

THE SENTINEL.

AND NEW BRUNSWICK GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. III.

FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1840.

No. 28.

THE SENTINEL.

13 PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
By Edmund Ward.

Office.—Phoenix or Tank House—Fredericton.

AND CONTAINS,
The Decisions of the Executive, and Notices of
Sales of Crown Lands.

During the sitting of the Legislature THE SENTINEL is published twice each week, and in it will be inserted

The Debates in the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

TERMS.—15s. per annum, exclusive of Postage Half in advance.

No Paper will be discontinued at the request of a Subscriber until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twelve lines will be inserted for four shillings and sixpence 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, T. R. ROBERTSON, Esq.

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.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—Fredericton Branch.—Alfred Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of business from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week, J. TAYLOR, Esq.

SAVINGS' BANK. Trustees 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 for the present month, W. D. HARTT and T. T. SMITH.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.—Commissioner, till Thursday next, MOSES PICKARD.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

An article has appeared in the provincial papers, purporting to be a revelation of the views of the British Government on the question of the North Eastern Boundary.

That the British Government should be willing to allow the great question of the future boundary between these Provinces and the United States to rest upon such conclusions as those imported to the Hon. Charles Buller, we are not yet prepared to believe. Not having seen the "preceding reasonings" from which these conclusions are drawn, we can judge of the merits of the one only by those of the other, and must unhesitatingly say, that no one who had thoroughly grounded himself in the facts would have permitted such inferences to wear the sanction of his name.

The very first of those conclusions abandons at once the strong ground which may be maintained with plausibility and dignity by the British Crown and plunges headlong into the slough of American sophistry. Such a position as the following is altogether foreign to the merits of the question, and cannot with justice or propriety be recognised or assumed by Great Britain. "The boundary lines of the Treaty of 1783" it is pretended "were not new lines, but the old acknowledged though unascertained lines assigned by the proclamation of 1763 and the Act of 1774, and the various commissions of Governors of Quebec and Nova Scotia."

That the lines of the treaty were not wholly new lines is not disputed; for the very boundary in which the present difficulty originates, was in a great measure defined upwards of two centuries ago: it is mutually assigned to that period, and is therefore much older than either of the documents brought forward. With respect to which documents, a writer not less entitled to attention on this subject than Mr. Buller, holds this language:—"The utter impossibility which is now known to exist of joining the extremities of the line described in the Proclamation of 1763, as passing along the highlands, and also passing along the north coast of the Bay des Chaleurs, and a similar inconsistency which had previously (to the Treaty of '83) been discovered and remedied in the counterpart of the Proclamation, the Quebec Act, render that document as well as the latter, wholly inapplicable for any geographical purposes to the present question." The same writer further maintains, that the definition of boundary by the Treaty was "peremptory; and purposely rendered independent of every principle or motive but the declared consent of the parties." "This peremptory definition of boundaries," he adds "it is also to be remembered was applied exclusively to the United States. There is no question of the boundary of the British Colonies, except as a consequence of the settlement of the United States' boundary."

Now Mr. Buller's position is exactly the reverse of this; and he contends that the Proclamation of 1763 and the Act of 1774, which provided boundaries, merely conditional, of the colonies of Quebec and Nova Scotia, necessarily also defined the counter-boundaries of what could not at the time be contemplated or by any possibility be intended, the future United States. Had there been any reference whatever to these documents, either in the Treaty itself, or had they governed in any material degree the negotiations which preceded it, Mr. Buller's reasoning might have had at least the merit of plausibility; but the very contrary is notorious. It is notorious upon evidence which no American will call in question, that the CHARTER of Massachusetts's Bay dated in 1691 was recognised and adopted at the negotiation and final conclusion of the Treaty, as the basis of the eastern boundary of the United States, without the slightest reference to the Proclamation or the Act in question. For it is clear that however these documents might contract, as they do contract by positive declaration and with marked reservation, the boundaries of Nova Scotia, they do not enlarge the charter bound-

