IX .- It is shown that there is to evidence of IX.—It is shown that there is a cyclence of any expectation having been entert and on the part of its fevolted colories, that they would be permeted at the resoration of searce, to have their boundary extended north of the Rivet St. Jims; that on the contrary, the Carriers in 1732, instructed the negociators to have, it presides the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia established at the western source of the St. John River; and to propose that river, from its source to its number, as the western source of the St. John River; and to prepase that river, from its source to its mouth, is the
boundary between the two countries; and that
upon the Gavernment of G cat Britain reforing to
admit their proposition, they abandoned it, and agreed "to adhere to the Charler of Mussachusserts
Bay and to the St. Croix R ver mentioned in it."

X.—It will appear that the phraseology used in
those Instructions of Congress to their negrei tors,
in which the north west angle of Nova-Scotia is
stated to be at the source of the St. John, has been
transferred to the second atticle of the Treats of

transferred to the second article of the Treety of 1783; the only diff rence 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 from the 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 Chandrete, from the Kennebee, and from all the branches of the Pe-

We also show that he states the different branch-

We also show that he states the different branches of the Penobscot to extend from west to east along the south rn point of the country now called the disputed territory;

That the topograpical description of the southern branches of the contained in the Royal Problamation of 1763; and the description of the boundary of Nova-Scotia, contained in 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 ar-

descriptions, quoted from the Secret Journals of Congress, and the laneurice 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 men-

XII - We have trawn the just inference, that XII.—We have drawn the just inference, that the Highlands? which Governor Po vnall speaks of as throwing down both the western and eastern branchessof the Penobscot, are the Highlands intuited by the Treaty; and we have adduced the contract of Jackson and Flint with the State of Massachussetts 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 64 the hands? were then understood and that these "Highlands" were then understood by the Government of the State of Massachussetts to be the Highlands intended by the treaty of 17-52

XIII .- It is seen that the second article of the treaty of 1783 can never be executed, notil the two

Governments first agree which is the line of high-lands that is to be intersected by the due North Liac, since the Treaty directs the execution of the article to begin at a point which 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 exam-ination of the grant of Nova Scotta 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 eastern boun-dary of Mass schusetts, in conformity with the protime of the Treaty of 1783, to be the eastern boundary of Mass chusetts, in culfornity with the provision contained in the Charter of Massachusetts of 1691, is susceptible of a new interpretation varying in important particulars from the received one; and we show by a literal translation of the Latin, that the Boundary was intended to run from the most western waters of the St. Croix to the sources of the Chaudiere; a line, which it has been seen, consider in a most striking manner with the boundary in the Sieur De Mont's Grant of 1603.

XV .-- With reference to the great errors in XV.—With reference to the great errors in Mitchell's map in latitude and longitude, we have suggested some remarkable considerations resulting therefrom. We have observed that if a line were protracted upon that map between the most western sources of the St. John and the wishern termination of the Bay of Chalcurs, and were adopted as the Boundary between the two countries, the tiver St. John would fall to the south of that line, and he within the United States. Who can be year. and be within the United States. Whereas by a line protracted between the shove-mentioned points, property adjusted as to the fairbade and lengthede as they exist on our map, the river St. John could be left on the British side, and to the John would be left on the British side, and to the north of the Boundary between the two countries. But though we have referred to Mitchell's map that map may have contributed to account for the purpose of showing how the mitaltes in that map may have contributed to account for the error one opinions prevaiting in the United States about the Houndary Question, we are quite aware that Michelle map is not, and cannot be, any authority on this question; inasmeet as it is not manifested on referable label and manner in the Treaty. The Benndary must be described by a polying the words of the Treaty to the natural features of the country itself, and not by applying We Report,

of N. v. Scotis in 1021, reference has always been had twan. American translation of that Grant which was defective; and that all the omissions and in-accuracies in that defective translation singularly concur to obscure the nature of the claim which Her Majesty's Government is interested to main-

Her Majesty's Government is interested to manifait.

