

UNITED STATES.

THE BOUNDARY TREATY.

To settle and define the Boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African Slave Trade, and for giving up of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases:—

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS certain portions of the line of Boundary between the United States of America and the British Dominions in North America, described in the Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose; and whereas it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties, that avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on a Conventional line in said portions of the said Boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations as are deemed just and reasonable, &c. &c. &c.

ARTICLE I.

It is hereby agreed and declared, that the line of boundary shall be as follows:—

Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th article in the Treaty of 1794, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence, North, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years of 1817 and 1818, under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence, up the middle of the main channel of the said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the Lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence Southwesterly, in a straight line, to a point on the north-west branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point or summit, or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence, in a straight line, in a course about South eight degrees West, to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 deg. 25 min. North intersects the Southwest branch of the St. John; thence, Southerly, by the said branch to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarmette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins, previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of North latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection, West, along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river.

ARTICLE II.

It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labours, under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrik channel, near Muddy Lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence, up the east Neebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, to the middle of Lake George; thence, west of Jonas Island, into St. Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that river about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said Island to the United States; thence, adopting the line traced on the maps by the commissioners, through the River St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point north of Ile Royal, in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last mentioned island lies near the northeastern point of Ile Royal, where the line marked by the commissioners terminates; and from the last-mentioned point, southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between Ile Royal and the north-western mainland, to the mouth of Pigeon river, and at the said river, to and through the north and south Fowle Lakes, to the Lakes of the height of Land between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence, along the water communication to Lake Saisuinagaa, and through that Lake; thence, to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the commissioners traced the line to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods;—thence, along the said line to the said most northwestern point, being in latitude 49 deg. 23 min. 55 sec. north, and in longitude 95 deg. 14 min. 38 sec. west from the Observatory at Greenwich; thence, according to existing treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ARTICLE III.

In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the Countries watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Province of New-Brunswick, it is agreed that, where, by the provisions of the present treaty, the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of the said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured or grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the River St. John or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the River St. John, and to and round the Falls of said River, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; that when within the Province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said Province; that, in like manner, the inhabitants of the territory of the upper St. John, determined by this treaty to belong to her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine; provided always, that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty, which the Governments respectively of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, when both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

ARTICLE IV.

All grants of land heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of such treaty, shall, in like manner,

be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the persons entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land so described, as best to include the improvements made thereon, and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the North Eastern Boundary, some monies have been received by the authorities of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which monies were carried to a fund called "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportions to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries: It is hereby agreed, that a correct account of all receipts and payments to the said fund shall be delivered to the Government of the United States, within six months after the ratification of this treaty; and the proportions of amounts due thereon to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds and securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the Government of the United States, they agreeing to receive for the use of, and pay over to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, their respective portions of said fund; and further to pay and satisfy said States, respectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838; the Government of the United States agreeing with the States of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the equivalent received therefor, from the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.

It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and St. Lawrence Rivers, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for marking the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land, two Commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by her Britannic Majesty; and the said Commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the 1st of May next, or as soon after as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line as above described, from the source of the St. Croix to the River St. John, and shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said River, and along the River St. Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; and from the outlet of said lake, they shall ascertain, fix, and mark by durable monuments upon the land the line described in the first article of this treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective Governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompany said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, that the channels in the River St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Salt Islands, and on Barnhart Island; the channels in the River Detroit, on both sides of the island of Bois Blanc, and between that Island and both the American and Canadian shores, and all the several channels between the various islands lying near the junction of the River St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all not less than 80 guns, to enforce, separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the Slave Trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true objects of this article; copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the Slave Trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this Treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all Powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist, and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

ARTICLE X.

It is agreed that the United States and Her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their Ministers, Officers, or Authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice, all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with the intent to commit murder, piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expenses of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive.

ARTICLE XI.

The eighth article of this treaty shall be in force for five years from the date of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The tenth article shall continue in force until one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratification shall take place in London, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible. In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in Duplicate, at Washington, the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, One thousand eight hundred and forty two.

DANIEL WEBSTER, [SEAL.]

ASHBURTON, [SEAL.]

The correspondence is upon the subject— 1st. Of the interference of the Colonial authorities of the British West India Islands with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather or carried by violence into the ports of the colonies.

