General Republican Star and Advertiser

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BY
THO'S. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS.

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University of Maryland.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

In order that the public may comprehend the nature of the instruction and the plan of tuition, as laid down by the faculty, which, from the applications made to the trustees, do not appear to be fully understood; it has been considered proper to make the following brief statement for the information of parents and guardians, who have young men to educate, and of such as are directing their own studies.

1. The classes will commence on Monday, 3d January, before which time, or as soon thereafter as possible, it is expected that persons desirous of being entered as students, will have their names registered.

2. The college course occupies four years—each is divided into three terms: the first commencing on the 2d Monday of September; the second on the 2d day of January; the third on the Wednesday after Easter day. Students entering after the commencement of a term, are chargeable with the whole term.

3. The course of education embraced in the plan, and for which the most ample provision has been made, in the appointment of professors and tutors, consists of the Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Spanish and Intalian Languages, and Literature; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Botany and other branches of Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Political Economy, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Moral and Intellectual Philosophy—for each of which departments separate and distinct professors have been appointed.

5. The plan of instruction has been so laid down, that the whole time of the student, during college hours, will be employed in study and attendance upon his classes—a daily record will be kept of his attendance in class, and general conduct throughout the term.

6. Previous to the summer vacation there will be a general examination by the Faculty of all the classes in the college, in the studies of the year. Those examinations will be public, so far as to admit not only the trustees of the university, parents and guardians, but all gentlemen of liberal education who may choose to be present.

7. When the student has gone through the whole course of study as laid down by the faculty, and upon examination is found properly qualified for the degrees or honors of the university, a *diploma*, certifying his proficiency will be presented to him.

8. Students who do not intend to offer themselves for the honors of the university will be permitted to enter any of the classes, with the privilege of attending such parts of the recitations of the class they enter, as may suit their views and inclinations, and also attend the lectures of the different professors—such students, however will be subject to the same fee for instruction, as the other students. To these students *a certificate* under the seal of the university, will be given, testifying to the branches of study they have successfully pursued during the session.

9. The professors will commence their courses of instruction as soon as the different classes are formed.

10. The charges of the college for instruction, including attendance upon all the professors, are one hundred dollars per annum.

11. Gentlemen well qualified for teaching the French, Spanish, German and Italian languages, are engaged by the faculty to give instruction in these branches, at the additional annual charge of twenty dollars each.

12. It is on every account desirable that students should enter at the commencement of the session—but they may enter at any time.

Those who desire further information in regard to this department of the university, may obtain it by reference to any of the trustees of the university or to the professors composing the college faculty.

Students applying for admission will make application to the Rev'd. Dr. Williams, President and Professor of Ancient Languages; or to Mr. Ducatel, Secretary and Professor of Chemistry.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS,
Vice President of the Board of Trustees.

Jan 18 4w

The National Intelligencer, Washington; Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Herald and Citizen, Frederick; Torch Light, Hagerstown; Easton Gazette and Star; Civilian, Cumberland; Elkton Gazette; Kent Enquirer at Chestertown; York Republican; Maryland Journal, Rockville; will insert the above advertisement four times, and forward their account (with a paper) to L. Eichelberger, Esq. Treasurer of the university.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a full and complete winter supply of

BOOTS & SHOES,

respectfully invites his friends and the public in general, to give him a call and see his bargains. He has also a complete assortment of MATERIALS suitable for Boots and Shoes, which he will manufacture in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.

The Public's obed't. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.

jan 18 w

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST PURCHASED A LOAD OF

80,000 Cypress Shingles,

In BUNCHES of Superior Quality,

Which he will sell cheap, for Cash only.

☞Persons sending orders will be good enough to accompany them with the money, otherwise the Shingles will not be delivered.

WM. H. [illegible]SOME.

nov 2 cow8w

The following pungent circular has just been sent to his constituents, by the Honorable Mr. Chilton, a representative in Congress from Kentucky.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, KENTUCKY.

Washington City, Jan. 20, 1831.

Fellow Citizens—On this day, and not until to day, have I been favoured with a sight of the extra issued at the office of the Kentucky Statesman, in Elizabeth Town, and purporting to contain the proceedings of a meeting recently held at that place by the friends of the present Administration, for the purpose of nominating delegates to meet in convention at Hardinsburgh, on the 2d Thursday in February next, to nominate some suitable person to be run as a candidate for Congress to succeed me.