Yell,—We have shown that the terms due North Luae, which were originally used in the Countissian of Montague Wilmot, Esq., in 1763, were inserted in that instrument, because the sources of the St. Croix River being to the south of those of the Penobscot, it was necessary to direct a due North Luae to be drawn from those sources as far as the Southern Boundary of the Colony of Quebec: a fact which goes far to identify that Boundary with the Highlands of the Treaty of 1783; and that the line which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is in accordance with the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is in accordance with the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is in accordance with the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part of the ine which is claimed on the part o rect a due Narth L ne to be drawn from those sour-ces as far as the Southern Boundary of the Colony of Quebec: a fact which goes far to identify that Boundary with the Highlands of the Treaty of

XVIII .- In adverting to the proceedings of the Co missioners appointed under the treaty of 1791, to identify the St. Croix hiver, we remark mean the erroneous establishment of the point of departure for the due North Line, which has had a disturbing influence upon all attempts subsequently made to execute the Treaty. - i.i.i 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 further point.

XIX.—In that branch of our Report entitled "The Physical Geography of the Country" we have shown that the line of "Highlands" claimed by the United States to be the Right and a city. by the United States to be the Highlands of th Treaty of 1783, even if it were continuous, which it is not, and if it civided the waters flowing in opposite directions, which it does not, passes at least fifty ujies to the North of the North-Westeramost Head of Connect cut River," and therefore could not by any reasoning he shown to be the "Highlan's of the Treaty of 1783; thus Highlands being franfiel by that Treaty to so to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut R.v.r. XX.—We have shown that the assumptions on

the part of some of the official agents of the built of States, shall in relation to the continuity and to the dividing character of their "Highlands," and to the chevators above the sea of the paint they have stated to be the north-twest angle of Nova Scotia of the Treaty of 1783, are altred there are no which they have rested the A region case, it stead of being the legitimate results of practical investing forms of paints and the special case, it stead of being the legitimate results of practical investing forms and the special case, it is also and a similar than the special case, it is also as the following transitions that they have stated to be the north-twest angle of the paint they have rested the A regions case, it stead to be in the paint of paints and the special case, it is also the paint they have rested the A regions case, it is also that they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have rested the A region case, it is also that they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have rested to be the north-twest angle of paints and the paint of the paint they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have rested to be the paint they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have rested the A region case, it is also the paint they have been was a strong the paint they have been and to be a strong that they have been and to be a strong the paint they have been and e part of some of the official agents of the Un. which they have rested the A certain case, i stead of being the legitimate results of practical investingation, are unsuitable investing being the legitimate results of practical investingation; conweying exponeous ide, s of the nature of the constructive, and calculated to mislead, not only their own authorities, but public opinion in the United States and in Europe, as to the merits of this question, concaveron.

Co

In concluding this Report, we have to ask the induscree of your Lordship, if it should appear to be less complete than the importance of the will return to England in the course of next Sum-

subject required, or would have admitted of. The very short period illotted for our personal examinations of the disputed territory, was diligently employed by us, as long as the season permitted us to continue our investigations; nor were they discontinued until we had made ourselves acquainted with the natural features of the country, to the extent required by the important end contemplated in our instructions.

Ne are also aware that the somewhat complicated history of this controversy might, in more able hands, have been treated with greater ability, yet we venture to ask your Lordship to rely upon the fidelity of all our statements. If we may be thought to have occasionally exceeded the precise line of our instructions, we rest our justification on the great anxiety we have felt to vindeate our Country and our Government from imputations as offensive as they are unfounded. Intimately allied as Great Britain and the United States are, we have thought it due to a question which has some what endangered the peace happily subsisting between them, that we should trankly explain some of the causes why the two Governments have hitherto been defeated in their earnest attempt to bring the dispute to an equitable and amacable arrangement. It our strictures upon the conduct of some of the agents of the two Governments heretofore employed in ineffectual attempts to settle the Boundary Question, should give pain in any quarter, we can only say that the maintenance of Brit ish rights and the preservation of peace did not appear to us to admit of being compromised by parsonal considerations. We have, therefore, stated things as we found them to be, and have been impartial in our remarks. Above all, we desire to say that we have not intended to insinuate a doubt as to the good faith of the Government of the United States in the progress of this matter.—On the contrary, we have regreated to see that those irregolarities on the part of some of its agents which it has been our duty to expose, could not fail to mislead that i

