

MOST SHOCKING EVENT.

We have seldom heard of a more extreme case of suffering than the following details will exhibit. On Monday morning last, about 9 o'clock, as two men were walking along a lane which branches off from Passyunk road, just below the Moyamensing prison, and runs in a Southeast direction, they were attracted by feeble moans, like to a human being in distress, and apparently proceeding from a trench near at hand, partly full of water, about six feet deep and ten wide, with shelving sides. They hastened to the spot, and discovered, in the trench, a man standing upright, and completely imbedded nearly to the middle, in frozen, mud and ice. He was altogether insensible, though still living. Finding it in vain to attempt to rescue him from his situation without additional means they speedily procured assistance, and actually dug him out with a pickaxe, carrying him with the frozen water and mud still adhering to him, to a tavern about two squares distant, where ardent spirits were administered to revive him, and his limbs bathed in warm water, &c. These appliances were attended with but little effect; the few words he uttered showed him to be evidently deranged, and insensible to every thing that was going on around him. At about 11 o'clock, he was conveyed to the hospital, where he now lies, and had, yesterday, under the skillful application of his medical attendants, recovered his senses, and was able to converse, though it cannot be doubted that he will lose both his lower limbs and his hands.

According to his statement, he descended the bank of the ditch about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and slipped accidentally into the mud and water at the bottom, from whence he was unable to rescue himself in consequence, he says, of a sudden, but partial derangement, with which, it would seem, he is occasionally afflicted, though some have supposed it was the effect of intoxication.

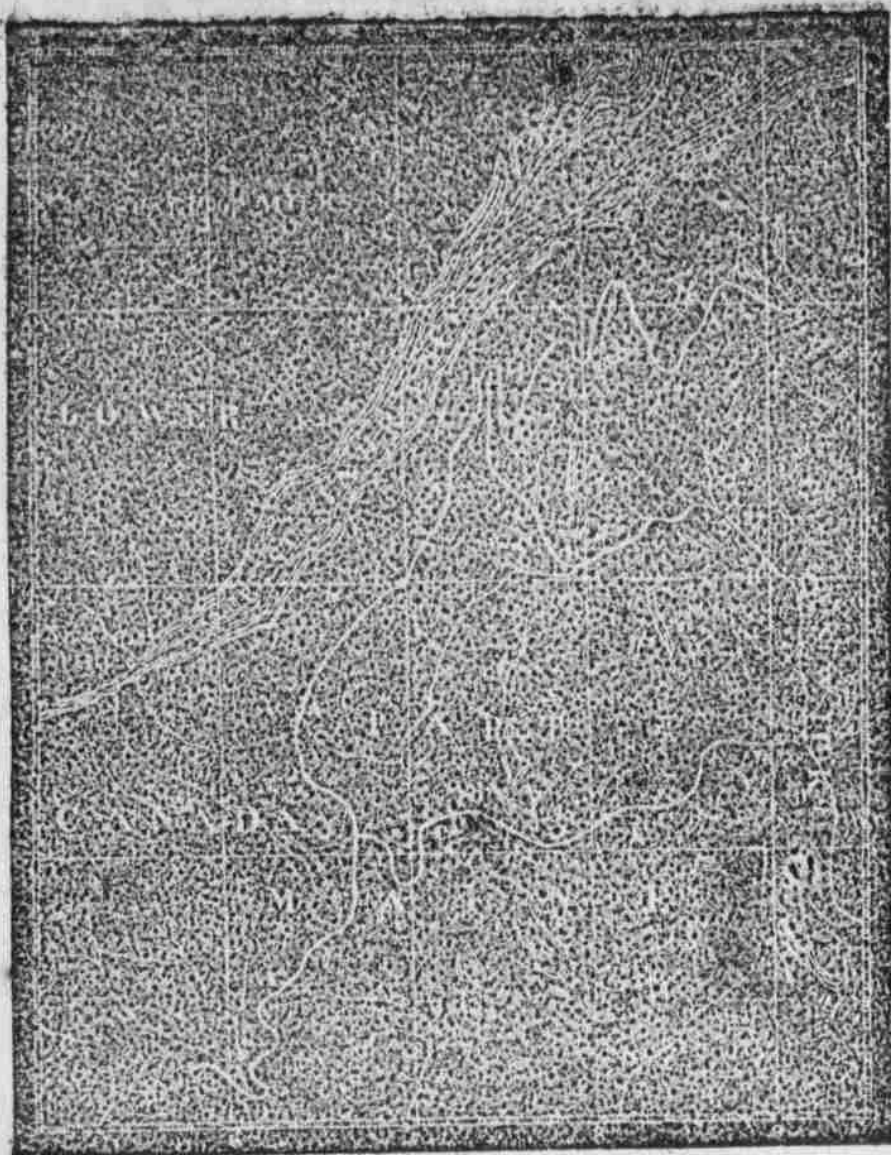
Night came on, and still found him in the same situation; the weather changed from the mildness of 58, to the severity of 20 degrees above zero, and the wind veered around from the South, and blew strong from the Northwest; the mud and ice commenced congealing around him; a most indescribable agony of suffering afflicted him. He was soon fast bound in ice, and rendered incapable of motion, had he been inclined; a deadly numbness came over him. At some time after midnight he became insensible; and he remembered nothing further until he found himself lying in the hospital. He was 28 hours in the ditch; the thermometer ranging during that time from 58 down to 11 above zero. The only wonder is that under the circumstances he is now living at all! No person heard the cries he made while he was in the ditch, as our true traveler says: "The man's name is William M'Duffie, a resident of this city for the last six years, and has been a waiter in private families."

