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[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1839.

[T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprietor.]

WHOLE No. 1045. No. of Vot. 47.

ORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

FROM MAINE.

We have a featful mass of matter before us this ming from the present theatre of belligerent de-assirtations; letters, articles, messages, official antiquod-nee, &c. &c. As usual, we endeavour a strict from it a clear and intelligible statement the condition of matters, at the date of our lat-

the 21st instant Governor Fairfield sent to On the 21st instant Governor FairBeld sent to the Legislature of Maine another message, with a concessoodence between himself and the sufficient sent of New Brunswick—also between the dictor-general of New Brunswick and Mr. Jartic the provisional land agent. We give, first, apply of Governor Fairfield to the letter of Sir the months we subhished on Saturday. the apply of Core of the published on Saturday. John Harvey, which we published on Saturday. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

Law from the Governor of Maine to Sir John Harvey.

Executive Department, Augusta, Feb. 19, 1889.

ole terms; freight and charge to therto, will be collected or ally paid. Property on con en charge of free of Storag ld. His Excellency Sir John Harvey.
Lt. Governor of New Brunswick.
Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the
recipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 18th ant by express, and avail myself of the reof your messenger, R. English, Esq., to

ke a reply. You say "I have just heard with the utmost of the and regret, that without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this of any previous and force from the State of nt, an armed force from the State of

Gorenment, an armed force from the State of Maio, has entered the territory, the claim to shich is in dispute."
In reply, I cannot but regret that your Excellency should have thought the use of such language suitable to be employed on this occision. If I am amenable to the charge of a want of "courtesy" in any thing I have herestore done, I will endeavor to manifest enough that secondishment in this reply, not to that accomplishment in this reply, not to do high an opinion as of your Excellency—dad will only say, further, that while I have the honor to hold the place I now occupy, I insta a sense of duty to my State, and her in-press, will always predominate over a mere blind regard to the artificial rules of etiquette. I think however, that your Excellency would or have used that term, if you had cons for a moment that the proceedings of our Land Agent were in execution of a Resolve of the Legislature of this State adopted in Secret -and that no notice of these proceedings could have been given without an unqua-

lifed breach of faith and duty.
In speaking of the disputed Territory, your
Excellency says—"the claim to which is in
dispute betwixt Great Britain and the United States, and which has been agreed betwixt the two General Governments, shall remain in relusive possession and jurisdiction of Eng-Now, sir, I cannot besitate to say, that in Now, sir, I cannot hesitate to say, that the my opinion your Excellency is labouring under an entire misappreheusion in regard to the ficts. No such agreement, I am persuaded, has ever been made between the two governments. I have looked in valu for it among the namerous documents which have grown out of the question—and I have never heard of any recognition of it, verbal or otherwise, on the part of the officers of the General Govern-ment. If, however, such an agreement exists, our Excellency can undoubtedly point it out.
At all events, such an agreement can never be recognized by this State. A decert self respect will ever forbid it, if there were no other

consideration in the way.

Your Excellency entreats me immediately to recal the force now upon the territory, and then adds—"it is proper that I should acquaint you Excellency, that I have directed a strong force of her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support Her Majesty's authority, and protect Her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being illustrately complied with?"

text the Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being imanediately complied with."

In reply, I have to say, that the territory bordering so the Aroactook river has always been, as I regard helacts, in the possession and under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Maine—that, more than 3 years ago, Massachusetts aurveyed and granted higetracks of it, which have ever since, in some way, heen possessed by the grantees, and those claiming under them—that, the rest of it was surveyed by, and some of it divided between Massachusetts and Main, soon after the latter became an independent State—that both States had long been in the habit of granting permits to cut timber there without being molested from any quarter—that many persons have purchased these lands of Maine, and satered into their actual occupation—and that, in Maine has exercised a jurisdiction, which may fully be regarded as exclusive, over this territory. Under thus circumstances, information was received that abody ofarmed men had gone into this territory and were cutting vast quantities of timber, delying the power of this State to prevent them.