If it should be urged that the British agents, in If it should be urged that the British agents, in whose hands this question has hitherto been, have sometimes taken different views of the subject, and consequently expressed themselves in a manner inconsistent with the reasonings which we have used, we may fairly attribute it to the want of that more accurate information which we possess at this time. But it becomes less surprising that they should have so acted under the disadvantageous circumstances we have alluded to, when we see that the people of Maine, whose legitimate home is conterminous with the country in dispute, have not to this day examined the territory, as they might have done, with an accuracy in dispute, have not to this day examined the territory, as they might have done, with an accuracy
that admitted of an impartial judgment being formed, whether their claim, as they have hitherto
preferred it, was or was not truly in accordance
with the language or intentions 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 on the spot,
have contributed little or nothing to clear, up, the questions and who, as it were, live on the spot, have contributed little or nothing to clear up the colliculies attending upon the subject. Their acts seem prine pally 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 proprietorship of them. Time, will prove or alsprove our statements. We have had truth at all times for our guide, and now confidently declare, that if, mon concluding our in-

had iruth at all times for our guide, and now confidently declare, that if, upon concluding our investigations, we had found reason to believe that the claim of Great Britain was, in our judgment, a doubtful one, we should have reported that fact to your Lordship.

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.

the independence of their government.

Finally, it gives us great satisfaction to be able to state to your Lordship, that we have carefully examined every branch of this important subject as it has come under our consideration; and that conscientiously believing that the claims of Great Riving to the whole of the disputed territory are

tor shipment at 28s 6d. Pots continue to com-mand 26s 6d for shipping Pearls. FLOVIE. Upper Canada fine still finds buyers at 30s; but the demand has been by no means brisk. A sale of 600 bbls U. States fine was made yester-day at 27s; 27s 6d has been obtained in some in-stances. Receipts 5200 barrels. Whear—We have heard of sales of Ohio Wheat to the extent of 6500 bushels, at 5s. 8d a 5. 9d.

PROVISIONS-The demand for Pork continues of 1500 btds have been made; the following tran-

er, and, should a diminution of the force in Canmer, and, should a diminution of the force in Canada be deemed unadvisable, that their place will
be supplied by three Regiments of the Line. Also that Sir Colin Campbell has accepted the Government of Cerlom, whilst the administration of
Civil and Military affairs in Nova Scotia have
been offered, respectively, to Lord Falkland and
Sir James Macdonnell. The Command of the
Troops in Nova Scotia may possibly be a very
important one, and a better selection could hardly
be made, than the Hero of Hongumont.

[Montreal Courier Sept. 11.]

Upper Canaba.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT TORONTO.

AT TORONTO.

From the Toronto Mirror Sept. 11, 1840.

Yesterday (Thursday) about half-past two o'clock, Her Majesty's Steam-boat Traweller arrived at the Queen's Wharf, having on board His
Excellency, the Governor General. On landing
His Excellency was met by the Corporation, the
national Societies, the different Fire Companies,
and a large concourse of the citizens. The 34th
and 32nd Reg-ments formed a guard of honor, dividing to a right and left line leaving an opening
for him and Sir George Arthur to pass; according
as they passed the Governor General was cheered
by the people, to whom he in the most gentle
statesman like manner bowed. His Excellency
then proceeded to the Parliament House, where
the Mayor presented him with the following Address in behalf of the Citizens:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Governor General in and over the Brit sh Possessions in North America, &c. &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Inhabitants of the City of Toronto, beg to congratulate Your Excellency on Your return to Upper Canada, and to renew the expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and government.

We entertain a high sense of Her Majesty's care for the welfare of Her subjects in British North America, in having selected a Statesman of Your Excellency's superior attainments and abilities, to administer the government.

We beg further to express our concurrence in the declarations which your Excellency has made of the principles upon which the government of the Colonies shall be conducted.

It has been a source of gratification to us, that

of the Colonies shall be conducted.

It has been a source of gratification to us, that your Excellency has personally visited the sister colonies of her Majesty on this continent, and that your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of your Excellency to become acquainted with the positior, climate, productions and resources of the several provinces and from personal observation to ascertain, not only their value to the British Crown, but at the same time to learn the wants of the people.

We cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without expressing our thanks to your Excellency for the exettions which your Excellency has used in effecting those important changes in the regul-tion of the Post Office Department, and in the Tea Trade, as affecting these colonies, which have recently been concurred in by the Home Government, at your Excellency's suggestion

Since Your Excellency's assumption of the Go

verment of British North America, changes in the Constitution of this Province and of Lower Canada Constitution of this Province and of Lower Canada have been effected, of such vital importance, as well materially influence our destinies. During the progress of these proceedings various opinions have agitated the public mind, and approbation or opposition has been freely and openly given, as the parties agreed to or dissented from the great curstions under discussion. questions under discussion.