This *extra*, or address, opens with a copy of the proceedings of a meeting held in Frankfort, on the 15th December last, by certain individuals who claim to be great enemies to *discord*, and inclined to secure *harmony* and *concert of action* among the friends of the present Administration, &c. It may be so; but their forwardness in sowing the seeds of discord, would seem to render the matter a little doubtful. A list of names is attached to the Frankfort resolutions; a few of which would, so far as relates to *former times*, have figured as well any where else. These gentlemen, however, as though the people of the District were their slaves, or were too ignorant to judge for themselves, sit as a court of inquisition upon me, and very *civilly* and *politely* denominate me their 'apostate representative.' I could not suppress an involuntary smile when I read this, and reflected how greatly this little caucus was mistaken, in supposing that they could thus deceive an intelligent people. Instead of meriting the reproach which is thus, (though uncalled for) attempted to be heaped upon me, I have an inward consciousness that I merit the very reverse. The truth is, that, instead of being their 'apostate representative,' they are my 'apostate constituents.' Let us try this matter for one moment. They certainly know that the leaders of the Jackson party were as clamarous as young ravens against Mr. Adams, on the ground that he wished to be re-elected. They contended that one term was long enough, while they wished to force Mr. Adams out; but now, forsooth, two terms are full short, when they wish to keep General Jackson in. They stood like brazen pillars against the former administration, on account of its alleged extravagance; but now, wonderful to tell, they must support the present, though it has greatly increased that extravagance—and that too, in ways, and by means the most unjustifiable. They were mostly, under the late administration, warm advocates for the tariff; and impressed upon the minds of the people an idea that General Jackson was its friend also: but now, although the southern policy evidently basks in the sunshine of Executive smiles, 'all is right, and must be supported.'

Tears could formerly flow from their eyes, when the case of Mrs. Bailey, to whom Mr. Clay did not give the printing of the Acts of Congress, was even mentioned; but now it seems right, to them, to sweep from the list almost every individual, who dared to oppose General Jackson, however meritorious—while many of their helpless wives and children are plunged into suffering and sorrow. They were unsparing in their censure against the former administration for having procured no appropriations for the benefit of the West in general, and Kentucky in particular. A Western President, they told the people, would be mindful of Western interests; and in the event of General Jackson's election, the navigation of all our rivers was to be improved—as well as our roads; and many other fine things were to be done under the head of 'Retrenchment and Reform,' too tedious to be mentioned. But now—after General Jackson has defeated every hope and just calculation of Kentucky, by rejecting the very first measures which were adopted, for her benefit; and though those measures were identified with the very life and soul of 'Internal Improvements,' yet *he must be supported*. Strange inconsistency—marvellous apostacy indeed!

I, fellow citizens, have abandoned not one inch of ground under this administration, which I occupied under the last. I have changed my opinion in relation to no solitary principle, which I then advocated. I then said, that no man, should twice fill the Presidential Chair; I say so still. I then exposed extravagance, and have continued to do so, up to this moment. I was then friendly to the American System; and have continued so uniformly, as all my votes will prove. I was then in favor of Internal Improvements, and have advocated the system with untiring zeal, both in and out of Congress. I was then in favor of supporting every administration, so far as it went right, and of opposing it, when it went wrong. This I have done; and this will I continue to do.

I have never endeavored to conceal any thing from the people, whose representative I am; but, as they well know, I have spent toilsome days and sleepless nights in giving them information concerning public matters. And yet I am to be called an 'Apostate Representative,' because I will not prove traitor to my pledges, and submit to be used as the tool of a party.—Sooner let me die in obscurity, and my name be forgotten, than thus degrade myself.

I am determined to know no party but the people; and I pledge myself to expose any President, or administration, however formidable, when I see the liberty, prosperity, peace and happiness of my Country at stake. These gentlemen, who were so civil in their Frankfort allusions to me, point out no vote of mine, during four years service, to which they except—not one. But I am an 'Apostate Representative.' And why? For no other reason under Heaven, than that I have said I would vote for Mr. Clay!!! I ask every republican, if I have not a right to vote for whom I please, being free, as I would have other men? Surely I have.

