

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility to every form of Tyranny over the Mind of Man."—Thomas Jefferson.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. WEBB.

Volume II.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1839.

Number 48.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT,
NEXT DOOR TO ROBISON'S STAGE OFFICE.

TERMS:

The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will be published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; nor any discontinuance permitted, until all arrearages are discharged.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. LETTERS addressed on business, must be post paid.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.

"TIME STILL MOVES ON."

BY PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ.

Time still moves on, with noiseless pace,
And we are loiterers by the way,
Few win and many lose the race,
For they struggle day by day;
And even when the goal is gained,
How seldom worth the toil it seems!
How lightly valued, when obtained,
The prize that flattering hope esteems!

Submissive to the winds of chance,
We toss on life's tempestuous sea;
This billow may our bark advance,
And that may leave it on the lee;
This coast, which rises to the view,
May thick be set with rocky mail,
And that which beetles o'er the blue,
Be safest for the shattered sail.

The cloud that, like a little hand,
Slow lingers when the morning shines,
Expands its volume o'er the land,
Dark as a forest sea of pines;
While that which casts a drapery screen
Before the azure realm of day,
Rolls upward from the lowland scene,
And from the mountain tops away.

Oh, fond deceit! to think the flight
Of time will lead to pleasure strange,
And ever bring some new delight,
To minds that strive and sigh for change.
Within ourselves the secret lies,
Let seasons vary as they will;
Our hearts would murmur, though our skies
Were bright as those of Eden still!

LESSONS FOR LOVERS.

A late number of Frazier's Magazine contains a pleasant little poem, under the whimsical title of "Very," which contains some sage maxims for young gentlemen who go a courting. We extract three stanzas:

"If for instance, a woman you wish to woo,
Be her humor grave or merry,
The game is your own—you've nothing to do
But make her believe you—"Very."

Very sad, very gay, very sharp, very flat,
Very given to tea, or to sherry—
Very hot, very cold, very this, very that,
Very any thing—so you're—"Very."

Very tall, very short, very dark, very fair,
Very pale in the face, or florid,
May, I've known a man loved to the verge
Of despair,
For being surpassingly horrid."

THE PARTING.

Let mine eyes tell at parting,
For my lips they never can!
How hard! how hard! these tears keep starting,
As I thought I was a man.

No more fond remembered blisses,
Loves sweet token now command;
Cold seem all thy burning kisses,
Faint the pressure of thy hand.

Once it seemed a heavenly treasure,
One more kiss snatched on the wing!
As we feel a starting pleasure
Finding violets in a spring.

But no more of loves fond trances,
No more roses plucked for thee,
Spring time smiles, my dearest Frances;
Oh! 'tis Autumn dear to me!

To kiss ladies' hands after their lips, as
some do, is like little boys, who after they
eat the apple, fell to on the parings.

A Map of the Maine Boundary.



- (A).—Boundary according to the Treaty of 1783.
- (B). do recommended by the king of Holland.
- (C). do. as claimed by Great Britain.
- (a).—Matawaska settlement.
- (b).—Alaguash 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. We likewise subjoin such additional information gathered from various sources, as appears 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 3d, 1783.—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 the rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, and those which fall into the Atlantic ocean." (Treaty of Peace of 1783.) 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 1783 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 resisting the extravagant and unfounded claim of the British government.

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 1783, 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 Chaleurs 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 highlands, it will be perceived divides the waters of the Androscoggin, Kennebec and Penobscot from, Alaguash, and Walloostock branches of the St. Johns, and deprives the state of Maine of nearly one third of its area, or about 12,000 square miles. The point in 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. Tantier 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."

ADVERTISING.

Here is a sensible article, written in a quaint way, on the advantages of advertising. It is taken from a paper printed in Saugerties, New York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have several reasons for advertising my goods for sale. Among the many, I give but few. Firstly, the proprietors of this paper have a perfect right to expect from all mechanics, and others, doing business in the village of Saugerties, an advertisement in the Herald, and it is our duty to give it, in order to make it profitable to them, and to give the new paper the appearance of a sheet published in a flourishing village, and supported by business men:

Secondly—and this reason is not pungent—because I wish the people generally to understand, that it is my intention to sell goods as low as any in the country, and I do not know of any better way to give the public a hint to that effect than to advertise in a newspaper, like a majority of my neighbors in the trade—therefore—here it goes.

The girls of Northampton, Mass. have been sending a bachelor editor bouquets of tansy and wormwood. He says he don't care; he had rather smell that than matrimony.