The Imperial Parliament having enacted that a

Legislative Union between Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall take place, we trust that what-Lower Canada shall take place, we trust that whatever may have been the opinions of individuals upon the policy of so vital and important a change in our condition, all classes of people in either Province, will, since our destinies have become united by the law of the land, bring into discussion of all questions arising under this new condition of our affairs, that spirit of loyalty, unanimity, and good feeling, which are so essential to the prosperity of every country.

When the Mayor had concluded reading the above Address. His Excellency was nleased to

when the Mayor had concluded reading the above Address, His Excellency was pleased to make the following REPLY.

due north the, actions.

We further Report that there does not exist, in the disputed territory, any other Line of Highlands which is in accordance with the second article of the Treaty of 1783; and that the line which is claimed on the part of the Inited States, as the Line of Highlands of the Treaty of 1783, does not pass nearer than from forty to fifty miles of the pass nearer than from forty to fifty miles of the pass nearer than from forty to fifty miles of the interests but alove all, that visit has been most gratifying to me, as it has amply shewn the feelings of the great majority of the inhabitants,—a desire to conciliate differences,—their determination to address themselves to the real interests of the country,—and the confidence they are pleased to repose in the humble but honest exertions I have made, and shall continue to make, for the improvement of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. I trust that the inhabitants of Toronto will emulate the general feeling of the province by discarding violent party and personal feelings, and lend their willing assistance in the great work which is before us.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
FAIDAY, September 11, 1840.

Ashes—Pearls have arrived in considerable quantities this week, and have been taken at our quotations. We have heard of a sale of 200 bbls for shipping Pearls.

FLOUR—Upper Canada fine still finds buyers at 30s; but the demand has been by no means brisk. A sale of 600 bbls U. States fine was made yesterdey at 27s; 27s 6d has been obtained in some in-

erations, comprising a great number of loyal subjects: he is the father of our respected. Sheriff-and he had the honour of sheltering, and directing the steps of the enterprising Governor Simcoe, on the occasion of his first survey of these parts.?

His Excellency expressed himself highly pleased in receiving the document from the good old pioneer of the forest, shaking him most condially by the hand. His Excellency's reply, of necessity, was verbal, but fully expressive of the very great gratification he derived from the handsome receptions he had met with throughout his tourand was pleased to say that he will forward a written reply to this address at the earliest opportunity, and proceeded to the Court House at Woodstock, escorted by the Sheriff and by a numerous cavalcade of the gentlemen who had assembled to assist in this gratifying and spontaneous ceremony.

The address will appear next week, by which time it is hoped His Excellency's written reply thereto, will have been rece ved.— Com.

REPRESENTATION OF THE TOWN OF LONDON REPRESENTATION OF THE TOWN OF LONDON.

The Governor General observed in conversation with Mr. Goodhue, that great objections had been made against London being included in the schedule of towns to be represented in the United Parlian ent. But that he now saw, that its importance had far exceeded any thing of which he had been previously aware, and fully satisfied him that he had only done justice to its loyal and spirited inhabitants. in having it placed amongst the towns to be represented. —[Inquirer.]

Extract of a Letter received in Town this mo ning, from a Gentleman resident in Chatham. The Governor General arrived here on Wedne as in their power. We had bonfires in different parts of the Town, and an illumination. We are all elated at the prospect of what is to be done for us. We are going to petition that Chatham be made the District Town, which has been expected for some time, and his Excellency has ordered a survey of the Rondeau or round O. on Lake Erie, to take place immediately. 27—[1b.]