On these facts being communicated to the Legislater, the two branches immediately directed the Land Agent to take with him a sufficient force to artes these depredators, and to break up their enterpres.

I have the honor to be

I have the honor to be, With high respect, Your Excellency's obed't serv't, JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Next we have the reply of Sir John Harvey to the demand for the release of Mr. McIntyre, dated the 19th. It is courteous but firm. Sir John informs Governor Fairfield that after examination of Mr. McIntyre, the attorney general was of opinion that his offence was rather against the law of nations than expect the law of nations than expect the law of the province: of nations than against the laws of the province: that it was a state affair, and therefore to be dethat it was a state affair, and therefore to be de-cided upon by the government of Great Britain, to

which the case would be referred.

In the mean time Sir John had ordered the release of Mr. McIntyre, on parole that he would be reserved in the meaning of the state of the

conversed, and communicated to them my views in regard to the actual position in which I shall be placed, and the measures which will be furced upon me, if the several demands contained in this letter be not complied with—and I have reason to believe that Mr. McIatire leaves me fully impressed with the anxious desire which I feel to be spared the necessity of acting as the latter of my instructions would

desire which I feel to be spared the necessity of acting as the letter of my instructions would both warrant and prescribe.

With regard to trespassers upon the lands of the disputed Territory, I beg to assure you that the extent to which these trespasses appear to have been carried, as brought to my knowledge by recent occurrences, will lead me to adopt, without any delay, the strongest and most effectual measures which may be in my power for putting a stop to and preventing a recurrence of such trespasses.

a recurrence of such trespasses.

Upon receipt of this letter, Governor Fairfield ordered the release of Mr. McLaughlin, the warden, also upon parole to surrender himself to the authorities of Maine, whenever required so to do.

Then we have a letter from Geo. F. Street, Esq. solicitor-general of New Brunswick, to Mr. Jarvis, provisional land agent, dated at the mouth of the Aroostook River, February 17, expressing, by order of Sir John Harvey, his great surprise at the presence of an armed force in the disputed territory, "so called," attempting to exercise jurisdiction there, and seizing upon British subjects, without having given any notice to the authorities of the province, of the causes which led to this act of aggression.

aggression.

He then gives notice that unless the armed force is immediately withdrawn, and the prisoners are discharged, every person of the aggressing party that can be laid hold of will be made prisoner, Sir John Harvey being expressly ordeted by his sovereign to hold the territory inviolate, &c.; to which end, Mr. Street says, a large military force is assembling, part of which has already arrived, &c.

The following passage of the letter we quote very

The following passage of the letter we quote verbat.m:

In doing this His Excellency is very desirous to avoid any collision between Her Majesty's troops and any of the citizens of the United States, that might lead to bloodshed, and if you remove from the territory peaceably and quietly without any farther opposition, such collision will be avoided—as in that case His Excellency will not think it necessary to move the British troops farther; but if you do not, he will in the execution of the commands of the British Government find it necessary to take military possession of the territory, in order to defend it from such innovation, and the consequences must be upon your heads, or upon the authority if any, under which you act.

Next comes the reply of Mr. Jarvis, dated,

Next comes the reply of Mr. Jarvis, dated, "Confluence of the St. Croix, Township, No. 10, State of Maine, Feb. 19." It repudiates the as-State of Maine, Feb. 19." It repudiates the assumption of Mr. Street, that the position occupied by Mr. Jarvis is not in the State of Maine—hopes that the land agent, Mr. McIntyre, will be released—justifies the arrest of the war len—and concludes with the assurance that, heing there under orders from the government of his state, he (Mr. Jarvis,) should remain there until otherwise directed by the same authority, and shall consider the approach of an armed force as an act of hostility. Next comes the message of Governor Fairfield, sent in with the correspondence, from which we quote the following passages:

The reply of Mr. Jarvis to the inadmissable and preposterous claims and pretensions of her Majesty's Solicitor General for the Pro-vince of New Brunswick, must, I think, command the unqualified approbation of every one having a just regard for the honor of his state. It is in the true spirit. And I have every reason to believe that the same spirit animates the whole body of our c it prevails, though success will be deserved, defeat can bring no disgrace.

