From the Boston Patriot.

FIRST VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS.

One of the most interesting books recently presented to the American public, is a "Personal Narrative of the First Voyage of Columbus to America, from a manuscript recently discovered in Spain" translated from the Spanish, and published by Thos. B. Wait & Son, of this city.

This work was found in manuscript, in the archives of the Duke Del Infantado, and was first published at Madrid, by order of Ferdinand VII. in 1825. It is "in the hand writing of Bartolome" de las Cases and is evidently an abridgement of the original journal of Columbus, made by this author in the course of his labours in compiling his "History of the Indies. Although it appears for the most part in the shape of an abstract by another hand, from this original diary, "the introduction and other extensive passages of the narrative are preserved in the precise words of Columbus."

On the morning of Friday, August 3d, (old style) 1492, Columbus set sail from the harbor of Polos, a little north of Cadiz, and on the evening of Thursday, October 11th; he perceived a light, from the quarter deck of his vessel, and at 2 o'clock, the next morning, the land was perceived by one of his sailors, Rodrigo de Triana. It proved to be a small island, called in the Indian language "Guanahani," formerly supposed to be that since called St. Salvador, or Cat Island, but now believed to have been the Isle now termed "Grand Turk," or "Turks Island." On Friday, Columbus, with his officers landed and took possession, for his sovereigns, of the first fruit of his voyage with much formality. His boat was armed—*he* bore the royal standard, and the other two captains each a banner of the green cross, containing the initials of the names of the King and Queen of Spain on each side of the cross, and a crown over each letter. The narrative then proceeds to describe the island, the inhabitants, the various intercourse between the Spaniards, and Indians, and the subsequent discovery of several other islands, particularly Cuba, and Hispaniola, with minute descriptions, &c. on his return to Spain.

The work affords us much light on the character of Columbus, the character of the aboriginal inhabitants, and some of the richest description we have ever met with of the beauty and fertility of the West India Islands. Of the perseverance, firmness, prudence, piety, benevolence and royalty of Columbus, it affords abundant illustration. He appears to have been one of whom the world was then unworthy. As we pass over his pages it is impossible to repress regret that his associates and followers to these beautiful regions had not been more *like him. Had his conduct towards the Indians* been imitated by them, the world had not been called to lament the cruel extermination of one of the most amiable races of men ever in existence.

Of the character of these Indians, no language can afford more agreeable conceptions than that in which Columbus describes them. On his approach to the shore of "Guanahani he described people naked, and on his landing, numbers of the people straightway collected together." He remarks—"As I saw that they were very friendly to us, and perceived that they could be much more easily converted to our holy faith by gentle means than by force, I presented them with some red caps, and strings of beads to wear upon the neck, & many other trifles of small value wherewith they were much delighted, *and became wonderfully attached to us.* Afterwards they came swimming to the boats, bringparrots, balls of cotton, thread, javelins, and many other things, which they exchanged for articles we gave them, such as glass beads and hawks bells, *which trade was carried on with the utmost good will.*" "All whom I saw were young well made with fine sharp faces, of a good size and stature, and handsomely formed. Weapons they have none, nor are acquainted with them, for I showed them swords, which they grasped by the blades; and cut themselves through ignorance. It appears to me that the people are ingenious, and would be good servants; and I am of opinion that *they would very readily become Christians,* as they appear to have no religion. They very quickly learn such words as are spoken to them."

Saturday, October 13th.—"At daybreak great multitudes of men came to the shore, all young and of fine shapes, very handsome, their hair not curled, but strait and coarse like horse hair, and all with foreheads, and heads much broader than any people I had hitherto seen; their eyes were large and very beautiful; they were not black, but the color of the inhabitants of the Canaries—they were straight limbed without exception, handsomely shaped. They came to the ship in canoes made of a single trunk of a tree, wrought in a wonderful manner, considering the country; some of them large enough to contain 40 or 45 men, others of different sizes down to those fitted to hold but a single person. (He had before said '*they have no iron.* their javelins being without it, and nothing more than sticks, though some have fish-bones or other things at the ends.') If they happen to upset, they all jump into the sea, and swim till they have righted their canoe and emptied it with the calabashes they carry with them. They came loaded with balls of cotton, parrots, javelins, and *other things too numerous to mention;* these they exchanged for whatever we chose to give them.—I saw sixteen balls of cotton thread, which weighed above twenty-five pounds, given for three Portuguese *centis* (less than a mill) This traffic I forbade, &c. At night they all went on shore with their canoes."