The Werald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, SEPT'R 15, 1840

We noticed in our last the erroneous assertio the New York Commercial Advertiser, respect ing the Report of the British Commissioners on the undary question; and we shall now expose some yet greater errors in an article of the New York Courier and Enquirer on the same subject -We need not wonder at the misconceptions of this whole matter which prevail in the States, while heir leading papers put forth gross mis-statements of facts respecting it. Whether these mis-state-ments be intentional or not the effect is the same -the public mind is misled by false information. This we shall endeavour to correct, so far as the people of these provinces are concerned. The Commissioners say:

"The real subject for discussion is purely, the true direction of the Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. "Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic

ocean. On this the Courier says, the commissioners have changed the whole character of their report into the discussion of a question not relevant to the point at issue," that point being, he says, "the location of the true north west angle of Nova

Most sagacious critic! that angle cannot be found intil the "highlands" are found, because a line along them is to form one side of the angle. It is to be formed by the intersection of two lines, one of which (the due north) has been found; the other, (along the highlands,) has yet to be ascertained, and therefore the highlands themselves must first be discovered before the angle can be determined. The Commissioners, then, had a proper understanding of their duties and the object before them. They knew that they could not find the "north west angle of Nova Scotia" until they had found the highlands that were to form one side of it. This is a very simple truism, but the New York Courier could not, or would not? along them is to form one side of the angle, It is

record on the Injection Particles of the control of the Canadas.

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subject, October 18, 1787. In this report the committee say that if New Brunswick may of right extend to the height of land whence rivers empty into the St. Lawrence, "the ancient limits of the Government will be curtailed towards New Brunsweck, and Seigniories under Canad an grants as far back as the years 1623 and 1683 be taken into that Province." Those "afficient limits" differ very widely from those the Courier would establish. Further, a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas at Quebec, dated July 29, 1792, shows that the Government of Quebec had "for many years established militia at Madawaska, and the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Quebec had pronounced several judgments and issued executions in their favour against several persons settled at Madawaska." And in the list of Parishes in the Province of Quebec, entered on the Minutes of the Executive Council of that of Parisbes in the Province of Quebec, entered on the Minutes of the Executive Council of that Province, for the year 1791, Madawaska is enu-

merated.

The pamphlet then goes on to show the authority of New Brunswick over the Madawaska settlement, which is distinct from the Fief; but we need go no further, for we have fully exploded the false boundary set up for the Province of Quebec. The statement made by the Commissioners is literally true; Canadian and New Brunswick jurisdiction obtained uninterruptedly in the dispated territory, down to 1814, without any adverse claim on the part of the United States.

The Courier founds his whole argument on the charter granted in 1621 by King James I, although he knows very well that this charter is of no force or value whatever, baving been abrogated. The

the Courier lounds his whole argument on the charter granted in 1621 by King James I, although he knows very well that this charter is of no force or value whatever, having been abrogated. The United States claim is founded on the charter of Messachusetts granted in 1691 by William and Mary. This is expressly stated in the report of the Committee of Congress in 1782, appointed to investigate the subject of boundaries. The report says: "With respect to the boundary of the States, "Massachusetts claims under the Charter granted by William and Mary on the 17th October, 1691." And the American Commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of 1783 agreed to "adhere to the charter of Massachusetts Bay," as may be seen in their evidence before the Commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of 1794. Thus the New York Courier founds his whole argument on a document which has been formally repudiated by both parties. The only use that document is of now, is to show that the western source of the St. Croix ought to have been taken, instead of the eastern for the boundary. The British Government ought to insist on this yet:

But the Courier brings forward another matter which, in his estimation, settles the whole question in his favour. It is that in the debates which took place in the Imperial Parliament when the preliminaries of peace were laid before them, various members admitted that by the treaty they had given to the United States of America "a great part of the province of Quebec, and of Nova Scotia." And this "great part," the Courier would infer, is the very part which the Americans now claim. We flatly deny the inference. On the contrary, this "great part," is the tract of country from the Kennebec to the St. Croix. For, be it remembered, the British government claimed that Nova Scotia extended to the Kennebec. Accordingly Dr. Franklin, when writing to the Hon. R. Livingston, makes this remark on the second article of the Treaty: "The Court of Great Britan insisted on retaining all the territories comprehended within t of Parliament respecting it. They contended that Nova Scotia should extend to the river Kennebec." And Mr. Adams says: "The British Commiss on-And Mr. Adams says: "The British Commiss oners first claimed to Piscatiquua river, then to Kennebec." Thus the Courser's inference is over-thrown by American evidence. This cession of the vast tract of country between the Kennebec and the St. Croix warrants the remarks made in those debates. But that no man then contemplated any such cession as that of the territory now claimed by the Americans, is evident from the fact, that the Province of Quebec continued, after the treaty of 1783, to exercise jurisdiction as here-tofore down to the Great Fall of the St. John, as we have showed she did. No man dreamed that

The difference of the Theory of the Courier's article have an and a manginary and the continued of the Courier's article have an and a manginary and the continued of the Courier's article have an anomalous of the Courier's an anomalous of the Courier's anticle have an anomalous of t

the whole of Michigan to boot. This ought to satisfy even an extraordinary rapacity.