2d. On the subject of the Caroline—and 3d. On the subject of impressment—but except that a sort of apology, and plea of necessity, is made for the burning of the Caroline, with an expression of regard for the sacredness of our neutral rights—nothing is settled upon

these points, and the President is understood to declare in his message accompanying the Treaty, that he does not deem it necessary to urge the consideration of these matters further.

Several important questions were decided in Congress on Monday last, before the departure of the mail. One of these was the final passage of the Tariff bill in the House of Representatives, by concurrence in all the amendments of the Senate, after having refused to lay it on the table by the decisive vote of 65 yeas to 120 nays. The amendments were concurred in without a division. The prevalent impression at Washington was, that the President would sign it without hesitation.

The Senate has concurred with the House in passing the bill to repeal the sixth section of the land distribution bill. By this bill the two subjects are separated, and each made to depend on a footing of entire independence with the other. Yet it is believed that the President will not approve the bill, but that he will either veto it, or will follow the example of General Jackson, in an equally important case, in putting it into his pocket.

Hail Stones fell at Paris, Georgia, on the 9th Aug. as large as birds' eggs, and blue as indigo when exhibited at the fire. It was difficult to determine, by those who saw them, whether the color was caused by the concentrated rays of light, or whether it was the natural appearance of the hail; most probably occasioned by the refraction of the light.

MANUFACTURES IDLE AT PHILADELPHIA.—A Philadelphia paper says, we have it from an intelligent source, and that over 4000 looms are unoccupied in this country, and that there are full 10,000 of the industrious classes in this city who are vainly endeavoring to earn the means by which to buy their bread. Distress, real, positive, naked distress, is seen in almost every section of Philadelphia. If it continues during the summer, and no harvest is reaped by the labouring classes, what a scene of suffering will be experienced in this city the approaching winter!

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—To give you an idea of the rapid communication between the capital of Great Britain and the capital of the United States, letters were received here yesterday, 14 days after date, from London, a distance of three thousand seven hundred miles. 3,000 by water and 700 by land,—the letters travelling from London to Liverpool, and from Boston to Washington.

MEXICO.

(From the Boston Daily Times.)

"We learn from the Savannah papers of the 24th inst. of the arrival there of John L. Dorsey, Esq., from the city of Mexico, with despatches to the U. S. Government from General Waddy Thompson, our Minister at Mexico. They are said to be of a very important character, and relate to our difficulties with that country. A great excitement existed, and a spirit of hostility was displayed against citizens of the United States in Mexico. The Government of Mexico had issued a proclamation, in which the most abusive and degrading terms were applied to our government, denouncing our citizens as 'robbers, thieves, and scoundrels' and holding out the idea that the citizens of the United States were coming there to plunder their churches of their gold and silver, insult their females and abuse their religion. This contains a solemn appeal to the people of Mexico, to assemble together for the purpose of resisting the aggression of the United States. Already their army amounts to 50,000 men, and it is daily augmenting.—Upwards of 20,000 of them have been ordered to the frontiers of Texas, with the avowed purpose of re-conquering that country."

CANADA.

Some of the papers intimate that Mr. Secretary Daly, now in England, will bring with him from Downing-street an unconditional pardon for both refugees and banished rebels.

The Examiner, in noticing a query of the Montreal Herald, respecting the probable return of Mr. Papineau from exile, remarks:—

"We should not indeed be much surprised to see the British Government recall that distinguished individual to his native land. A wiser step, as regards the conciliation of the French Canadians, could not, perhaps, be taken. Mr. Papineau possesses an influence over the French Canadians absolutely unbounded, and we are fully convinced that, were he again amongst them, he would direct his best endeavours to pacify them and make them content. To a man that unites such great talents with so much influence, this would be an easy task. The French Canadians are more disposed to quiet and tranquility than to turbulent excitement, and we have no doubt that experience has taught Mr. Papineau, that the latter is as injurious to their interest, as it is uncongenial to their character. His recall would inspire a confidence in the sincerity of the professions made by Great Britain, which it would be otherwise difficult to attain. It may be remarked in his favour, that since he has left Canada, he has made no attempt to disturb the tranquillity of the country."

PUBLIC PRINTING.