Sunday Oct. 14th—"In the morning I ordered the boats to be got ready, and coasted along the Island—presently we discovered two or three villages and the people all came down to the shore calling out to us, and giving thanks to God. Some brought us water, and others victuals; others seeing I was not disposed to land, plunged into the sea and swam out to us, and we perceived that they interrogated us as if we had come from heaven. An old man came on board my boat; the others both men and women cried with loud voices—'*come and see the men who have come from heaven, bring them victuals and drink.*'—There came many of both sexes, every one bringing something, giving thanks to God, prostrating themselves on the earth, and lifting up their hands to heaven. At 'Inagua Chica,' or 'Fernandina,' he saw cotton cloth, and found the females partially clothed." He subsequently mentions that their houses were found "very clean, and neat, with beds & coverings of cotton nets.—The married women wore cotton breeches."

Of the appearance and fertility of the islands, particularly Cuba and Hispaniola, Columbus gives the most enchanting descriptions. On Sunday, the 28th of October, they anchored within a river or bay, called "the Bay of Nipe, in the eastern part of Cuba," where Columbus says the prospect exceeded in beauty any thing he ever saw, the river being surrounded with trees of the most beautiful and luxuriant foliage, of a singular appearance, and covered with flowers and fruits of all sorts.—Birds were here in abundance, singing most delightfully." At Neuvitas, he states the houses to have been the finest he had yet seen—they were of a large size, constructed in the shape of a tent, and each collection of them appeared like a camp; they were found very clean and neat, well furnished and set in order, and built of fine palm branches.—They found here many statues in the shape of women, and numerous heads, something like masks, well executed. On a subsequent day & at another place in this island Columbus sent two men into the country, who reported on their return that "after having travelled a dozen leagues they came to a town containing about 50 houses, where there were probably a thousand inhabitants, every house containing a great number. The inhabitants received them with great ceremony; the men and women flocked to behold them, and they were lodged in their best houses. They signified their admiration and reverence of strangers, by touching them, kissing their hands and feet, and making signs of wonder. They imagined they came from heaven, and feasted them with such food as they had to offer. Upon their arrival at the town they were lead by the arms of the principal men of the place to the chief dwelling, here they gave them seats, and the Indians sat upon the ground in a circle around them. The indians who accompanied the Spaniards (from the vessels) explained to the natives the manner in which their new guests lived, and gave a favorable account of their character. The men then left the place, and the women entered and seated themselves around them in the same manner, kissing their hands and feet, and examining whether they were flesh and bone like themselves. They entreated them to remain there as long as five days. All the inhabitants shewed them the same respect. The soil appeared fertile and under good cultivation, producing *mamee* and beans, as well as the grain called panic grass. They saw vast quantities of cotton spun and manufactured, a single house contained about five hundred *arrobas* (an arrobas is 25 pounds) four thousand quintals might be collected here per annum. "I have no doubt," says Columbus, "that were proper devout and religious persons to come among them, and learn their language it would be an easy matter to convert them all to christianity."

We have made these extracts at random from the first pages of this interesting narrative; and have only to add, that the subsequent intercourse of Columbus with the natives of Hayti, excited his admiration and wonder still more than with those we have been contemplating. To the philosopher, the philanthropist, the christian, we think the foregoing extracts will recommend an attentive perusal of the book; and if such can retire from its perusal unedified, we are much deceived. It is undoubtedly a genuine and authentic record of the first intercourse of Europeans and Christians with the people of this hemisphere from the pen of an honest man and sincere christian; who saw and heard what he describes. Perhaps a future opportunity may be availed of, to present some of the reflections excited by the fate of the aboriginal West Indian. W.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

I have always been of the number favourable to a judicious and moderate duty or tax upon imported woollen cloths. At the same time I have always been opposed to every attempt to lay such a tax upon them as would make it impracticable for the poor man to purchase them, or compel the merchant to abandon the importation of them. Any law which would impose upon woollen cloths a tax or duty amounting to a prohibition of their introduction into the country instead of making us really an *independent* people, would have the effect of placing the agricultural, the mechanical and the labouring classes of citizens, who are the most numerous and useful, in an absolute state of *dependence* upon the manufacturers. This is well known by the designing partizans of the day, who, for party purposes are constantly exerting themselves to make the impression upon the minds of those who have never given the subject a moment's serious reflection, that we can never be truly *independent* while we import a single article from abroad. Such fine talk as this may be well adapted to the ear of the Eastern manufacturer, but, it is to be trusted, will never succeed in deluding the southern planter or mechanic into the support of a measure fraught with evil to the great body of the people.