As I shall soon publish a Circular, giving a general view of our national affairs, I may close this—my principal object being, merely to request the people to be on their guard; and suffer not themselves to be misguided by those who gratuitously apply to others, epithets which belong to *themselves*. I only ask of these gentlemen to keep cool until I return home, and then I promise to shew, that every hope of Kentucky is destined to wither, under the policy which has been adopted.

In conclusion, I venture one prediction. Let it be remembered, and let a list of the names of the gentlemen who composed the Frankfort meeting be preserved, ☞When the Hardinsburg Convention shall meet, should a candidate be nominated at all, mark!! if his name is not found on the list of those who cry out, 'Apostate Representative,' with a view to become 'Representative himself.' If so, *his* object, at least, in his Quixotic display of patriotism at Frankfort, will be fully explained. I am so far from the District, that the manœuvering of individuals must escape me; but the people will understand that. I wish it understood, that I am again a candidate, and that I consider the people of the 11th District unprepared to be *conventioned off*, or dictated to, by any caucuses which may be gotten up to suit the purposes of individuals.

I am, fellow citizens, your ob't. serv't.
THO. CHILTON.

From the Boston Traveller.

THE ARMENIANS.

It is but a short time since we introduced to our readers a beautiful picture of Eastern life and manners in Dr Madden's work, 'The Mussulman,' published by Carey & Lea of Philadelphia; and now we have before us, from the same prolific press, arrayed in all the charms of clean, white paper, and handsome typography, a 'Tale of Constantinople,' the production of Charles Mac Farlane, author of one or two popular previous works. The book furnishes us with abundant testimony that the pen of the novelist, fruitful as it has been in developing the rich treasures of the East had by no means exhausted the vast store-house of Turkish fictions and that the untrodden field of the 'Armenian,' a very singular people, of whom little has been known hitherto, yields an ample harvest to the careful observer and man of learning.

We are told that the story itself is nearly all matter of fact; and it is simply this:—The son of a Greek Hospodar became enamored of the daughter of an Armenian banker at Constantinople. They loved—met—married—and were parted in actual life, very much in the manner here related. There is but little depth of mystery in the plot, and no great share of high wrought excitement, the object of the author being rather to paint life, public and domestic, as it would appear to the eye of a privileged traveller, than to spin out a tissue of improbabilities and weave therefrom a complicated tale.

The scene opens with a charming description of the Bosphorus, as viewed by a stranger in his light caik, passing up the straits which separate Europe from Asia; and of the contrast of the opposite sides, at that narrow point, where like 'jealous beauties, each puts on all her charms to meet her rival face to face.' The hills on either side rise from the edge of the transparent waves, in gentle swells, to their varied elevation—not lofty enough for sublimity, but high enough for beauty. 'On this side, on the ridge of the European hill, how sad and yet how lovely is that crescent of cypresses—death's coronal—the light impervious grove that covers the shallow graves and the marble tombs of the Osmanlis; and on the other side, along the acclivities of the Asiatic hills, how beautiful are the detached portions we catch of Scutari's interminable cemetry, which now retires from the sight in the inequality of its surface, now hides itself behind the extensive suburb or contiguous villas, surrounded with gayer trees;—the regions of death concealing themselves behind the abodes of the living, as, to the moral sense, the dark path to immortality is veiled by the din and bustle of merely mortal life.'

We do not advance far in the book, before we are made acquainted with the heroine, the indispensable personage in a novel. A critical eye might find some faults with her as described, though a heart of feeling can scarcely escape being impressed with her delicate and truly feminine appearance. We will copy the description, however, and let the reader judge for himself:—