Weekly Ledger.

THE POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

Some days since a gentleman from the West, who was stopping at one of our principal hotels, had retired to rest, when some one entered his room, opened his pocket book and took from it seven hundred dollars. There were several thousand dollars in the book at the time, and it naturally excited wonder that any of it should have been left. A few days after the theft, he received a note, stating that a person wanted to see him near the Western Bank after dark, on matters of importance, and requested that no one should accompany him. The last request was not, however, complied with, and the person robbed, taking a friend with him, went to the place indicated. Upon arriving there he found a young man, well dressed and apparently well educated, who, at once, without the reserve stated that he had committed the robbery. That being distressed for money he had, in a moment of desperation, entered his room, and taken the money from the pocket book. That he had no idea at the time of the amount he was taking, but upon examining it and finding that what he had taken was a five hundred and two hundred dollar notes, and then reflecting on the infamy of the crime he had committed, he was confounded. It was in vain that he sought to soothe his mind by urging the necessity which prompted him to the act; sleep was banished from his eyes, and a miserable being, he wandered about shrinking from the gaze of every one he encountered, and expecting every moment to be arrested. Shame prevented him from returning the money, and he took it several miles from the city and buried it. This brought no quiet to his disturbed conscience. The thought of his guilt was ever uppermost in his mind, and he had determined to return the money through the Post office, and dug it up, and enclosed it in a blank sheet of paper for that purpose. His honesty, having so far overcome the suggestions of pride, led him to further. The return of the money would not relieve innocent persons, who might be suspected, from suspicion,—and it was this reflection that had forced him, as he said, to return the money in person. Saying this, the young man placed the money in the hand of its true owner, and further remarked that he was in his power, and desired to avoid no punishment which he might suppose he merited. The gentleman took it and bid him "go and sin no more."

Baltimore Patriot.



- (A).—Boundary according to the Treaty of 1763.
- (B). do recommended by the king of Holland.
- (C). do. as claimed by Great Britain.
- (a).—Matawaska settlement.
- (b).—Alaquash River.
- (c).—Grand Portage.
- (d).—St. Francis River.
- (e).—Ristigouche River.

The Boundary Question.

As the difficulties concerning our North Eastern Boundary are assuming a serious aspect, we have had prepared the above map of the state of Maine, shewing the size of the disputed territory, with the various lines as claimed by the United States and Great Britain, and the compromise line suggested by the king of the Netherlands. It is necessary to a full understanding of this vexed question.

In the first place, it may be as well to state that the district which is now called Maine, at that time included in a portion of the province of Massachusetts Bay, was acknowledged by Great Britain, as a "free, sovereign and independent State," in the Treaty of Peace of September 8th, 1763.—The second article of that treaty defines the boundary line between the United States and the possessions of Great Britain. It says, "It is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be the boundaries of the United States, to wit:—

"From the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, to wit, that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River to the highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut river." Also further on it says, "East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix to the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence.

The dispute between the two governments arises from the difficulty of ascertaining the line indicated by the words quoted above. The British government place "the northwest angle of Nova Scotia" at Mars Hill, about 40 miles north of the source of the St. Croix, and then run the line in a southwesterly direction, through the region enclosed by the valleys of the St. John and Penobscot rivers. The United States claim that the line beginning at the source of the St. Croix runs about one hundred miles north, across the St. Johns to the source of the small streams emptying into the St. Lawrence. The land in dispute contains about 6,000,000 acres, nearly one third of the state of Maine, for the most part uncultivated, but abounding in forests thought to be of great value.