You will see by the accompanying papers,

and I take great pleasure in communicating the fact, that Mr. McIntyre and his assistant have been released. It Was, however, upon their parole of honor, to return when thereto required by the Government of that Province Immediately upon the receipt of this informa-tion, I advised the release of James Mc-Laughlin, Esq., Provincial Land Agent, and

Laughlin, Esq., Provincial Land Agent, and his assistant, upon the same terms.

Since my last communication, the Land Agent's forces at the Aroostook, have been reinforced by about 600 good and effective men, making the whole force now about 750.

I have a letter from Mr. Jarvis, dated the 19th, before the reinforcement had arrived, and when his company consisted only of about 100 men. he says he "found the men in good spiness he are a he to the says he are the says he says he says he consisted only of about 100 men. he says he "found the men in good spiness." rits, and that they had been active in making temporary but most effectual defences of logs, &c."

After describing his defeaces, he says, " by After describing his defences, he says, "by to-morrow noon, a force of 100 men would make good our position against 500. Retreating, therefore, is out of the question. We shall make good-our stand against any force that we can reasonably expect would be brought against us." He says further, "I take pleasure in saying to you, that a finer looking set of men I never saw than those now with me, and that the honor of our state, so far as they are concerned, is in safe keeping."

The draft of 1000 men from the third division has been made with great despatch. The

sion has been made with great despatch. The troops, I understand, arrived promptly at the place of rendezvous at the time appointed, in good spirits, and anxious for the orders to march to the frontier. The detachment from the second division will be ordered to march at the earliest convenient day, probably on Mon-day next. Other military movements will be made, which it is unnecessary to communicate to you at this time.

There is yet another feature in this important affair, which must not be overlooked, and of which the Governor of Maine has acted as though he were ignorant. It is this: There has for years been an understanding between the two nations—not the nations of Maine and New Brunswick—but Great Britain and the United States—that neither power should extend its jurisdiction in the disputed territory, until the controversy should be finally terminated. And this provisional understanding, or agreement, was made at the suggestion of our own government, as will be seen by the following extract from the dispatch of Mr. Edward Livingston, the Secretary of State, addressed to Mr. Bankhead, the British charge, under date of July 21, 1832:— There is yet another feature in this important

principle of continuing to abstain, during the progress of the negociation, from extending the exercise of purisdiction within the disputed territory, beyond the limits within what it has hitherto been usually exercised. usually exercised by the authorities of either par-ty." "I am, &c.
"Signed "PALMERSTON." And again, as late as July, 1837, Mr. Forsyth,

ely concur with that of the United States, in the

And again, as late as July, 1837, Mr. Forsyth, in a letter to Mr. Stevenson, speaks of "The understanding which exists between the patties, that until the settlement of the question of light, there shall be no extent of jurisdiction on either side, within the disputed limits."

Such is the existing understanding between the two national governments, which are properly the parties in this controversy, and it becomes neither the colonial government of New Branswick, nor the subordinate government of Maine, to disturb the diplomatic understanding of the principals.—But upon this point we shall probably have occa-But upon this point we shall probably have occa-

From the Washington Globe. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. To the Senate of the United States.

I lay before Congress several despatche his Excellency the Governor of Maine, ceedings of the Legislature of that State, and ceedings of the Legislature of that State, and a copy of the reply of the Secretary of State, made by my direction, together with a note from H. S. Fox, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister of Plenpotentiary of Great Britain, with the answer of the Secretary of State

