

have in our mind's eye many an incorrigible loafer, and consummate sponger of working men's effects, who, brought up to look with disgust on labor, is now a pest to all who know him—a vagabond and a villain. We look upon many who are now just starting into the world, who think more of dress and appearance than the means of an honest livelihood, who, unless they change their track, will turn out little better than nuisances to society. They abhor work—they detest a good trade—while their pigmy minds revel on the surface of fashion, with no thought for the morrow, or a care for their future destiny. But there are others, whose honest countenances and noble hearts betray a loveliness of character which shall be their future honor and glory. They are apprentices. Though now looked upon with suspicion by the former, and passed by with contempt, they will by and by take a stand in society as far above these butterfly devotees of fashion, as they now seem in folly's eyes to be beneath them. There is something so noble and generous in these youth—an active, highminded purpose, that we cannot but respect and love them. We feel there is something in their natures highly commendable and we are satisfied it will ere long shine forth in brilliancy and power. They will be the stay and support of our republic; the men of standing and independence, when the actors of the present generation have passed away. Let us cherish them with care, and implant in their minds the seeds of justice, of truth, of honor, and when they come to act their part on the slippery stage of life, their deeds will redound to the glory and honor of those who trained them to virtue and glory.

UNITED STATES.

From the New York Express.

THE BOUNDARY.

The Points of the Treaty.—As we learn from Washington, the following are the points of the Treaty agreed upon.

The boundary Line of Maine meets the Great Falls of St. John on the North, follows the course of that river North West to the junction of the Madawaska, then comes South West on the line of the same river to its connection with the St. Francis, where it again starts North West, and near midway between the high lands, and the St. John, again branches to the South West, till it reaches the old undisputed line. We have nearly the line marked out by the King of the Netherlands, except a small strip at the small base of the North Western most Highlands, which the British negotiation insisted upon having, to keep us from being too near the St. Lawrence, the territory being good for nothing, and not of the least possible importance to us.

For this and a quiet claim to the North Easternmost angle of Maine, (under the line we claim) Rouse's Point, an Island in Lake Superior, and some other Islands in the Lakes and the right and benefit of the use of the St. John.

Whatever lumber or produce (unmanufactured) comes from the St. John, or the tributaries of the St. John, is to be subjected to no more duties than provincial lumber or produce in British ports, and is to have the same benefits and privileges. There is, we suspect, something left indefinite as to what shall be deemed the tributaries of the St. John; for it might be a question whether Maine would not be checked in concentrating large amounts of produce upon the Saint John.

There are now two tributaries of the St. John on which a good lumber business is done—the Aristook and the Meduxnekeag. The valley of the Aristook is fertile, and is now indisputably ours. The French population at Madawaska south of the St. John is surrendered to us. No American citizens are given up, but all settled portions of the Territory are given to us. Houlton is on the Meduxnekeag, and its lumber will run down the St. John.

The Port of St. John, being a free port, American vessels can enter there and take lumber to the United States, or Lumber brought there can go to the British West India Islands or to England in British vessels, having the benefit of the British rate of duties.

It will be remembered that a great deal of lumber taken by the squatters on the disputed Territory has been held subject to a Treaty, or to agreement. This has been sold, and Maine is to have the benefit of the proceeds, if there are any.

The accounts already given of what the Federal Government is to pay Maine and Massachusetts are correct. This is a matter with which the British government have nothing to do. It is a matter of agreement between Mr. Webster on behalf of the Federal Government, and the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts.

For the attack and burning of the steamboat Caroline there is to be, as is

believed, an indemnity, if not apology.

The case of the Creole has created a great deal of discussion. Great Britain will pay nothing for the negroes in the case of the Creole. This is a point settled, and all efforts to unsettle it have been in vain. Great Britain however, is willing to make arrangements for the future to provide by treaty for like cases, and so far we think a step has been taken.

The boundary line agreed upon, runs to the Rocky Mountains, and leaves unsettled the question of the Oregon Territory. There is nothing lost by this, for our Emigrants are daily settling this question. We grow stronger there by time, and become nearer too.