On this subject we make the following extracts from Mr. Tanner's interesting Geographical Memoir which accompanies his

large map of the United States. It will be found well worthy of perusal, as it clearly shews that our claim to the territory is beyond a shadow of a doubt.

"One of the arguments used to enforce the claims of the British government to the north part of Maine, is founded on the assumption that no high lands, sufficiently distinct to exhibit with precision the line claimed by the United States exist between St. Lawrence, and those which fall into the Atlantic ocean." (Treaty of Peace of 1763.) On consulting any good map of the United States, it will be seen that highlands or mountains do exist along the entire course of the line, from the sources of Connecticut rivers to those of the Ristigouche. Some of these mountains attain an elevation of 2000 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence.

This elevation continues, with the slight interruptions, through the whole length of the boundary, from the sources of the Connecticut to its termination in the north east angle of the State.

Recent investigations exhibit a view of the physical geography of this part of the country, essentially different from former delineations, and completely reverse the general aspect as given to it by the advocates of the British claims. They affirm that the route claimed by the Americans as the line contemplated by the framers of the treaty of 1763 is nearly destitute of highlands, and that mountains of considerable elevation extend westward from Mars Hill, dividing the waters of St. John's river from those of the Penobscot, &c. Such, however, is not the fact, for we find along the former route a continuous chain of high hills if not mountains, broken it is true occasionally by the action of the water; and the latter, with the exception of Mars Hill itself, presenting an undulating surface merely but little elevated above the surrounding plain. This is the line assumed by Great Britain as the boundary at issue, which is carefully traced on the map. The St. Croix forms a part of the boundary between the United States and the British possessions which has been definitely settled. The principal source of the St. Croix was ascertained in the year 1797 by the commissioners of the United States and Great Britain, under the treaty of 1794.—In the year 1817 the surveyors of the two governments again marked the point at which a line due north was to commence.—As no other survey has yet been made with special reference to the disputed boundary, its course cannot be stated with precision; enough however is known to justify the U. States government in asserting the exten-

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In submitting the disputed points to umpirage, the government of the United States never contemplated, I apprehend, granting the power to depart essentially from the boundary always claimed by it, and until lately acquiesced in by that of Great Britain. The power conferred on the King of the Netherlands, as umpire in this matter was unquestionably restricted to the simple adjustment of the boundary in question; nor does it admit of any material variation from the lines as defined by the treaty 1763, and as then understood by all the parties concerned. The treaty, on which alone the United States may rely with confidence, describes the boundary with a precision, so nearly approaching to certainty, as to forbid any misunderstanding with regard to the line, in the mind of a disinterested observer. Other and ample evidence might be adduced in support of the American title to the disputed territory—this can scarcely be deemed necessary, as the treaty is sufficiently explicit and conclusive. All the acts of the British government, from the proclamation of 1762 to the treaty of 1783, recognize the boundary claimed by the United States, as the one which separated the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia from the then province of Maine, and declare that the line should pass along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea, and that the province of Quebec is bounded on the South by a line from the Bay of Chaleur along the high lands, &c. reciting the precise words that were subsequently transferred to the treaty of peace of 1783. The treaty however, in letter as well as in spirit, is obviously and decidedly with the American Government.

On the side of the British, they rest altogether on their vague notions of an equitable division of the country, upon which their claim with regard to the northwest angle of Nova Scotia is founded. This claim places the angle at the point in the line running due north from the source of the St. Croix, which meets the highlands at or near Mars Hill; and according to this view of the subject, the angle thus formed is the commencement, on the east, of the north boundary of Maine, from that point to the westernmost head of the Connecticut river. This line along the imaginary high waters of the Androscoggin, Kennebec and Penobscot from Alaquash, and Wallowook branches of the St. John, and deprives the state of Maine of nearly one third of its area, or about 12,000 square miles. The point is the due north line from the St. Croix, which the British affect to believe is the north west angle of Nova Scotia, and upon which the whole matter rests, is about 40 miles from the source of the St. Croix, and about the same distance from the place, where this line in its prolongation, intersects the St. Johns."

It will be seen above that Mr. Tanner mentions the fact that up to a certain time, the boundary line claimed by us was acknowledged by Great Britain. It was so in effect up to the treaty of Ghent in 1814, when her present claims were asserted, and the object of getting up the difficulty was explained by the suggestion of the British agents that there should be "such a line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax." There was no trouble before Great Britain found it important to have this connection for the benefit of colonial sway, and it appears to us that she is determined to have it at any cost, particularly since the recent disturbances in the upper and lower provinces have demonstrated its convenience.