It will appear from those documents, that a numerous band of lawless and desperate men, chiefly from the adjoining British Provinces, but without the authority or sanction of the Provinces! Government, had trespassed upon that part of the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which is watered by the river. Processor, and claime. the United States and Great Britain, which is watered by the river Arocstook, and claimed to belong to the State of Maine; and that they had committed extensive depredations there by cutting and destroying a very large quantity of timber. It will further appear that the Governor of Maine, having been officially apprised of the circumstance, had communicated it who having are with a recommendation of to the Legislature, with a recommendation of such provisions, in addition to those already existing by law, as would enable him to arrest the course of said depredations, disperse the trespassers, and secure the timber which they trespassers, and secure the timber which they were about earrying away; that in compliance with a resolve of the Legislature, passed in pursuance of his recommendation, his Excelency had despatched the land agent of the State, with a force deemed adequate to that purpose, to the scene of the alleged depredations, who, after accomplishing a part of his duty, was seized by a band of the trespassers at a house claimed to be within the jurisdiction of Maine, whither he had repaired for the purpose of meeting and consulting with the land agent of the Province of New Brunswick, and conveyed as a prisoner to Frederickton, in that

agent of the Province of New Brunswick, and conveyed as a prisoner to Frederickton, in that Province, together with two other citizens of the State, who were assisting him in the discharge of his duty.

It will also appear that the Governor and Legislature of Maine, satisfied that the trespassers had acted in defiance of the laws of both countries, learning that they were in possession of arms, and anticipating (correctly, as the result has proved) that persons of their reckless and desperate character would set at nought the authority of the Magistrates, without the aid of a strong force, had authorized the sheriff and the officer appointed in the place of the land agent, to employ, at the expense of the state, an armee posse, who had proceeded to the scene of these depredations, with a many means of a military occupation on ed to the scene of these depredations, with a view to the entire dispersion or arrest of the trespassers, and the projection of the public

property.

In the correspondence between the Governor of Maine and Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, which has grown out of these occurrences, and is likewise herewith communicated, the former is requested to recal the armed party advanced into the disputed territory for the arrest of tresting the strong they of which has grown out of these occurrences, and is likewise herewith communicated, the former is requested to recal the armed party advanced into the disputed territory for the arrest of trespassers, and is informed that a strong body of British troops is to be held in readiness to support and protect the authority and subjects of Great Britain in said territory. In answer to that request, the Provincial Governor is informed of the determination of the State of Maine to support the land agent and his party in the performance of their duty, and the same determination, for the execution of which provision is made by a resolution of the State Legislature, is communicated by the Governor to the General Governor of New Brusswick, in calling upon the Governor of Maine for the recal of the land agent and his party from the disputed territory, and the British Minister in making a similar demand upon the Government of the United States, proceed upon the assumption that an agreement exists between the two nations conceding to Great British troops in the disputed territory in dispute. The importance of the main objects which they have tuned the final settlement of the boundary question, exclusive possession of, and jurisdiction over, the territory in dispute. The importance of the importance of promptly adjusting a dispute by which it is now made manifest that the peace of the two nations is eminerable or the importance of the two nations is eminerable or the importance of the two nations is eminerable or the province of New Brusswick. I have also recommended that any militia that may have been brought to gether by the State of Maine from an apprehension of a collision with the Government or accommended that any militia that may have been brought to gether by the State of Maine from any previous distribution of the British Minister in the determination of the State of Maine from any previous distribution of the British Minister in the dispute of the State of Maine from any previous distribution of the British Minister in th

tween the two nations conceding to Great Britain, until the final settlement of the boundary question, exclusive possession of, and jurisdiction over, the territory in dispute. The important bearing which such an agreement, if it existed, would have upon the condition and interests of the parties, and the influence it might have upon the adjustment of the dispute, are too obvious to allow the error upon which this assumption seems to test, to pass for a moment without correction. The answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox's note, will show the ground taken by the Government of the United States upon this point. It is believed that all the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments upon this subject has already been communicated to Congress, and is now on their files. An abstract of it, however, hastily prepared, accompanies this communication. It is possible that in thus abridging a voluminous correspondence, commencing in 1825, and continuing to a very recent period, a portion may have been accidentally overlooked; but it is believed that nothing has taken place that would materially change the aspect of the question as therein presented. Instead of sustaining the assumption of the British functionaries, that correspondence disproves the existence of any such

the exclusive possession; and that Great Britain on her part, in deference to a similar remonstrance from the United States, suspended the issue of licenses to cut timber in the terri-tory in controversy, and also the survey and

location of a railroad through a section of country over which she also claimed to have exercised exclusive jurisdiction.