In conclusion, we refer to the summary of the Report which we publish to-day, in order to show that it fully disproves the American claim. The Commissioners show, as stated in the 4th head of the summary, that the Government of Quebec, when possessed by France, extended to the 46th parallel of latitude, which is south of the boundary claimed by the British. We commend this summary to the careful consideration of our readers, as it is an excellent abstract of the whole Report.

Sir,-I observe that in the last you have given the name of "Perry" a sidilate for the County of Lenox & Adding the ensuing general Election, and I believe generally understood that I am the person to. If so (altho' my name was used with authority) I deem it a duty I owe my felt authority. authority) I deem it a duty I owe my felm zens to say that, notwithstanding that I has warnly solicited and strongly urged, he many of the most respectable and influent tors of my old county (Lenox & Addings also of the one in which I now reside, in 3rd Riding of the County of York, to also again to be placed in Parliament, and to in political life, and altho? I have no men, the issue, should I consent to offer noisy. the issue, should I consent to offer in a I have of my own existence, I have I have of my own existence,—I have long to for reasons not necessary here to detail out the full and final determination, (under any cumstances) not to stand as a Candidate in County, Riding, City, Town or place, at the election, and consequently shall not be long elected or returned as a member with my market for the consequently and the consequently and the consequently and the consequently are the cons elected of returned as a member with my man if I am forced into Parliament now it will be the same principle that I was forced out of a years ago, viz., contrary to my wish and the you will please make this note as positive that which has caused its production.

much oblige, Your obedient servant, Whitby, Sep. 7, 1840.

For the Upper Canada Herald. A SHORT ACCOUNT OF A SHORT RIDE A SHORT ACCOUNT OF A SHORT MR.

MR. EDITOR,—Having lately taken a single with a friend, I hasten to give you a few relars of what I have seen and heard. The inject that attracted my notice was, the line mized Road, and the visible change that had place in the appearance of the country in which it passes, as well as that surrounding has beer matter of surprise to me how people and the property of the property of the trifling toll demanded a road. If the Farmer takes into accounts road. If the Farmer takes into account road. If the Farmer takes into account the formerly lost in the many vexatious delay breakages of vehicles, he certainly will in think, that he could well afford to pay doubt toll, though his District Tax he doubled. In way this additional tax is considered a great ance by many persons in some parts of the trict, and I understand has been the cause discontained. discontent in the minds of Mr. Cartwighth stituents, which will probably result in a sin situents, which will probably result in a sum opposition to his return;—this time will see by last Saturday's Chronicle, that gesle has addressed them; and it is reported the sponsibles are determined to have Mr. Perpain the field. All the latter class of police with whom I have conversed, inform mands the should Mr. P. come forward, he will certain returned. But I find I have digressed him road before I have done with it. I was not the surprised to see the expedition and and with which this work is being completely in of the slow process of pick ax and short, and labour and cartings, we now see the ploud scraper, and the double wagon, complete same amount of labour in half the time, and a sequentily at half the expence, as has been as stated by a writer in your paper a few as sequentily at half the expence, as has been as stated by a writer in your paper a few as since; and it appears to me the form of that is preferable, being higher in the centre. Ill member right, there are not more than fire a miles to complete the distance between fine and Napaneo—and I must say, as my frient quently remarked to me as we rode home is evening, I would rather pay a dollar or era in than the compelled of dire in the day with and it has be compelled to dire in the day with and it has be compelled to dire in the day with and in the day with the day with and the part of the man becomed the direct that the day with t quently remarked to me as we rode home is evening, I would rather pay a dollar or even than be compelled to drive in the dark as the used to be, particularly in spring and fall. It not attempt to describe the visible improves of the farms in the vicinity of the road, but we advise your readers to take a ride to Napwhich would amply repay them for their pass. The old bridge at the entrance of the Village Napanee is broken down, and a temporary a erected to the right. I understand a Stone bit is to be built when the road is completed.