dary of Massachusetts Bay. They might have been at any time altered as they were framed, without advertence to the Charter, with which they never interfered, and which consequently still remained the same. It included at the date of its execution merely jurisdiction over Nova Scotia, but no right to the territory. In 1696, that jurisdiction was formally resigned to and accepted by the Crown, and never permanently or more than partially reinvested in Massachusetts; though afterwards even a right to a large part of the territory itself was unwarrantably pretended by that colony. Out of this pretence was created the doubt, which by the way never subsisted on the part of the French, as to the true bounding river of Nova Scotia. From the year 1635 down to 1698 there appears to have been no international doubt on the subject. As a Colonial question it was kept constantly aloof from that period down to the revolutionary war. By the Treaty of 1783, it again reverted to its original merits as an international question on the basis of the Charter of Massachusetts Bay. Whatever therefore can be shown to be the true and rightful western boundary of Nova Scotia in 1621, and through the intervening period to the resignation of jurisdiction by Massachusetts in 1696, must inevitably be the eastern boundary of Massachusetts Bay by the Treaty of 1783.

By abandoning this simple ground we become entangled again, as we have been heretofore, in the mazes of American subtlety. By adhering to that ground, which was undoubtedly mutual at the conclusion of the treaty, Great Britain would be able to make good the magnanimous position of the conceding party; to prove to other nations of the world, that in maintaining no less than the full extent of her recent erroneous claim, she is in consequence of that error proposing to surrender without consideration or equivalent, fifteen millions of acres of her rightful territory, or a country nearly equal in extent to the whole undisputed area of New Brunswick. The evidence upon which this assertion is made it is believed would to the minds of an intelligent jury peremptorily decide the question of title in any court of law. We repeat that we are not prepared to believe that the British Government, charged as it has been, with cupidity and injustice in relation to the territory in dispute, will permit the real form of the question to be concealed under the American disguise suggested by Mr. Buller.

By yielding to the American sophism which has been the subject of the preceding observations, Mr. Buller's endeavours to sap the foundations of his own cause were yet deemed insufficient without further aiding the adversary by supposing a literary ambiguity, which can have no possible existence but in his own imagination.

After acknowledging the fact that the highland country which separates rivers emptying themselves into the Atlantic Ocean from those falling into the River St. Lawrence, consists to a great extent, not of a single crest or ridge of land, but of a wide expanse of country, comprehending two great valleys, or basins, which are drained into the other parts of the sea named in the Treaty; that is to say, one of which basins is drained into the bay of Fundy, and the other into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; after fully recognising this undeniable fact he is yet unwilling to allow the plain and necessary consequence. On the contrary he is persuaded that the mere mention of an extent of highland country or large "offers no means of determining the course of a line drawn along it, or the termination of one drawn to it. The Treaty therefore is not sufficiently explicit. The two lines must intersect one another at some point in the highlands, but the description does not sufficiently explain where."