During the last session of Congress a bill passed the House of Representatives, "for the alteration of the acts imposing duties on imports." This bill will be better recollected by the name of the "Wollens Bill," by which it was called in all the newspapers of that time. In the course of the discussion which the bill underwent, it was made plain to every man who took the least pains to examine the speeches delivered on the subject, that its provisions amounted in a great degree to a prohibition of the importation of coarse woollens; and that should it be enacted into a law, it must, necessarily, be partial and unjust in its operation—The POOR would have to bear all its inconveniencies, while the RICH would not in the slightest degree be affected by it. Notwithstanding all this was made evident, the House, which at that time contained a majority friendly to the administration, passed the bill. But why did they pass it? They knew it to be a favourite measure of Messrs. Clay and Adams, and to have been got up by them for the especial advantage of the manufacturers of the Eastern states. Many of the very members from New England, who a few years before had voted against a *moderate* increase of the tariff, on this occasion voted for the passage of the Wollens Bill, which imposed such extravagant duties upon coarse cloths, as to make it impossible for the merchant to import them without great risk of loss. Does not this show that the New England members themselves viewed this measure of the administration, as calculated particularly to benefit the manufacturers of New England at the expense of the rest of the states? Is it becoming the rulers of this republic, to encourage measures that in their action will prove grievous to the majority, because such measures will benefit a portion of her citizens in a few favourite states? Common sense will make every ingenuous man answer in the negative. No distinctions of this kind ought ever to be practised in a republic. So odious was this Woollens Bill to every one who understood its bearing, and who was not a parasite of the administration, that scarcely had the fact of its passage through the House of Representatives been published abroad, before meetings of the chambers of commerce in every importing town to the south of Boston, were held; its passage through the house condemned; and the partiality and unjustness of its provisions set forth in the strongest terms of remonstrance. At a meeting of the New-York chamber, which embraces some of the most intelligent men in the community, and men possessing a thorough knowledge of the subject, it was declared, that the Woollens Bill did, "under the disguise of merely altering duties on imports, establish a prohibition of the importation of many articles of Woollen goods, which are essential in this climate to the health and comfort of great numbers of our citizens and which cannot be manufactured in the United States for many years in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of its inhabitants. That it has proceeded from a combination of particular interests, and creates a monopoly in favour of one class, which will be injurious and oppressive to other classes of the community. That it imposes heavier burthens on the *poor* than on the *wealthy* consumer of woollen fabrics, and will materially diminish the national revenue, and render its collection more liable to fraud and collusion. That while this bill offers premiums to the manufacturing districts it throws discouragement on the industry of those states whose staples form the bulk of our export trade, and promote the navigation and commerce of the nation."

Such was the character of the Woollens Bill which the supporters of Messrs Adams and Clay passed through the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress; & which, luckily for the great body of the American people, was lost in the senate. Had it passed into a law, in every instance where the merchant did venture to import coarse woollen cloths, the enormous duty or tax fixed upon them, would have been added to the original cost, and the poor man whose family needed warm clothing to protect them from the cold of winter, would have been obliged to pay it, no matter how ill it might accord with his means, or submit to the necessity of seeing his family go without it altogether. But what parallel does the woollens bill of last session bear with the bill which was framed at Harrisburg last summer by a convention of administration men? This Harrisburg bill is to be presented to the next Congress, accompanied by a memorial praying its passage into a law. The whole of this bill has not yet been published in any paper, received by me, but from the following extract from it, the reader will perceive that the duties it proposes are more unequal and unjust, if possible, than those contained in the woollens bill of the last session. Let every plain farmer, mechanic and labourer, while he reads this extract, mark the striking difference in the duties imposed on *coarse* cloths, such as plain and poor men wear, and the *fine* cloths which are worn only by the wealthy. They will see that while the duties it proposes to impose upon *course* cloths are *extravagantly high,* those upon *fine* cloths amount to a mere trifle. While the *finest* flannels, broad cloths, drabs and coatings, are taxed, according to the Harrisburg bill, *fifty-six* per cent. the *coarsest* of each of these articles is taxed *two hundred and eighty* per cent. No rich man wears any of the *coarse* articles; yet it is only the *course* that the poor man can wear.—Now reader, tell us who is to pay this enormous tax of *two hundred and eighty* per cent. upon coarse woollen cloths? Why the poor man, who is unable to buy any other than coarse cloths.