Leaving Napanee for Newborgh and Claim a shocking piece of road presents itself of an quarter of a mile, adjoining the village, we certainly is a disgrace to the person or genhaving the oversight of these things; but see a quantity of broken stone in the vicinity, is tertain a strong hope of speedy amendment. It ing through the undulating Township of a mond, many beautiful farms present themselve the eye of the traveller; and on catching a first of a delightful valley on the left, the factly ated Village of Newburgh bursts upon the waising spectator,—wondering not at the beauty number of its edifices, but why it is not most persons. It contains a Methodist Meeting like., all driven by water power; of which is should judge there was an abundance, a Napanee River which branches off in the left the village and forms an island, affords an asympty of water for almost any amount of matery. It contains at present but one taven, temperance reformation having progressed much to the credit and henefit of the people; are however, I understand, a few who Galia caring for none of these things? here their nuny arm in opnosition, one of whem In

The reading metter is ted noticing the Litera en the September num reprortueity of again of the notice of our readers. ctus of a new Paper to and entitled "THE NE Messrs. S. & J. Rowlan natives of the Town but there is as much oc as for another river and

NoLOGY .- The Messes no longer than the pres es every Evening, to donitted free. We copy rday's Chronicle :-

of the Messrs. Fowler games interesting and useful the Union Church, and he handled his subject, is a Committee of three is nece, a ho selected three parand Mr. Fowler's description of the principles he advanced the principles he advanced to life—presenting the manual transfer of the principles he advanced to life—presenting the manual transfer of the principles he advanced to life—presenting the manual transfer of the principles he advanced to the pri

e Advertisement.

lies' Companion for the ed with a beautiful engra

ent Lis, N. Y., and a pl

treal papers mention guhar, who was shot by our last.

he new paper is to be ne

rival at Boston, the I h has been received, on report that the insurrect ssed without firing a en steamer would arrive o-day or to-morrow, and about the same time, em in two or three day DREADFUL SHIPW FORTY-NINE LIVES LO

indebted to the Boston of the loss of the brig F 49 lives. The dread the coast of Newfoundlan Florence sailed from Rot, in ballast and a few cas gets for New York. On k on the rocks, it being a ther, and in three hours. ther, and in three hours versions to which, Mr. W. Id, (Mass.) 2d mate, took a ledge, between the version could leave it, a sea do him against the rocks a lose next attempted the and succeeded in reachin the only means of saving passengers.

the only means of saving passengers.

crew, except the 2d mat is were saved; the rema them attempted to switch oney they had secured ght of which proved in they sunk to rise no persons thrown ashore the maknown part of tif clad, and most of them a solitary biscuit among the pitable condition they controlled the same and tanged bills, in he abitation; for four dayses, governed chiefly by a and stars being obscured he fog and rain squalls; is from the trees, and alway and find any; on the fother harbor and village of the hospitably received and by the first of the same and a wessel to complete collected in the same and a westel to complete collected in the same and the same received every attention received every attention passed to rais a anch their destination. Transcontractions are their destination. nce arrived in the Att

PAINT. - Some years a skill and eminence. On noas liquor—the other dra e one had acquired conside remained poor. Meeti when the former was re own with a richly painted the latter accusted h m: a manage to ride in a c and as extensively as you, util can't hardly live and The paint on my carriag cost half as much as the

TON LADIES .- An infal g black beetles and cock roots of black helichore of Next morning, the whole for toaches will be found eith never fail to cat it when t all the herb shops.

3d inst. Mrs. Alderman Ber Marrieb.

y York on the 2d inst., by the Macdonell, Esq., of Cornw Christini, daughter of the an of Louisian.

10th instant, at Toronto, by JAMES ATHOL SCOTT, Esquiple late Duke of Athol, to M of the late Captain St. John J. C. Davide

Dien.

PHRENOLOGY TO A THOROUGH BY O. S. AND B. N. POW S EVENING, at the Un mmencing at half-past ace ta. 3d. for gentlemen: h. S. Fowler will lecture on cience, as drawn from the a illustrate his remarks with rare specimens. are specimens.

I close of the lecture; the most severe test, by each same individual in the

m. Foular will continue the May, Thursday, and probable of this week. At the same will receive company for mitte Lambton House Parlour milies if desired, aton, 15th Sept. 1840.

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