It has never been our misfortune to peruse a paragraph intended for sober reasoning and sound logical deduction, in which its author so wholly laid aside even the appearance of either. It is certain that the highland, though of great extent, has bounds; bounds which can as easily be traced out as it can be ascertained in what direction water flows. To determine then where any straight line from some point without those bounds, drawn straight towards them, to determine when such a line will touch or become extended to them, would require no more intelligence than is common to the least gifted of reasonable beings. It was not in the power of the framers of the treaty, to select any language which could have been so explicit and simple. To infer then that the lines must intersect one another at some point in the highlands, but that the description of the treaty does not sufficiently explain where, is an absurdity so far from being the consequence that it is a positive contradiction of the premises. The lines are not required to intersect, but merely to come in contact with, or be extended to one another; and there is no uncertainty where, because it must be where the line drawn due north first touches or becomes extended to the highlands. At this point exactly the first line terminates, and at the same point the second line begins; and its course must be along the highlands, a course about which there can be no uncertainty because it is already defined by nature, and is as impossible to be mistaken as the opposite directions of the running streams which it divides. Yet Mr. Buller professes to place the Northwest Angle of Nova Scotia where common opinion and practice have always placed it.—The assumption is most astonishing. On every Map, whether British or American, of the country in dispute published since the Treaty of 1783, he must have observed the only "common opinion and practice" of which the public at large on either side of the line have any knowledge; he must have been convinced that the principle was intuitively understood and agreed, intuitively adopted by common consent, and that the dispute was only as to the application of that principle; that is to say whether the northwest Angle of Nova Scotia should be, not in the undefined and undefinable southern boundary of the Colony of Quebec, but whether it should be in the well defined southern or first margin of the highland basin according to the British, or the extreme northern according to the Americans. This is the problem to be solved and its solution does and must turn upon the meaning of the simple monosyllable "to" as employed in the treaty. We contend that the meaning is decisive in favour of the British claim; that the north line must terminate where it first touches the great highland basin. We contend so, because the word employed is perfectly simple and does not admit of two meanings, and because there can be no doubt that the framers of the treaty purposely selected such words as far as practicable for the sake of simplicity and to avoid ambiguity; and therefore if they had intended any other meaning they would have employed another word equally simple. If they had meant for instance to

define such a line as that claimed by the Americans, they would have said due north "across" the highland; or if they had meant such a line as Mr. Buller has newly invented they would have said due north "into" the highlands, and thereby have laid the foundation of interminable dispute. The framers of the treaty however have employed neither of those words; but in order most unequivocally to settle and decide their meaning they have employed the simplest and clearest terms in the English language and have said "due north to the highlands."

We repeat again that we are not prepared to believe that the British Government has adopted or will adopt for any mistaken expediency, the most palpable perversion of the plainest meaning of her treaties with foreign nations.

NEW HOLLAND AND ITS ABORIGINES.

The climes and local aspects of this island-continent (Australasia) were infinitely diversified; but all was new, all was original. There was however one division, which seemed wanting in the foregone conclusions drawn of the general beauty and brightness of nature in that region—a spot where vegetation was dark and dull, and where animal life bore scarce any resemblance to the types of the other quarters of the globe. The foliage was coriaceous and spiny; the fruits ligneous and devoid of nutriment; and nothing recalled the majesty of the virgin forests of the western world, or the rich variety of the vegetable genera of the East. The birds, the quadrupeds, and the fishes partook equally of these characteristics; the hideous amphibious mole, the frightful wombat, the wild dog, that looked and howled a wolf, squirrels which flew, swans that were black, and various other specimens of helpless deformity and monstrous vitality, proper only to the spells of witchcraft—the poetry of disgusting terror.

Nor was man himself an exception; the lord of a soil which seemed thus created by another power than that which moulded the elegant form of the antelope, and brightened the eye of the gazelle; he was not formed to resemble those godlike creatures, whose high aspirations banished them their Eden, to people a scarcely less paradisaical earth with races of angelic form and glorious mind; seemed of another creation, a specimen apart from man. In his person he was all deformity and disproportion; in his intellectual frame he was all density and insensibility. His head was immense and misshapen; his eyes dim and sunk; his brows bushy; and his mouth (frightful as that of a crocodile) opened extravagantly wide to show enormous teeth above a prominently lower jaw. His nose was flat; his nostrils wide; his colour swarthy; his hair long and strait; his limbs dwindled; his trunk swollen; and his whole aspect horrible and disgusting. Thus framed by nature, his appearance was still further degraded by the symbols of brutal taste and of fierce cruelty with which he adorned his unsightly person. The teeth of men or of kangaroos were fastened in his gum clotted hair, the bone of fish were stuck through his nostrils, and incisions made in his arms and breasts marked his callous insensibility to pain. "Naked and unaccommodated," he was indifferently to the inclemencies of clime and season, and inapprehensive of decency; humanity has in vain interfered to improve his native condition; and civilization has failed to draw him within her lines. As huntsman, he still made the hollow of a tree his den; as fisherman, a hole in the rock his dwelling. He slept, like the wild beast of the forest, the deep sleep of fatigue and surfeit; and he awakened without forethought or fear of the coming day, to destroy or to be destroyed, with equal indifference.