The award of the King of the Netherlands was rejected by both parties, and the British Government re-asserted its claim to the whole territory, in the communication of December, 1835, the plan proposed by Mr. Livingston, then Secretary of State, was a new and thorough survey of the whole face of the country. After many propositions and demands from both sides, a new joint survey was agreed on in 1838, with the understanding that both governments may adhere, if they please, to the respective interpretations which have been given to the various treaties, Maine having resolved at the same time if the matter was not speedily accomplished, to take the settlement into her own hands.

Sir John Harvey now asserts a right of exclusive jurisdiction over the whole territory, in defiance of the subjoined agreement to the contrary, to which he alludes for the purpose of gross misinterpretation.

"Mr. Livingston, in his communication dated July 21, 1832, remarks—'Until this matter shall be brought to a final conclusion, the necessity of refraining on both sides from any exercise of jurisdiction beyond the boundaries now actually possessed, must be apparent, and will no doubt be acquiesced in on the part of His Britannic Majesty's Province, as it will be by the United States.'"

In reply Sir Charles R. Vaughan says, "he is further to assure Mr. Livingston that His Majesty's Government entirely concur with that of the United States in the principle of continuing to abstain, during the progress of the negotiation, from extending the exercise of jurisdiction within the disputed territory, beyond the limits, within which it has been hitherto usually exercised by the authority of either party."

Governor Fairfield on the 12th inst transmitted a message to the legislature, relating to the memorandum between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox, in which he states that it would be highly improper to withdraw the troops from the disputed territory. He considers the arrangement unsatisfactory and unequal, and advises that the military force of the State should not be disbanded unless the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick shall withdraw his men, and the government of Maine be satisfied that he entirely abandons the idea of expelling its forces. Governor Fairfield also resists the recommendation to allow Governor Harvey concurrent jurisdiction in measures of protection to the property of the Aroostook.

In a postscript to the Message, the Governor says that he has received a note of a pacific character from Sir John Harvey, in which he intimates his willingness to enter into arrangements upon the basis of the Memorandum of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox. The Message and Sir John Harvey's note have been committed to the Committee on the North East Boundary, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Whiddon, of Calais, laid upon the table two resolves, the purport of which was, that Maine should persist in the policy and course she has been pursuing in relation to the occupancy of the disputed territory.

The correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says: "The Oxford and Cumberland militia still remain in town, and have been this forenoon manœuvring in front of the State House. Gen. Scott is in town, and will I understand, continue here at present. He is acting the part of a *Pacificator*—and it is to be hoped that his efforts will prove successful. Notwithstanding the belligerent aspects of affairs here, I am still of opinion that war will not result. But still I see no probability that Maine will recede one iota from the position she has taken."

Governor Fairfield will undoubtedly accede to the proposition of Sir John Harvey, which will be a termination of the difficulties for the present. It will be seen this proposition yields the point upon which Governor Fairfield insisted as a preliminary condition to the withdrawal of the Maine troops. If the British forces are taken from the disputed territory, as Sir John Harvey intimates they will there is no other course left for the Governor of Maine to adopt than to order the troops to be disbanded, retaining sufficient civil force only to protect the possessions of Maine.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A New Orleans paper contains a shocking account of the death by poison, at Le Grange Tennessee, on the 25th Jan. of Mr. Wilson Hubbard and all his family, consisting of his wife and six children. The cause of their deaths was traced to a barrel of cider which was tapped that morning, of which the family had drunk freely, and which was the only drink of which they had generally partaken. The barrel of cider was accordingly opened, by removing the head and its contents spilled upon the ground, when a snake about two feet long, partially deenayed was discovered, with a collection of green glutinous matter, woven over it. The next inquiry was as to the manner in which the reptile came there, when all the servants who should know anything about it declared that the bung hole had not been stopped up for more than six weeks, agreeable to Mr. Hubbard's order, that the cider might clarify, and the cellar window had also been left open. Notwithstanding this, suspicion has fallen on a female slave and she has been arrested, not having known the cider was poisonous. Her master gave her a glass which she was not seen to drink nor was she taken sick, but she urges in proof of her innocence, that she accidentally spilled the cider and that she asked her master for more but he refused. No direct evidence existed against the wench, than hath been discovered.

The legislature of Michigan appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the Michigan State Bank, and find there is a balance due the state of funds deposited of \$602,000. Her funds are insolvent notes (better known as wild cat money). The committee recommend the withdrawing of the deposits as soon as possible, as they are not safe.