'The figure of Veronica was cast in one of nature's finest moulds; but its smallness, its extreme delicacy, gave an idea of fragileness, that was at times really painful, and could all but induce one to wish to enclose it in a glass case or sheltered shrine, lest the roughness of the elements should annihilate it. Her skin was clear and delicate, and through it the little blue veins (the exquisite tracery of an immortal hand) showed themselves like the scattered threads of mountain streams beneath their crystal covering of thin ice. Contrasting with this pallidity and transparency, was the jet black, intense hue of her eyes and eyebrows, and of some straggling locks of hair that had escaped the bondage of her yashmack, and fringed here and there her oval face. The kol, or the surme, had been employed with effect; the eyes were brilliant and dazzling, while they were languid and caressing, and so long and thick were the lashes on the ample upper-lid, that when downcast, they in reality formed a veil, and nearly hid the whole of the orb; yet the eyes were not faultless, unexceptionable as they were in color and size—they did not approach the forms of the Greeks,—the living, or the works of their ancestors,—they were too long; and too full and convex, like Armenian eyes in general. Her nose was thin and finely formed, though slightly aqueline; the mouth, that seat of expression, all but equal to the soul-telling eye, was small; and lips, perhaps, too slightly tinged with the color of the rose, certainly somewhat too exuberant, disclosed in their opening, teeth perfect in whiteness, size, and regularity. The chin was delicately turned, the whole contour of the head was good, and supported by a long, lithe, swan-like-neck, graceful whether in motion or repose.'

At page 56 we have the partiality of this lady for a handsome Greek accounted for, in the following dry terms:

'It would be long to trace the inward and mysterious process in the fair Armenian's mind which ended in the serious result of love—a love as rapidly conceived as it was destined to be lasting.—The analysis would produce many trifling causes: 'How handsome he is!' (but beauty was never yet sincerely held of trifling estimation by maid or youth,)—'how graceful his person! how rich his dress!—his boots and slippers are like a Pasha's—the shawl round his waist is an exquisite chachemere—and, wonderful! he has sat a quarter of an hour in women's company, and never once called for a pipe!'

Who after this will question the discernment of an Eastern belle, or Mr. Mac Farlane's knowledge of human (we won't say woman's) nature!

The costume and keeping of this work is admirable throughout, and such as could only have been called forth by the pen of one long familiar with the scenes and characters it is his object to describe. These traits of the story are so scattered through it, that we must refer the reader to the book itself for them. We quote the following, as a fair specimen of the author's style. The whole passage is founded on nature: the last part we think singularly happy:—

'Her attenuated form recovered strength and her eyes their brightness—she was happy!—but frequently in the sweet but melancholy languor of convalescence, she almost wished to die—to die with the consciousness of *his* love strong upon her—to avoid pangs like those she had just suffered, and the trials and uncertainty of the future.—And the season, the beauteous scenery around her, and all the objects we have attempted to describe as cherishing love, might have contributed, in the susceptible frame of mind she was in, to rob death of its terrors, and to beautify the grave. The green sward, and the enamelling flowers—the warm, lifeful sun, and the balmly breeze, were a veil of loveliness to conceal the cold, the damp, and the darkness of the tomb. * * * * *

It is only in youth we feel this enamourment of death—as life progresses we are entangled in its toils—we have fame, or some other bauble to acquire or to observe—we may have become responsibility for the existence of others—the wordly hopes, though they have bestrayed so often, still delude us; and the confiding spirit, the reliance on heavenly mercy, has given way to doubt and alarm, in proportion as we have departed from youth's purity. The susceptibility, moreover, to the beauty of external objects, is gone—that exquisite susceptibility which forms the charm of early life, and whose impressions and remembrancers are the source of all the genius and the poetry that may result from the efforts of our after years. But even in youth these feelings are fleeting, and the instincts of the body seldom fail to expel the dreams and aspirations of the soul.

From the New York Mer. Advertiser.

WHAT O'CLOCK IS IT?

It was on an evening not many weeks ago, that several gentlemen being seated in our Bulletin office, the question was asked, 'What o'clock is it? for,' said the questioner, 'a gentleman made an appointment to meet me here precisely at 8 o'clock, and it is now twelve minutes past that hour, by my watch, which I know to be correct, for I set it two days ago in Boston by Bond's clock, and that is proverbially precise.' Another gentleman present, pulled out his watch, and said, 'It yet wants ten minutes of 8 o'clock, and mine is correct, for I regulated it to-day by my sun dial.' A third gentleman said, 'I have the exact time, for I set my watch to-day by Demilt, and I never knew him to vary more than a second or two;' he, looking at his watch, pronounced it to be exactly eight o'clock.