The Right of Search so called, we hear, has not been touched. It should not be.—This is a matter we cannot negotiate upon.—There is no right of search. The seas are free,—and why make terms upon an axiom? We should not be surprised however, if some arrangements had been entered into for the keeping an American squadron in the African seas.

The Albion noticing these rumours says—

This goes to confirm the previous revelations, and to confirm also the supposition that England has the worst of the bargain. We cannot however give credence to all that is here laid down as being points of the Treaty, for we will not admit, until we see the actual instrument, that Great Britain has agreed to pay for the Caroline, a vessel engaged in a business hostile to international laws—in contravention of its own laws—and in open violation of the injunctions of the President's and Governor's proclamation then and there just solemnly promulgated. An explanation, apology, disavowal, or whatever it may be termed to the Government of the United States and the nation, should have been made at the time the transaction took place, because the government and the nation could not be presumed to be in fault. The illegal act was perpetrated by a number of lawless persons on the border, who set all authority at defiance, and being too strong for the law, they invaded the territory of a neutral power, and obliged that power in self defence to take measures for their destruction. The guilty parties then cannot be entitled to an indemnity, but the government and the nation, which did not take part in these illegal acts, and whose soil was invaded, do seem to require some amends. This opinion was put forth at the time by Col. Napier, the military historian, and we think it a sound one. As to paying for that piratical vessel, that seems out of the question; and the idea was scouted in Congress by John Quincy Adams, in his masterly speech, when he took for his text—'Do not multiply points of issue with England.'

ORIGINAL.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,—I visited the neighbouring County Town, Bathurst, some three months ago, and after remaining there a few weeks, public report was trumpeting forth wonderful, almost miraculous tales of the skill and success in the healing art of a gentleman there, James R. Cotton, M. D. I must confess that for some time I was somewhat sceptical, and treated the narrators and their accounts of the wonderful doings of the surgical gentleman with merriment and contempt—having often seen the public gulled by ignorant and pretending disciples of Galen—whose fame may be aptly compared to the fitful gleam of the electric fluid-charged meteor—'a moment bright, then gone forever.' But, Sir, the fame of the gentleman in question (unlike the quacks I have alluded to), was gaining strength and respectability in direct ratio to his growing and extensive practice. Months had passed before I began to think seriously of Dr. Cotton, and his successful professional career; but when every tongue—amongst whom were numbers of his restored patients—was lauding forth the mead of praise and gratitude, I was determined to judge for myself. An opportunity soon offered, and I availed myself of it. A son of Mr. Edward Baldwin, blacksmith, at Bathurst, aged 7 years, (but I must here premise that I know

nothing of surgical technicalities: the account of the operation must be in my own homely language), was afflicted with a most excruciating pain about the centre of the front part of his left leg; a doctor of high standing in the place attended, whose opinion was that the boy would not outlive an operation; the case was therefore a hopeless one, so the parents of the suffering child were preparing for the worst, when Doctor Cotton arrived from a neighbouring County, and became an inmate of Mr. Baldwin's house; he examined the boy's leg, and informed his parents that he thought he could cure him by an operation. A gleam of hope shot athwart the minds of the desponding parents, and they were eager that he should proceed. He did so, and complete success was the result: he removed the flesh from the front of the leg, found the main bone much decayed (honey-combed as the vulgar call it), he cut out and removed that bone, the piece was seven inches long; great skill and address were requisite in the operation to avoid injuring the artery which lies embedded betwixt the two bones, which he however happily effected. An ossification has formed from whence the diseased bone was removed, and a solid and healthy covering of flesh, the leg in shape and size exactly resembling the other one: I saw the boy a few days ago, perfectly free from lameness. This case, with one or two more I may mention, also came within my own knowledge: George Sutherland, an inhabitant of Gloucester, near Bathurst, had been deaf and dumb from his infancy, aged fifty-five years, has been operated upon by Dr. Cotton, and is partially restored to hearing. A Mr. Glendinning, of the same place, was dreadfully afflicted with scrofula, the palate of his mouth was gone, and he was in the last stage of that loathsome disease, but has been restored to health and strength under Providence, by the instrumentality of Dr. Cotton. A Mr. Coacher, also, who was far gone in consumption, has been completely restored to health, and now following his usual avocations.