Human nature could go no lower; yet this defective and ill-conditioned creature, this unideal and unawakened animal, had one strong moral conviction, that of his own superiority over the female of his species. He believed that woman was of another nature from himself, and that he was born her master—she his servant by the divine right of the strongest. He marked her at the hour of her birth for his slave by breaking the joints of her forefingers; he renewed the covenant of his supremacy in her first youth, by knocking out her front teeth; and when he elected his bond-slave as the object of his passions, he intimated his preference by spitting in her face, and forcing her to his den. Thus affianced through contempt and suffering, the servant submitted, and the master assumed uncontrolled a power of life, death, and property over her. He loaded her shoulder, wounded by his stripes, with weights which his own indolence refused to bear, and speared her to the earth if she resisted the imposition.

Lady Morgan's Woman and her Master.

QUEBEC, June 18.
This being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, a grand field day of the Royal Artillery and Brigade of Guards took place on the Plains of Abraham. The troops arrived on the ground a little before noon, and formed in line, on the south side of the race stand facing the road. At noon, Major General Sir James Macdonnell, attended by his Staff, arrived, and having taken his station in the front of the line, received the salute. The troops marched past afterwards, in slow and quick time, after which the manoeuvres of the review commenced, when changes of position, forming squares, and a variety of other evolutions, were performed with great precision. The firing, both by platoons and in line, was excellent and plentiful. But the most imposing movement of the day were the charges in line, by the whole Brigade of Guards, which were executed, as was the charge of the Household troops on the 18th June, the men cheering loudly during the advance. The effect was striking; and some of the spectators, as the series of bayonets advanced upon them, seemed to feel a lively sense of the feeling that such weapons, in the hands of British soldiers, and directed by British hearts, must inspire in the breasts of even the bravest troops. The appearance of the Guards was

brilliant, all being dressed in their best uniforms. The gallant General himself wore the several Orders and Decorations he has won in a long and active Military life. The Artillery bore their full share in the manoeuvres of the day, and their loud discharges added much to the variety of the scene. The men wore their new chakoes, and notwithstanding it is the fashion to decry the peaks now in use as unsightly, they have the advantage of affording shelter to the eyes of the wearers, a benefit which the former peaks, which are we believe, still worn by the infantry, by no means afford. The day was not hot, but pleasant, and numerous spectators were attracted to this splendid Military spectacle; and more would have been present, had it not happened that the *Fete Dieu*, which is one of obligation for the Roman Catholics, has, this year, fallen upon this day; it was observed in the churches in the city, though the public procession does not take place till the Sunday following.

MONTREAL, June 20.

On Wednesday last, a deputation from the St. Patrick's Society of this city, waited on His Excellency the Governor General with an Address on the subject of Emigration. It was stated in the Address, that there was a large number of emigrants now assembled at Montreal, a great proportion of whom were wholly without the means of subsistence; that the prolonged stay of emigrants in this city, created a heavy burden on the charitable funds of the community, as well as on those of the St. Patrick's Society, but which were inadequate to supply the necessities of the emigrants; that it was incumbent upon the Government to secure to the poor emigrants every possible assistance from the moment they left their own country till comfortably established in the Colony; that emigrants were entirely ignorant of the nature of this country, and of the places where labour was most in demand; that it was necessary that suitable persons should be appointed to cheer and console emigrants, being of the national origin with the emigrant himself; and that the Legislative enactment ought immediately to be passed, for the relief of indigent emigrants, and forwarding them free of expense, to parts of the country where their labour and energies might enable them to earn an honest and independent support.