Extract from the bill adopted at Harrisburg, proposing an additional duty upon imported woollens

Rate of Duties proposed on the following articles:

Plains	*finest*	63	*pr. ct.*	*coarsest*	114	*pr. cent.*
Flannels	do	56	do	do	280	do
Baizes	do	118	do	do	295	do
Dukerseys	do	56	do	do	280	do
Swa'down	do	56	do	do	280	do
Ca. plaids	do	126	do	do	168	do
Toilinets	do	56	do	do	280	do
Carpeting	do	56	do	do	230	do
Coatings	do	56	do	do	280	do
Cassimers	do	95	do	do	271	do
Br. cloths	do	56	do	do	230	do

What man can support an administration known to be friendly to a bill containing such provisions as this extract? Surely no plain farmer, no mechanic, no labourer will ever consent to do it. This bill, be it remembered, is the production of administration men, and no doubt will, as the woollens did, receive the warm support of the administration itself.—Mr. Clay has always been partial to an unreasonable high tariff, and no matter what suffering the passage of this bill may bring upon the poor, he and his tools will no doubt pertinaciously persist in getting it through congress. That they may be disappointed is the sincere wish of

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Anne-Arundel county, Nov. 17

MANAYUNK.—The changes which enterprize and capital are effecting in every portion of our country, are, in many instances, so rapid as to appear almost beyond the limits which we are accustomed to prescribe to the efforts of human labour, and to make us think that the story of the Lamp of Aladdin, by which he managed to erect a palace in the course of the night, is not as wonderful a matter as we were wont to consider it.

It seems comparatively but a few months since, in our favourite ramble along the banks of the Shuylkill, for half a dozen miles above the city, we were accustomed to meet with nothing more imposing than a gentleman's country seat, or an occasional farm house—to hear nothing save perhaps the heavy sound of a flail, wielded by some veteran thresher, or the clamorings of truant urchins as they sported upon the bosom of our placid and romantic river. But now, five miles from Philadelphia, where calm waters reflected only the stately chesnut or nodding cedar, we have the broad shadow of the cotton factory, and the swift rushing of the water, as it hurries away from the mill-wheel. The whole scene is changed A flourishing and populous village has risen up suddenly, and where we but lately paused to survey the simple beauties of the landscape, the sloping hills, the green woods, and the winding river, the eye is arrested by the less romantic operations of a manufacturing community, and the ear filled with the noise of ten thousand spindles. The following is a list of the establishments at Manayunk:—

1st. Richard Ruch & Co's. Cotton Factory is the upper mill—have 3360 spindles, and 68 power looms—manufacture 10,000 yards per week—employs 115 hands.

2d. Is a Grist Mill belonging to Smuck and Gorgas—manufactures 300 barrels of flour per week—employs 5 hands.

3d. Mr. Rowland's Mill for grinding and polishing Saws—employs 9 hands.

4th. Mr. C. Hagner's Mill grinds drugs, cards and spins wool, and fulls cloth—employs 20 hands.

5th. Mr. Darrach's Mill manufactures wool for hats, in one part, and cards and spins worsted in the other part—employs 55 hands.

6th. Mr. Rising's Mill has 2000 cotton spindles, and 30 power looms—employs 75 hands.

7th. Mr. Brooke's Mill has 8 power looms in one part, manufactures patent wool for beds, &c. in the other part—employs 12 hands.

8th. Mr. M'Dowel's Mill manufactures paper in one part, and has 1000 cotton spindles in the other part—employs 45 hands.

9th. Borie, Laguerenne & Keating's Cotton Mill has 4500 spindles, and 120 power looms—manufactures 20,000 yards per week—employs 215 hands.