There are numberless other well authenticated cases, which might be given to the public, the bare mention of which would fill a sheet; I have barely stated a few which came within my own knowledge, are quite sufficient to awaken the drooping energies of the invalid, for whose sole benefit I pledge myself by the allegiance I owe to heaven—I have written this paper.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Miramichi, 25th Aug., 1842.

Mr. Editor,

Rumour says we are shortly to have a new Election. The question may now be asked, are we going to return our old Members, Messrs. Street & Rankin. I am told, Mr. Editor, one is in favour of Sir William's measures, while the other is diametrically opposed. Surely, then, if this be the case, which there is little reason to doubt, how could both be sent back. Even supposing they again throw themselves on the tender mercies of their constituents.

"Remember the Grant to Sir John Harvey." It appears to me, so far as my observation goes, that one of these gentlemen must retire; which then shall it be? It is for us to decide. And in the next place, who shall fill up the vacancy, if report be true, it will soon be known.

What a beautiful time for an Election, every individual in the county ought at once to give their free and unbiased attention. Why is our Province in debt? Let the Members

answer. Whoever is returned, must watch more closely our own interests. We shall see.

Yours,

AN IRISHMAN.

Chatham, 25th Aug., 1842.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 29, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern mail, arrived on Friday afternoon at 4 o'

News by the Mail.—The Colonial papers are barren of any news of importance. We have continued our extracts from papers received by the *Britannia*.

Arrival of the *St. George*.—On Tuesday last, about noon, the inhabitants of Miramichi, were gratified at the sight of the above vessel steaming her way round Middle Island. As she passed up a salute was fired from the shore, and cheers given from the shipping at the mill establishment. In a short time she was moored alongside Messrs. Cunards wharf, and immediately her decks were crowded with a population eager once more to tread the decks of a steamboat on this noble river. The *St. George*, is what may be termed, a safe, substantial, and commodious vessel; her materials and arrangements seem to be of the best description; on her bow is a handsome figure head, representing *St. George and the Dragon*; she is schooner rigged, with top and topgallant-sails; has a raised quarter-deck, making a fine promenade for passengers; her cabins, ladies' and gentlemen's, are neatly and comfortably furnished, and as far as a slight inspection went, having every requisite to make passengers comfortable; she measures 135 feet long, and 20 feet beam; her power is 110 horses, and machinery in the best order. Having remained at the wharf four hours, she proceeded a short distance up the river, returned again to the wharf, and immediately after took her departure for the Island, with three hearty cheers from the inhabitants on the wharf, and every wish that she may prove profitable to the enterprising company to which she belongs. By an advertisement it will be perceived that her day of sailing from this port will be on Tuesday, at noon. When she leaves the Island, how long she remains here, or her charge for passage, &c. has not been stated.

Sir Wm. Colebrooke.—We perceive by the St. John papers, that His Excellency and family have been paying a visit to that city. He held a Levee at the Long Room, St. John Hotel, on Tuesday; in the afternoon paid a visit to Gesner's Museum; on Wednesday, attended the Exhibition and Ladies' Bazaar at the Mechanics' Institute—which is represented as being very brilliant; on Friday, the members of the Common Council had an interview; and in the evening his Excellency attended a Charity Sermon in Trinity Church. We hope Sir Wm. has done something to alleviate the distress at present prevailing in St. John. When may we expect his Excellency in this quarter? They are anxiously looking for him in Gloucester, and Restigouche; we hope he will not forget his promise of last year of making a more lengthy stay in this section of the Province, when he will be able to judge better of the rising importance of this country.

Temperance Periodicals.—It is with much regret that we perceive Mr. Nugent, of Halifax, has been obliged for want of sufficient support, to dis-