this treaty can bring no advantage to England and France, especially whence it is evident to every the enclusion of England and France, especially whence it is ev

ly through space.

While we are waiting for intelligence from China, and expecting the result of the expedition which is to bring those grandiloquent bar-LONDON, August I.

The Paris papers of Thursday are, of course, full of the spectacles by which the last day of the July fetes was celebrated.—

The number that supported him was so small it on which is to bring those grandloquent barbarians to a decent sense of their own impotence, later, he found himself one of three Cabinet ministers commissioned to make perfect a large own vast possessions in the East. It is pleasing mong her own possessions, hitherto unfathomed resources, from which she can draw at will every article of comfort, convenience, or luxury for which she has ever been indebted to China.

China, like the old empire of Mexico, has arrived at the full extent of prosperity and production of which it is capable under its present sys-tem of government. There is the same fallaci-ous and superficial appearance of civilization which the followers of Cortez found among the Mexicans, and which starts up like a fungus in every large despotism from the power which one man has of employing the labour of multi-tudes upon a particular object. There is the same arrogance in the officials, derived from the same ignorant faith in the incomprehensible greatness and illimitable power of the despot; the same impossibility of progress beyond a certain point, produced by the jealousy of innovation universal among absolute monarchs; the

baseless questions could do, was put in action to annoy and ridicule him.

His government in Canada was unsuccessful because his personal enemies made it so. Already is justice being done him in this respect. But a few days ago the Duke of Wellington publicly approved it in the House of Lords, and Lord Durham's celebrated report must remain, as long as the Canadian Provinces retain any importance or interest, a monument of his investment of the ordinary channels of commerce, would importance or interest, a monument of his investment.

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