10th. Mr. Morris's Mill, has 3364 cotton spindles—employs 75 hands. [Mor. Her.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

RAIL ROADS.

While we are going on with slow and timid steps, in introducing this great improvement into this country, several countries of Europe, where we have been accustomed to believe the progress of improvement more dilatory than among ourselves, have already adopted it, and are constructing works on an extensive scale. In the French Journals just received, we find accounts of two rail roads, one in Austria, and the other in France, the first of which is already finished and opened for use, and the other is rapidly advancing.

The first mentioned of these rail roads extends from Freystadt in Upper Austria, to Budweis in Bohemia, a distance of about thirty-three miles, measuring in a right line, and forms a line of communication between the Danube and the Muldaw. On the 7th of September last, the first experiment was made of the transportation of merchandize on this road. Seven cars, constructed after the English manner, were loaded with plaister, tiles and merchandise, near Zartlosdorf, at a little distance from the frontiers of Upper Austria and set out at three o'clock in the afternoon drawn by two horses. The load, exclusive of the carriages, weighed 250 quintals, Vienna weight, which is equal to about 14 English tons. They proceeded to Halkam, a distance of about 14½ German miles, or 21 of our miles, where they stopped for the night, and the next morning arrived with the same horses at Budweis.—The novelty of the experiment, the simple and regular construction of the cars, and the facility with which they were drawn, were the subject of admiration to the numerous spectators. It is stated that the transportation of merchandise would continue from that date without obstacle, and that from the first of October, there would be a regular establishment for the conveyance of passengers between Budweis and Freystadt. The account from which these facts are taken, was first published at Vienna, and it concludes with the remark, "that there can no longer be any doubt of the success of this enterprise, which was sanctioned by the Imperial resolution of Sep. 7, 1824." It does not appear how near to a level the line of this road is, but as it passes over the ground which divides the waters of two great rivers, it must be presumed that there is a considerable declivity.

The other work to which we have alluded, was more recently undertaken, and has therefore made less advance, although it is vigorously prosecuted. It is to lead from Lyons in France to St. Etienne. The following notice of the present state of the work is from a late Paris paper: "The tunnel of the Terre Noire, at the bridge of the Ave, near St. Stephen, is approached by four wells and two deep cuts. The tunnel is begun at two points. They have finished the trenches leading at two points to the tunnel, which is to penetrate the rock a length of 250 metres about 820 feet, and the tunnel is advanced eight or ten metres. They are at work upon other trenches, which are to precede the opening of other tunnels. The rest of the work is composed of channels through the rocks, and embankments. They are executed by forty gangs of from ten to forty men each. All the wood for the piles and planking is finished. A bridge of five metres in width over the Janou at Terre Noire is built. The bridge of Oullins, of three arches, of eight metres each is laid out, and will soon be finished. The line of works already presents the greatest interest. The beauty of the developements strikes all those who have visited the most celebrated of the English Railways." St. Etienne is a town celebrated for its manufacture of hardware and cutlery. It is in the neighbourhood of coal mines, and is about 35 miles from Lyons

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We have had the pleasure of reading the Eulogium of H. Binney, Esqr. upon the Hon. William Tilghman late Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, pronounced before the members of the Bar of Philadelphia. We cannot do our readers a better service than to make such extracts from it as our limits will permit. It is delightful to be made thus familiar with the character of a pure and upright man sketches as it is by one capable of appreciating, what is too rarely found, the combination of great private virtue with talents, learning and public services.

In the department of Penal law he was relieved by his office from frequent labours, although he annually presided in a Court of Oyer and Terminer for this county. His knowledge of this branch of the law was extensive and accurate; his judgment in it, as in every other, was admirable. His own exemption from moral infirmity, might be supposed to have made him severe in his reckoning with the guilty; but it is the quality of minds as pure as his, to look with compassion upon those who have fallen from virtue. He could not but pronounce the sentence of the law upon such as were condemned to hear it; but the calmness, the dignity, the impartiality, with which he ordered their trials, the deep attention which he gave to such as involved life, and the touching manner of his last office to the convicted, demonstrated his sense of the peculiar responsibility, which belonged to this part of his functions. In civil controversies, such excepted, as by some feature of injustice demanded a notice of the parties, he reduced the issue pretty much to an abstract form, and solved it as if it had been an Algebraic problem. But in criminal cases, there was a constant reference to the wretched persons whose fate was suspended before him: and in the very celerity with which he endeavoured to dispose of the accusation, he evinced his sympathy. It was his invariable effort, without regard to his own health, to finish a capital case at one sitting, if any portion of the night would suffice for the object; and one of his declared motives was to terminate, as soon as possible, that harrowing solicitude, worse even than the worst certainty, which a protracted trial brings to the unhappy prisoner. He never pronounced the sentence of death without severe pain; in the first instance it was the occasion of anguish. In this, as in many other points, he bore a strong resemblance to Sir Matthew Hale. His awful reverence of the great Judge of all mankind, and the humility with which he habitually walked in that presence, made him uplift the sword of justice, as if it scarcely belonged to man, himself a suppliant, to let fall on the neck of his fellow man.