To this Address His Excellency was pleased to reply, that he had warmly at heart the welfare of the St. Patrick's Society, and the interests of the emigrants; that he should always be found ready to afford Government relief, where necessary; but relied confidently on the co-operation of individual benevolence. He should be ready to do his duty, and hoped the public would do theirs.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We have always been of opinion—and indeed, have witnessed many proofs of the fact—that it was only necessary for those who so incessantly clamour in the Mother Country for Radical reform, Chartism, and other purely Democratical measures, to reside but for a few months on this side of the Atlantic, in order to be effectually cured of the mania with which they have of late years been seized. Of the correctness of this opinion, we find an additional proof in an article in the *Scottish Guardian*, containing some observations upon extracts made in that journal from a letter written by a person who distinguished himself in Scotland a year or two ago, as, to use his own words, "a leveller—an extreme democrat," and who subsequently emigrated to Canada. He is represented to be a man of talent, who conducted a publication in Glasgow, devoted to the promulgation of principles which he now repudiates. Reference is made in the letter to another leading Radical, who used to figure on the hustings, at the same city, at all the great revolutionary meetings, and who had also had his eyes opened to the errors of his political life. "None," says the *Guardian*, "but those who have witnessed the career of the Radical demagogue, can appreciate the point of such a man's answer to the question of how he liked Republican institutions.—'Oh, give me British liberty!' The recantation of both individuals is manly and honest; and we only wish some more of our Radical and Voluntary friends a voyage across the Atlantic, to afford them a similar opportunity of estimating the relative merits of Republican and British institutions." The following are extracts from the letter in question:—

In the Western United States the soil is excellent, and the land is cheap, and the facilities of land and water carriage is not equalled in any other country of the world; but the working of the Republican Constitution, and the habits of the people generally, are irreconcilable with Monarchical and British habits. I fear that, in attempting to describe the working of the Constitution of the States, and the habits of the people, you will say I am prejudiced. In Scotland I was a leveller—an extreme democrat. I look back on the term of my political madness with regret. Intercourse with the world has enabled me to efface the wrong impression of unbridled youth, and in my views to be more comprehensive. It is true, I did not live in the States, for I was only four days in New York, and some days travelling on to Canada. However, I lived a good deal among United States citizens during my stay in Hamilton; and the perusal regularly of United States papers, and this intercourse enabled me to form, I think, a pretty correct judgment. You recollect of Samuel Southerden [the Liberal, as "Mullum in Parvo," weekly, was his production.] I met Southerden one day on the street here last summer. He had been living for about three years in the States. In the course of conversation, I asked him what he thought of the Republican system. The reply was very significant, "Oh, give me British liberty." In the States the whole consideration is cents and dollars. At eight years of age, the son procures money or goods, to a trifling amount, from his father, to enable him to evince the germ of his speculative acumen. If the boy can cheat his customer or merchant, he is applauded, and gets the appellation of a smart boy. This mercenary

system is inculcated in their schools, and embodied in their educational system; and the consequence is, that, in place of an honest, industrious, labouring people, they are a nation of speculators, buyers, and sellers, and shavers (what in any other country they call cheats).—In their school system, likewise, they instil into youth the doctrine of universal equality, which imparts a presumptuous demeanour, that to foreigners is insufferable, and cannot be estimated unless experienced. But what I consider goes more to give a peculiarity to the States, is the morally reprehensible practice, embodied in their school system, of impressing children with their self-sufficiency, independent of circumstances to accomplish all the purposes of human life, and all the objects of human ambition. What is more repulsive to a man of sense and education, than to see an upsetting boy, who knows nothing more than the school rudiments of learning, assuming the importance of a man, and pretending to the same knowledge and wisdom? But I am digressing too much.—I shall defer the picture of United States character, which requires to be viewed in different lights, to a future opportunity; and, in the meantime, shall sum it up in a few words. A United States' citizen is a man of action—quick and confident in his business transactions and conversational remarks—superficial, however, in every matter, except in cents and dollars.—In this he can outwit John Bull. He considers the States as the greatest and most warlike nation in the world, and excelling every other in science, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and all other countries as sunk comparatively in ignorance and barbarism. He detests foreigners, particularly British-born subjects.—He is taught not to work himself, but to make others work for him; and so, throughout the States, Irishmen dig all the canals and make the railways; Dutch, Germans, and other Europeans, till the land; and they avail themselves of European mechanics; while the United States' people themselves have the grog shops, hotels, exchange-shops, merchandising, railway and canal speculations and contracts, banking on *libertine* principles, peddling, &c. &c. This is the character of the people.