The State of Maine had a right to arrest the depredations complained of; it belonged to her to judge of the exigency of the occasion calling for the interference, and it is pressured that for her interference; and it is presumed that had the Lieutenant Governor of New Bruoswick been correctly advised of the nature of the proceedings of the State of Maine, he would not have regarded the transaction as requiring on his part any resort to force. Each party claiming a right to the territory, and hence to the exclusive jurisdiction over it, it is manifest that to prevent the destruction of the timber by trespassers, acting against the authority of both, trespassers, acting against the authority of both, and at the same time avoid forcible collision between the configuous governments, during the pendency of negociations concerning the title, resort must be had to the mutual exercise of jurisdiction in such extreme cases, or to an

of jurisdiction in such extreme cases, or to an amicable and temporary arrangements to the limits within which it should be exercised by each party. The understanding supposed to exist between the United States and Great Britain has been found heretofure sufficient for that purpose, and I believe will prove so bereafter, if the parties on the frontier, directly interested in the question, are respectively governed by a just spirit of conciliation and forbearance. If it shall be found, as there is now reason to apprehend that there is in the modes of construing that understanding by the two of construing that understanding by the two Governments, a difference not to be reconciled, I shall not hesitate to propose to her Britannic Majesty's Government a distinct arrangement for the temporary and mutual exercise of jurisdiction, by means of which similar difficulties may infuture be prevented.

But between an effort on the part of Maine to preceive the property in dispute from de-

to preserve the property in dispute from destruction by introders, and a military occupation by that state of the territory, with a view to hold a by force, while the settlement is a subject of negociation between the two government, the is an essential difference, as well a respect to the position of the state, as to the in respect to the position of the state, as to the in respect to the position of the state, as to the duties of the General Sovernment. In a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Government of Maine, on the first of March last, giving a detailed statement of the steps which had been taken by the Education. had been taken by the Federal Government to bring the controversy to a termination, and designed to apprise the Governor of that State of the views of the Federal Executive, in respect to the future, it was stated, that while the obligations of the Federal Government to do al in its power to effect the settlement of the boundary question were fully recognised, it had, in the event of being unable to do so specifically, by mutual consent, no other means to accomplish that object amicably, than by another arbitration, or by a commission with an umpire in the nature of an arbitration; and that in the event of all other measures failing. had been taken by the Federal Covernment to

them, by means of a military occupation on their part of the disputed territory, I shall feel myself bound to consider the contingency pro-vided by the Constitution as having occurred. on the happening of which a State has the right to call for the aid of the Federal Govern-

ment to repel invasion.

I have expressed to the British Minister

can be avoided on the frontier, consistently with, and respecting the claims on either side. As the British Minister acts without specific authority from his Government, it will be observed that this memorandum has but the force of recommencation on the Provincial authorities and on the Government of the State. ment of the State.

M. VAN BUREN.

preservation of local tranquillity and the public property, both forbeating as far as practicable to exert any authority, and, when any should be exercised by either, placing upon the conduct of each other the most favorable construction.

A complete understanding upon the question, thus placed at issue, of present jurisdiction, can only be arrived at by friendly discussion between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; and as it is confidently hoped that there will be an early settlement of the question, this subordinate point of difference can be of but fittle moment. moment.

In the meantime the Governor of the Province In the meantime the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick and the Government of the state of Maine will act as follows: Her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel by military force the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Aroostook river; but the Government of Maine will voluntarily; and without needless delay, withdraw heyond the and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force now within them; and, if future necessity should arise for dispersing notorious trespassers, or pro-tecting public property from depredation by an armed force, the operation shall be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agree-ments between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick.