Upon the whole, his character as a Judge, was a combination of some of the finest elements that have been united in that office. Among those which may be regarded as primary or fundamental, were a reverental love of the Common Law, and a fervent zeal for justice, as the end and intended fruit of all law. The former was enlightened by laborious study in early life, the latter was purified, like the constitution of his whole mind, by a ceaseless endeavour to ascertain the truth. In the service of these exalted affections, he never faultered. His effort in every cause was to satisfy them both; and by attention to the researches of others, patient inquiry for himself, and a judgment singularly free from disturbance of every mind, he rarely failed to attain his object. Other Judges may have had more learning at immediate command, —none have had their learning under better discipline, or in a condition more effective for the duty on which it was employed. His mind did not flow through his opinions in a stream of exuberant richness, but its current was transparently clear, and its depth was never less than the subject required, however profound. He was moreover equal to all the exigencies of his office, and many of them were great, without any such exertion as appeared to disturb the harmony, or even the repose, of his faculties; and he has finally laid down his great charge, with the praise of being second to none who have preceded him in it, and of leaving his countrymen without the expectation or the desire of seeing him surpassed by those who shall follow him.

His moral qualities were of the highest order. It has been said, that the panegyrist of great men can rarely direct the eye with safety to their early years, for fear of lighting up the traces of some irregular passion. But to the subject of this discourse, may with justice be applied, the praise of the Chancellor D'Aguesseau, that he was ever known to take a single step out of the narrow path of wisdom, and that although it was sometimes remarked he had been young, it was for the purpose not of palliating a defect, but of doing greater honor to his virtues. Of his early life, few of his cotemporaries remain to speak; but those few attest, what the harmony of his whole character in later years would infer, that his youth gave presage by its sobriety and exemplary rectitude, of all that we witnessed and admired in the maturity of his character. It is great praise to say of so excellent a Judge, that there was no contrariety between his judgments and his life—that there was a perfect consent between his public and his private manners—that he was an engaging example of all he taught—and that no reproach which, in his multifarious employment, he was compelled to utter against all the forces of injustice, public and private, social and domestic—against all violations of law, from crime down to those irregularities at which, from general infirmity, there is a general connivance—in no instance, did the sting of his reproach wound his own bosom. Yet it was in his life only, and not in his pretentions, that you discerned this, his fortunate superiority to others.—In his private walks he was the most unpretending of men. He bore constantly about him those characteristics of true greatness, simplicity and modesty. Shall I add that the memory of all his acquaintance may be challenged to repeat from his most unrestrained conversation, one word of allusion, that might not have fallen with propriety upon the ear of the most fastidious delicacy.

The temper of the Chief Justice was singularly placable and benevolent. It was not in his power to remember an injury. A few days before his death, he said to two of his friends, attendant upon that scene, "I am at peace with all the world. I bear no ill-will to any human being; and there is no person in existence, to whom I would not do good, and render a service, if it were in my power. No man can be happy who does not forgive injuries which he may have received from his fellow-creatures."

Notwithstanding the panoply which protected him from the assaults of this world, he was like the feeblest of his race, naked and defenceless against the dispensations of Heaven. His bosom suffered many and deep lacerations; but they had the propitious effect of opening his heart to mankind, instead of withering and drying up its affections. He was gentle, compassionate, charitable in many of the senses that make charity the first of virtues; and long after his leaves and brances were all torn away, there was more than one that reposed in the shade of his venerable trunk. His closing years finely illustrated the remark, that the heart of a good man is like a good soil, which is made more fertile by the ploughshare, that tears it and lays it open,—or like those plants which give out their best odours when they are broken and crushed.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Northern Journal of Saturday, contains the following article. [Com. Adv.