From what I have said, you will perceive that my political principles are greatly changed. I have abjured Republicanism in any form, as incompatible with the constitution of the human species.

The will of the majority (that is, the ragtag and bobtail of Jackson, or Harrison, or Van Buren, whoever happens to be triumphant) is the law to-day, and the will of the majority tomorrow is the law. The law alters with the popular will, and that will is not, as in England, the will of the intelligent, but the will of the mob. The only guarantee, therefore, for Republicanism, is universal virtue. But as that universal virtue is incompatible with human nature, all our arguments in favour of Republicanism fall to the ground. Monarchy, including different orders and hereditary successions, is a wise and admirable expedient, adopted in order to avoid the anarchy of public elections, and the frequent changes of systems consequent upon elective governments. Such a form of government as that you live under, is as perfect, I think, as human wisdom can contrive, and well adapted to serve the purposes of social order, as far as that is practicable. But the nature of man is to seek for change and novelty. As long as the world lasts, there will be two parties—the rich and the poor; the one striving to engross political power, because of their wealth, and the other on account of natural rights.—These two parties you find in every country. In Britain they are fighting hard, and the democratic party, comprising the poor, are apparently gaining ground fast on the aristocratic or rich. What the results would be, if democracy were in time to become ascendant, and the trades' unions of England and Scotland (not including the Chartists) were to make the laws, or at least assist in doing so—for they would then be the majority—I leave you to judge.—For my part, I wish to see political power vested, not in the wealth of the country, or in the numbers, but in the intelligence, so far as can be obtained compatible with safety. I know of no government, therefore, so well devised for concentrating the intelligence of the nation in the Legislature as the British form. My notions on theology are unaltered, but I am in favour of an Established Church in connection with the State.

We are extremely gratified to find that the meeting relative to Brock's Monument, to which we formerly alluded, has taken place at Queenston. A Committee, of which Colonel Loring was Chairman, reported a series of Resolutions, in which the propriety of its immediate reconstruction on a scale commensurate with the importance of the object, and in accordance with the feelings of the people of the Canadas, is forcibly stated. A Committee, consisting of David Thorburn, Esq. (Chairman of the meeting,) Robert Dickson, Samuel Street, and Archibald Gillison, Esquires, was then appointed to further the object of the Resolutions. We shall give the full report of the proceedings in our next.

On Monday the 15th instant, Capt. Chales Bradford, of the Sedentary Loyal Volunteers, and two men of Capt. Wood's troop of Cavalry, arrested at Abbottsford, between the hours of five and seven, A. M. eight deserters from the 56th Regt. stationed at Sorel. Capt. Bradford was accompanied, during the pursuit of the deserters, by John Plummer, Esq. J. P. who was desirous of rendering whatever assistance might have been required.

KINGSTON, June 26.

The late attempt on the part of Yankee emissaries to burn up the town of Kingston, has filled the minds of our townspeople with affright. A danger that can be guarded against, however great, causes not half the terror that one less fearful does, coming unforeknown; and the impossibility of preventing the destruction of rear premises by lurking incendiaries, has naturally created more alarm, than when Kingston was threatened with the midnight attack of General Van Rensselaer's brigades, unprotected as it was by none other than a few militia-men. By the report of the proceedings of the Magistrates and the inhabitants, above, it will be seen that every precaution has been taken by formation of nightly patrols to guard as much