Not one of the gentlemen was satisfied, but each insisted that his watch was correct. At length a fourth gentleman who had hitherto listened mutely, to the conversation, said 'Allow me to reconcile you all in this matter. You each furnish a proof, that you have each taken your time from a correct source, and though all differ, yet all are correct.' 'How can that possibly be?' exclaimed the three at once. 'I will explain;' to the Bostonian he said 'you must be aware, that Boston is situated three degrees of longitude East of this city, which makes your watch exactly twelve minutes fast.' To him of the Dial he said 'you are not wrong, though your watch is ten minutes slower than Demilt, for your's is *apparent* and his is *mean* time, (by which all clocks and watches ought to be regulated) and the equation of difference is now precisely ten minutes.'

'I do not understand your remark' said he of the dial. 'What causes this difference?' 'This difference (or equation) between mean and apparent time, is caused by the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, and the obliquity of the Ecliptic with the Equator.'—'That's all Greek to me,' exclaimed he of the Dial.

The President of an Insurance Company who had hitherto overheard in silence, all that was going on, now observed, 'Our policies always expire at 12 o'clock—whether by mean or apparent time, verily I cannot tell—but I have got a new idea, and shall hereafter endeavour to know time more precisely in order to avoid disputes.' 'Suppose a ship be insured in London,' said he who had given the previous explanations, 'and that the ship be lost on New Zealand at half past 11 o'clock on the night of the same day that her policy expired at 12 o'clock noon: Would the underwriters pay for her? What time is meant in the policy? Is it mean, apparent or absolute time? In this case the ship is lost apparently eleven hours and a half after the policy expired, though in reality it was then only ½ past 11 o'clock of the morning in London.'

'This very supposition' said the President, 'makes it more imperative on me to inquire into the matter.'

The preceding dialogue brought it forcibly to our mind how important a subject it is to know precisely the hour. Time is Longitude, and in a city like ours, where there is so much shipping, it is important for navigators, to know to a second the difference of meridians between this city and Greenwich. The want of this knowledge, and the want of proper instruments to obtain it—leaves us in doubt as to the exact part of the Globe on which New York is located.—Modern Geographers differ 40 seconds of time, or 10 minutes of Longitude in the position of this city. Were we disposed to indulge in pleasantry, we might show the terrible condition in which ignorance of our location has placed us, but pleasantry apart.—Time is of vast importance to the astronomer, the navigator, as well as to the man of business, and yet how little it is attended to or understood. It is true that the time here is perhaps sufficiently well ascertained for nautical purposes—but we ought to know it precisely. An eclipse—a very interesting one—takes place on 12th February—then, scientific men, prepared with good instruments may be able to correct the errors in the astronomical tables and inform our goodly citizens in what part of the globe they reside.

It has suggested itself to us, that our projected University will have the opportunity to remove existing difficulties on this subject, by connecting with the institution an observatory that will not only give the correct time, but note the time of all visible celestial and atmospherical phenomena: if this suggestion be adopted by the Regents, it will tend greatly to promote Astronomy, Geography and Meteorology. It is certainly matter of regret, that while there are so many establishments of the kind in Europe, Asia, and even Africa, that there is not a solitary one on this vast continent. The American traveller, when abroad is often reminded, that this circumstance alone, furnishes a proof, too strong to be disregarded, that America is in science, behind the old world. We hope that this will soon cease to be the case, and that science will be cultivated and patronized throughout the U. States.

Mr. Paine, in that excellent work, the American Almanac, has given many occultations of the moon with stars, which will be visible in this country, and also many interesting particulars of the Eclipse of the Sun, which takes place on the 12th prox. These phenomena, with proper instruments for observing them, will furnish excellent means for improving the Geography of our comparatively little known country.