(From the Novascotian.)

It appears, by the following paragraph from the Guiana Times, that the monopoly of the Public Printing has been broken up in Demerara, and the Contract system introduced:—

"In cursorily noticing the subject of Public Printing, the other day, we made two mistakes which we think it proper to rectify.

"The sum expended under this head of the estimate, last year, was upwards of \$10,000. The annual sum now contracted for, is \$5,900.

"The saving to the Colony will be large, but other than pecuniary considerations are involved. That the Government party should enjoy the advantages of an organ supported by the compelled contributions of the tax-payers, was unjust. If the opinions of that party are so unpopular, that no person can advocate them without rendering himself generally odious, the sooner they are consigned to oblivion the better. Under a contract, so long as it is faithfully executed, the tradesman is exempt from the necessity of striving to please either the Government or the Government Secretary. And we venture to say, that the progress of liberal reform would have been more rapid than it has been in this Province, if the Government party, of late years the most unscrupulous opponents of reform, had been at an earlier period deprived of the aid of a newspaper devoted to the maintenance of their principles and the vindication of their acts, whether right or wrong.

"To have accomplished the task of wresting from the grasp of the authorities a weapon which they generally used for anti-Colonial purposes, is no inconsiderable matter. We, of course, cannot say to what account particular individuals may turn the improved system of things. This is a point for their consideration, not ours. We only stickle for the public principle, and we reiterate, that the benefits derivable from having thrown the Public Printing open to competition are not to be measured by the difference between \$10,000 and \$5,900."

The reader will perceive, that work which, under the monopoly system, cost \$10,000 per annum, when thrown open to competition was performed for nearly one half that sum. The other considerations, beside those of a pecuniary character, have some weight with us—as they apply, in a certain degree, to Nova Scotia as well as Demerara.

Our readers are well aware, that the Public Printing of this Province was, by the almost unanimous vote of the Assembly, last Session, thrown open to competition—and that the Clerks of the House were ordered to receive Tenders for the performance of the work. The Legislature long thought, and justly so, that this Branch of the Public Service had grown into a monopoly, which ought to be broken up, and, no doubt, some members had a shrewd suspicion that the work could be done for much less money. Large sums had been paid, year after year, to one individual, which would have been saved to the Province had the Contract system been introduced, and as the work was increasing with the growth and intelligence of the Country,

the Representatives of the people rightly guessed the wish of their Constituents, when they aimed at the retrenchment of this expenditure. That a saving will be the result we have—and we confidently assert, without fear of contradiction—that had the work been done by contract the past five or six years, at least three thousand pounds would have been saved to the Province.

The principle of a monopoly in any branch of the Public Service is wrong. It is as absurd as the doctrine of the Rights—or that which would justify the entailing of a public office through successive generations in the same family. It is contrary to the spirit of free Government, and a deadly enemy to reform. The Queen's Printer, who for years monopolized the Public Printing, was never known to give utterance to a liberal sentiment. If he hazarded an opinion on any political question, it was opposed to the spirit of Reform; and during the whole struggle of the Reform party in this Province, his influence was directed to the opposite scale. His press was the press of the Government—when it spoke at all, it spoke as its organ, and many a sly insinuation, and exclamation of horror, and dreadful consequences of an extension of popular privileges, escaped it. The people were paying a press that was opposing their interests—and not only sanctioning a monopoly, but gratuitously bestowing large sums of money to perpetuate it.

But, has this monopoly really been broken up? This question more easily asked than answered. We have seen the Council refused to listen to any motion respecting the Public Printing for that Body. They being the Aristocratic Branch of the Government, of course, an observance of economy in the expenditures would be degrading. Do the people think with them? But there is another objection to the breaking up of the monopoly, which it is as well the people should understand—and the Members of the House take into consideration. The Queen's Printer assumes the printing of the Laws to be his by right—and of course will claim a share of that ground. How far he is justified in making such a claim we are at a loss to discern. The Laws once sanctioned by the Crown, it becomes necessary that they should be made public, and a clerk (we presume of either branch of the Legislature) is commissioned by His Excellency the Governor to prepare them for the Press, and superintend the execution. The Commission of His Excellency is sufficient authority, we should think—for the mere printing of a Law in the Province in the 'Royal Gazette,' makes the Law more binding on the subject, when not sanctioned by the Imperial authority, than would be the publication of an edict of the Emperor of Morocco in the same paper. We are assured the attempt will be made to force the Assembly into compliance with the wishes of the Queen's Printer, and to ground of vested right, and we think it our duty to warn the people of it. That His Excellency Lord Falkland should act impartially in this matter, so far as he is concerned, we have reason to believe, from his past conduct, to suppose he will sanction extravagance, let who will suffer—and to increase economy in any department of the public service, does not seem his first duty. One thing is clear, however, that the House of Assembly will never consent to pay the Queen's Printer one third more for printing, than other people ask.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842.