"From some resolutions passed at various meetings in Lower Canada, which appeared in our daily paper of yesterday, and are to be found in our country journal of to-day, it will be seen that our Canadian neighbours are about to petition to the King, for the purpose of wresting from us the country on the borders of the river St. John, which our Government claims under the provisions of the treaty of 1783. The resolutions pledge the petitioners to aid his Majesty in preserving that tract of country to the Canadas, at any sacrifice on their part. We regret to see this restlessness of disposition on the part of our neighbours, and cannot but attribute it, in some degree to an ignorance of the treaty stipulation on which the American right of possession to this tract of country rests."

By the treaty of 1783, it was stipulated that the boundary of the United States on that frontier should be as follows:

"From the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree or north latitude; from thence by line due west in said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraquy, &c. (Vide Art. 2 of Treaty of Paris, of Sept. 3, 1783.)

Commencing at the source of St. Croix river, as we find it laid down in one of our most authentic maps, and running a line directly north to the highlands described in the above article, there is a very considerable abutment of territory which runs between New Brunswick on its East side, and Lower Canada on the West, and in this tract of country is the area described by the petitioners as claimed by the United States, whose pretensions have arrested "the measures of the establishment of this part of the province."

In the infancy of our government, we were perhaps of necessity, so occupied in the establishment of our institutions upon a basis of permanence, and in adopting measures to extricate ourselves from the burdens which a long contest had thrown upon us, and to secure the full blessings of our newly gained independence, that the settlement of the boundary thus described by actual survey, was not made. Some disputes arose, however, which, in the progress of events, brought the subject under the notice of our government, and the attainment of a joint commission for the purpose of removing the difficulty, was charged upon our commissioners who were sent to negotiate with Great Britain at Ghent. We accordingly find in the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, the following provisions:

"Art. 5. Whereas neither that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the River St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers as the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, nor the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained, &c. &c. it is agreed that, for these several purposes, two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorised to act, &c."

And again—

"The said commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of 1783, &c.

Now, it appears to us perfectly obvious, that no subsequent claim set up by the British government, nor complaint of British occupants, can, for a moment be permitted to interfere with the plain stipulation contained in the article of the Treaty of 1783, which we have quoted, and which is confirmed in our second extract from the Treaty of Ghent.

The effect which might result, in time of war, from the interposition of so large a tract of American territory between the Provinces of Lower Canada and New Brunswick, if it is apprehended that they might be injurious to Great Britain, ought to have been weighed before the stipulation of the boundary line was introduced into, and made part of, the definitive treaty. It is not now the time to correct the errors of that day. And if the occupants of that part of the country, which is justly claimed by the United States, shall derive injury from such claim, it is to their own government that they ought to look for remuneration for such injury, instead of requiring from the United States any concessions which are incompatible with their interests.

The question which has been submitted to Commissioners, in compliance with the article above quoted from the Treaty of Ghent, have not yet settled the difference which exists. The British government claim all the territory north of Mars Hill, and the range of land from thence which divides the waters flowing into the St. John from those flowing into the Penobscot; and one of the grounds assigned for this claim is the insecurity of Canada and New Brunswick, and the impossibility of transporting the mail in a direct route from New Brunswick to Quebec, if we are to possess that tract. We stand on the treaty itself, and the course of a boundary line run in obedience to its specification. As we understand that the British government contemplates the forthwith conveyance of the mail over land from Halifax to Quebec, we trust that they have determined to refrain from any longer pressing a claim which cannot be supported either by the terms of the treaty, or on any other ground of equity.

If, as argued, the face of the country presents so different an aspect at this time, from what it exhibited when the treaty of 1783 was made, that it is found that the description in the treaty is obviously at variance with the intention of the British Government, we ought to pause, and reflect seriously, before we admit the force of an arguement, which may be drawn into a very dangerous precedent in the future construction of treaties. It is hardly to be presumed that the knowledge possessed by the American negociators could have been more accurate or enlarged than that of the British government: and it is improbable that, if a mistake had been made by the United States' Ministers to the detri-

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