The civil officers in the service, respectively, of New Brunswick and Maine, who have been taken into custody by the opposite parties, shall be

Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to fortify or weaken, in any respect whatever, the claim of either party to the ultimate possession of

the disputed territory.

The minister plenipotentiary of Her Britannic

16 Regiments of Infantry
2 Regiments of Artillery
2 Regiments of Riflemen
1 Regiment of Cavalry.

The troops to be raised if necessary, and discharged if necessary, during the recess of Congress—to enlist for five years, and to serve for that time or during the war, if war there should be.

'the President is also authorized to send out a special Minister to England to make pacific pro-A loan of -millions to be raised on the credit

of the government.

The troops are to be a provisionary army, to be employed by the President of the United States to repel invasion. The possession of the disputed territory by British soldiers, according to the claim and determination set up by Sir John Harvey, is to become ideased an invasion.

to be considered an invasion.

After the reading of the bill, the report of the Committee was then read, giving the reasons for

A little debate followed between Mr. Adams. Mr. Evans, Mr. Legare and Mr. Howard.

Mr. Adams wished the charman of the committee to alter his report in one or two remarks, mittee to alter his report in one or two remarks,—
The report stated that in two instances the British
Government had claimed exclusive jursdiction
over the disputed territory. He did not consider
the British Government had made any such claim.
Mr. Evans repeated that Sir John Harvey had
claimed this jurisdiction—stating that he was instructed and directed to exercise such jurisdiction.
That, said Mr. Adams, is true. But this was a
mere construction of Sir John Harvey's upon instructions.

structions.

I wish, said Mr. Adams, an opportunity to be afforded to the British Government to withdraw any such instructions. Sir John Harvey has put his exuntry in the wrong. I wish to keep it there. I think we weaken the ground of right, which this country will go the death to maintain, by reporting that the British Government, instead of one of her officers, has set up this claim. We are told by a great observer, that

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty's authorities consider it to have been understood and agreed upon by the two Governments that the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the Northeastern frontier, should remain exclusively under British jurisdiction until the final settlement of the boundary question.

The United States Government have not understood the above agreement in the same sense, but consider, on the contrary, that there has been no agreement whatever for the exercise, by Great Britain, of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, or any portion thereof, but a mutual understanding that, pending the negociation, the jurisdiction then exercised by either party, over small portions of the territory in dispute, should not be charged, but be continued merely for the preservation of local tranquility and the public property, both forbearing as far as practicable to evert any authority, and, when any should he exercises of the contents, inquired when it was the Lord Chancellor's intention to lay upon the table of the House the information respecting the affairs of Canada, referred to in her Majesty's speech. Lord Melbourne said he could not lay upon the table of the House the information respecting the affairs of Canada, referred to in her Majesty's speech. Lord Melbourne said he could not lay upon the table of the House the information respecting the affairs of Canada, referred to in her Majesty's speech. Lord Melbourne said he could not lay upon the table of the House the information respecting the affairs of Canada, referred to in her Majesty's speech. Lord Melbourne said the could not lay upon the table of the House the information respecting the affairs of Canada, referred to in her Majesty's speech. Lord Melbourne said the could not have the report Lord Durham when the had sent respecting the affairs of Canada, referred to in her Majesty's speech. Lord Melbourne said the could not have the report Lord Bruisher, the had sent respecting the affairs of Canada, referred to in Lord Durham in the House of Lords, inquired

ham and Brougham.

The merchants of London are making a great effort to put a stop to the civil war in Spain. Louis Napoleon Buonaparte was at Liverpool when the st amer left.

The Earl of Durham presides at the ensuing anniversary dinner of the Printer's Penson Society. The cold had been intense at Paris this winter A Serria Leone vessel was wrecked off Liverrool

and twelve lives lost. Miss Burdett Coutts is to be married forthwith to a Mr. Stewart, a brother of the Duchess of Somerset. So the expectations of the fortune

hunters are to be at an end in that quarter. The government has set on toot an investigascertain whether the late rise in the price by a deficiency in the crop.