We are happy to have it in our power, to-day, to before our readers a copy of the Treaty recently signed between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain, for the final settlement of all the "vexed questions" so long in dispute between the two countries. This important document was duly ratified by the United States Senate on the 20th after a pretty lengthy debate, at the conclusion of which it was voted for the Treaty, and 9 against it—there being 72 in the constitutional majority of two-thirds in favour of the measure. The terms of the Treaty appear to have given very general satisfaction, both in the United States and in Brunswick. "Among the people (says the Boston Herald) there is a very general feeling of delight at a successful issue to which the negotiation has been long and arduous. There are, indeed, some grumblers who object to the terms of the Treaty, and a few who really believe that it is not advantageous to the United States. The objection of the latter class we respect, though we think it is taken. . . . The Treaty will prove to be the most advantageous ever yet negotiated between this country and any European power." And the St. John Observer expresses itself on the same subject—"The negotiation of its result have proved highly honorable to both the contracting parties. . . . The long exciting and arduous topic of the Boundary between these Colonies and the neighbouring Republic, is now for ever set at rest; henceforward all the heartburnings, and jealousies, and unneighbourly feelings, which have so naturally been generated by border controversies, must be utterly quashed, and be no more remembered."

Lord Ashburton arrived at New York on the 30th. His Lordship's popularity is unbounded in New York and Boston.

Congress adjourned on the same day, after being in session for three months.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 27.—The contract for the supply of barrels of United States Scratched, or Canada Fine Flour, for the Troops in this Garrison, has been taken this week by the most extensive Flour-importing establishments at 22s. 2d. per barrel, being about five shillings per barrel less than for last year's supply.

THE INCOME TAX IN THE COLONIES.—We understand that Government officers in this Province whose incomes are subject to the operation of the Income Tax, recently passed by the Imperial Parliament, received circulars by the last mail from England, directing them to make payment of the several amounts according to law.—Mirror.

At the Annual Commencement of the Wesleyan Theological Middletown, U. S., on the 3d inst., the Rev. Humphrey, of this City, received the degree of Master of Arts in the hands of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, of Coburg, U. C., the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity.

HALIFAX, Sept. 7.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has pleased to appoint the Honorable Joseph Howe to be one of the Colonial Duties of Impost and Excise within the District of Halifax, in the place of the Honorable Hulse Binney, deceased.—Gaz.

SYDNEY, C. B., Aug. 30.—EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration, it gives us pleasure to state, continues to flow steadily towards our shores. The Brig Salus arrived on Saturday last from Stornaway, having on board 244 passengers; and on following morning the Ship Hercules, from the same port, already arrived from "bonnie Scotland."

PROMOTION.—Commander the Hon. Keith Stewart, of the Ringdove, to the rank of Captain.

We beg leave to direct the attention of the fair sex of our readers especially to Mrs. Jamieson's Advertisement for another column. Mrs. Jamieson, it will be perceived, is giving lessons in drawing, penmanship, &c. in this column, soon as the requisite number of pupils can be obtained, judging from the specimens we have seen, we have no objection in recommending Mrs. J. to the favorable consideration of all who take an interest in such matters.

TO THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. DR. INGLIS, LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord; As your Lordship is about to visit this part of your Province cannot resist the opportunity thus afforded me of expressing with due respect, requesting some manifestation of your opinion with regard to a subject which has attracted the small portion of the public attention, as well as the private where. I refer, my Lord, to the doctrine of the fair play of the Jews to their own land, and the reign with them of literal Jerusalem, of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the TEMPORAL Sovereign, or, in other words, to the doctrine commonly known amongst Christians as that of the Millennium.