The London Times, exhorting the new Whig Ministers to the unsparing performance of their promises of reform and retrenchment, presents this list of subjects for them to work upon:—One curious commentary upon the habitual vices of our Government is afforded by the language of the tables themselves, from which it appears that a vast proportion of the salaries, &c. are 'confessed' to be exorbitant, and are destined to reduction—but when? After the decease of the existing occupants! Now let us look at one branch only of these nefarious jobs. In searching the list for some of our favourite 'Boards,' we lighted on those of Excise and Customs. The members of these two formidable bodies are no less than 22, including a Chairman and Deputy Chairman to each. What then, do we find opposite to the names of the said members? Why, the Chairmen have each 2,000*l.* per annum, 'to be reduced' hereafter to 1,800*l.* the Deputy Chairmen, 1,700*l.*, 'to be reduced' after the death of the present incumbrancers, to 1,500*l.*; the other Commissioners 1,400*l.* per annum, 'to be reduced' to 1,200*l.*—What is the history of these shameful salaries and these intolerable Boards? During the war the Commissioners received, after deducting the property tax, 1,050*l.* a-piece. Since the peace, after the property tax was taken off, and the salaries thus virtually raised to near 1,200*l.* per annum, and the value of *money raised* by the general fal of prices, these lords and gentlemen came down upon the country for an increase, the Commissioners of one-sixth, or 16 per cent; the Chairman far above 20 per cent.; and the Deputy Chairman, we are told, was a newly-invented rank, making a compliment to its possessors of the difference between 1,200*l* per annum, and 1,700*l*. The question we would put to the present Ministry, who are pledged (and we believe anxious to redeem the pledge) to retrenchment, is, are not those unjust and cruel impositions upon the people of England to be got rid of at once, or must we be humbugged by a promise to lighten them on the death of those who never ought to have enjoyed them for an hour? Of this band of gentlemen we find, on inspection, that no less than fourteen are actually members of noble families, or their well known *proteges* and connexions. So much for your boroughmonger Constitution!

We do not much like picking out names of individuals as marks for public odium, but near the top of the catalogue will be found a Noble Earl, a Teller of the Exchequer (one who has not acted like Lord Camden,) deriving from it an income of God knows how much, and besides a clerk of the Crown, a sinecure office in Chancery of £1,105 per annum. There is in his neighbourhood a gentleman, a chief Clerk of the Treasury, with £1,200 a-year, who has three salaried offices besides. There is a Chief Justice in Eyre—(qu. 'Air?') what his duties are we know not any more than he does, but he is an old courtly Earl—what business has he with £2,250 a year of the public money for doing nothing.

There is a Baronet Clergyman who has a salary of £100 per annum, and 'emoluments' of £3,971. So there is a 'resident Secretary of the Irish office in London,' a place which was long ago condemned by the Committee of Inquiry as useless, with a salary of £1,550 a year, and another place and a pension of above £350 more.—There is that Leviathan, or elephant of sinecurists, Lord Ellenborough, with about £10,000 per annum. A Clerk of the Council with £2,000 per annum here, and besides, another sinecure clerkship of £3,000 a-year in Jamaica. But we are fatigued with the mere sight of these abominations. Let the ministry apply all its attention, for the public will watch its mode of dealing with them.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Adver. Jan. 20.

On Saturday, by the time the market was over, the snow had so completely blocked up the roads, that those who had come from the country the night before, could not return with their carts or wagons. Not fancying the idea of being detained in town for a fortnight, several of the most stout in heart and limb resolved at all hazards to attempt a retreat. Having cast their vehicles loose, they mounted their horses and with spades and shovels in hand, by the aid of which they hoped to cut their way through the drifted snow, they started off, full of hope and glee. When they had arrived at the main outlet, at the north-west side of the town, they found a bank of snow which bid defiance to their courage and might and turning their horses' heads into an adjoining field, were travelling cheerfully along, and lo! one of the party, horse and all, suddenly disappeared from the view of their astonished companions. The rider very soon made a re-appearance from beneath a snow drift, but the horse was entirely gone. To explain the matter—it appears that an uncovered well near the ruins of an old building lay immediately in the path of the company, and was not noticed until too late. The horse, in failing fortunately threw his rider, while he sunk tail foremast, to near the bottom of the well, a distance of about 15 feet. This catastrophe put a stop to any further attempt to proceed, and after hoisting Dobbin from his perilous situation, which was no trifling job, they returned to town, content to tarry with us until the opening of the roads.

The St. John's (N. B.) paper states, that the Marshal of the United States for the State of Maine, after having been forbidden by the British authorities in the occupancy of the disputed territory, to take the census thereof, has privately and secretly persevered, and succeeded in the attempt. The New Brunswick papers are confident in their predictions that the decision of the Boundary Question, will be against the United States. The settlements on the St. Johns, within the disputed territory, especially at Madawaska, are French—descendants of the Acadians; and the New-Brunwickers flatter themselves with the idea, that should the boundary question be decided in our favor, they will sell out their present fair possessions, and remove within the limits of their Step-Mother Britian again.

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