The highly accomplished and lamented L. E. L. is said to have fallen a victim to a discarded paramour of her husband, the Governor of Cape Coast, who contrived to administer the deadly p ison to Mrs. Malean, shortly after landing from England .- [Limerick Chronicle.]

A letter received by the Liverpool says: - It is said that Sir Francis Head is about to make a reater fool of himself than ever. All his depatches, said to be some of the most absurd rhospatches, said to be some of the most absurd indodomontades ever written, are likely to be made
public on the re-essembling of Parliament. Ministers have been doing all they can to suppress
them for their own credit, but Sir Francis is rampant about it and will not be shorn of his honors.<sup>27</sup>

By far the most important and gratifying intelligence brought by the Liverpool is contained in a
private letter from a highly respectable source
which states that Lord Durham had actually laid
his Canada hill on the table of the House of Lords

The minister plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty having no specific authority to make any arrangement upon the subject, the undersigned can only recommend, as they now earnest y do, to the governments of New Brunswick and Maine, to regulate their future proceedings according to the terms hereinbefore set forth, until the final settlement of the territorial dispute, or until the governments of the United States and Great Britain shall come to some definitive conclusion on the subordinate point upon which they are now at issubordinate point upon which they are now at issubordinat JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State of the United States of North America.
H. S. FOX, H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1839.

THE BRITISH NAVY .- Sir John Barrow, secre-At one o'clock to-day, in the House, Mr. Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, obtained the unanimous consent of the House to bring in a bill from the Committee relating to the Boundary troubles.

The Dairish NAVY.—Sir John Barrow, secretary to the Navy, in order to silence the croakings of the Tory press with regard to the weakness of England's bulwarks, has recently published a statement containing the present actual condition of the British navy, and also its strength as compared with two other principal naval nowers. the Boundary troubles.

The Bill makes the following important provisions:

The raising of the following troops:

16 Regiments of Infantry

The Bill makes the following troops:

with the following conclusive statements:—I can not he sitate to affirm, and I do so neither rashing the statements and I do so neither rashing the statements are the statements. not hesitate to affirm, and I do so neither rashly nor vauntingly, nor without due research, that if any confidence is to be placed on official statements and returns, at no former period of profound peace, in the whole history of Great Britain, was her navy in so efficient a state, as to the number, condition, and equipment of the shirs in commission. vy in so efficient a state, as to the number, condi-tion, and equipment of the ships in commission, and the number and qualities of the petty officers and effective seamen borne on their books; nor were the number, the dimensions, and the condi-tion of the ships in ordinary, and the preparations and stores in the dock-yards for increasing the ac-tive and efficient force of the fleet, at any time more satisfactory than at the present moment—the commencement of the year 1839.

BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—
Accounts from Malta state, that the English squadron in the Mediterranean will soon be increased to thrice its present strength. A part of the English fleet stationed at Malta is placed on the war establishment. Three first rates are to leave the toad in a few days to repair to Smyrna, and, if circumstances should require, take up their station on the Dardanel'es. THE ARMY .- A correspondent writes fro

THE ARMY.—A correspondent writes from Chatham, that the number of recruits who have latterly entered the garrison in that town amounts to 1140. In the month of December last no less than 400 were enlisted, being a greater number than was ever known in one month before, not even excepting war time. The recruits continue to pour in daily from all parts of the country.—Another cause for the increase is said to be the reduction of the standard by half an inch.

[Kent Herald.]

A writer in an English periodical designates the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory; or in other words, of being advocates for war, an follows:—"Taxes upon every article which enters into the month or covers the back, or is placed under the foot;—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste;—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion;—taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth;—on every thing that comes from abroad. in. But if it be the desire of the suit of More has the friendly relations between the form of the substitution in the controversy should be discussed, the friendly relations between the form of the substitution in the controversy dispute, but in fine controversy dispute, but in substitution in the substitution in the substitution in the substitution in the controversy dispute, but in the friendly ferminated. And this provisional control is a substitution in the substitution in the

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