

Lord Ripon said, that if the Solicitor-General had used the language imputed to him, and Ministers did not call upon him to resign, they would betray their trust and expose the Colonies to imminent peril.

Lord Brougham said, that when that separation really occurred, which sooner or later must take place, and which he, with his peculiar opinions, should not regret to see take place much sooner than any noble lord except one on either side of that House, it would occur in consequence of the manner in which this measure had been carried, under circumstances which would be most hurtful—namely, that both parties would separate in ill blood. He was sorry to say that, after having attended to the arguments and evidence on both sides, in that controversy which had arisen with respect to the suppression of the despatch of the 14th October, his opinion was, that if the Province had been led into error as to the opinion of her Majesty's Government at home as to the question of responsible government, it was not much to be wondered at.

Lord Melbourne stated, that Mr. Baldwin, before accepting office, had declared that he understood the words "responsible government" precisely in the sense in which they were used in Lord John Russell's despatch, and that he did not wish for responsible government in the sense which had been put upon it by the noble Duke. Whether that gentleman might have acted wisely or indiscreetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference of opinion. His noble friend, with those great and powerful talents which distinguished him, tho't it always better to stem and break the current of popular feeling, when in error. Now he, in a manner more suitable to his own humbler talents, was sometimes for letting it slip by. It depended upon circumstances and the result, which of the two courses should be adopted.

Lord Brougham more than doubted whether the publication of the despatch of the 14th October, removing all erroneous impressions as to the opinions of the Government at home, would not have greatly altered the opinion in the Upper Province with respect to the Union. He understood the despatch of the 16th October, taken without connection with the other, as tending to make the people believe that the Ministers were favourable to the responsible government.

The bill was read a third time. On the motion that it do pass.

The Duke of Wellington moved the addition of a proviso to the 70th clause, that no money should be paid by the Receiver-General except in discharge of some warrant directed to him under the Governor's hand and seal.

Lord Melbourne said, that to insert the proviso would be a breach of privileges of the House of Commons.

The Duke of Wellington then, of course, would not press it.

Lord Ellenborough remarked, that the Lords had always assumed that it was as competent to them to deal with the taxes of the Colonies as the House of Commons. There were cases within his memory in support of this right.

The bill was taken to the House of Commons on Tuesday; and on Wednesday, on the motion of Lord John Russell, the Lords' amendments were agreed to. On one of those amendments, Lord John said, very general misapprehension had existed—

It seemed to be supposed that one of those amendments had the effect of postponing the operation of the Bill for fifteen months. Now the effect of that amendment was to give the Governor-General more power; he being authorized by her Majesty to fix a day within fifteen months, instead of the more limited period of six months, on which the bill should come into operation. The amendment therefore, did not at all prevent the bill coming into operation within six months, or indeed as soon as the Government at home and the Governor General might think proper to fix.

NORTH AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

On Monday Sir Robert Peel put a question on this subject to Lord Palmerston—

He wished to know when the papers connected with it would be laid upon the table of the House? The noble Lord had promised to produce them shortly after Easter; but notwithstanding his positive assurance, they had never yet appeared. It was not a satisfactory answer to say that fresh papers had been received; nor was it a sufficient reason why the first part of the papers should be withheld. Parliament ought not to be allowed to separate without some information upon this question.

Lord Palmerston said, that the responsibility of the papers not being produced was his alone. He was anxious to present the papers together with the reports of the Commissioners at one and the same time. The papers were now collected and the Report was nearly ready: he trusted to be able to produce both in a few days.

Sir Robert Peel—"Will the Report be laid before the House in extenso?"

Lord Palmerston—"Yes."

Sir Robert Peel—"Have any new surveys been sent out since the report was received?"

Lord Palmerston replied that there was one part of the boundary-line which the Commissioners had not surveyed with that accuracy and minuteness which was desirable. Two other surveys, therefore, had lately been sent out for the purpose of completing the survey. He might further state, in reference to the question asked by Sir Robert, that the British Government had sent out to the American Government a proposition containing the draft of a convention for the purpose of appointing Commissioners finally to settle the disputes connected with the boundary question.

Sir Robert Peel—"Was that proposition founded on the basis of any communication made by the American Government, or was it a new one, which the United States would be perfectly at liberty to reject or accept?"

Lord Palmerston—"It was founded on the basis of the communication made last year by the American Government."

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED BY THE CADIA.

Attitude of France—The Eastern Question.

The most serious disagreement for France sprung from fortune's having thrown the Turkish fleet into the Pacha's hands. The English proposed using coercive measures to get it back. France refusing its adhesion, the project remained unaccomplished. The illness of Prince Metternich then suspended negotiations. But Russia was not inactive. Unfortunately the difference between the courts of England and France became apparent, and Russia seized the opportunity to tempt English ambition with regard to Egypt. France could only parry the blow by sacrificing the Pacha to the English alliance. Who would have ever given France the counsel to adopt such conduct? Lord Palmerston was the only minister of the British cabinet to whom M. Brunow's propositions appeared acceptable. France now remains isolated, a serious thing, but as serious for others as for herself. She has been for peace; the four powers were for rendering peace impossible. They seek to deprive Mehemet of three-fourths of Syria, giving him less than he had before Nezir. Such offers are derisive. If Mehemet re-

sumes the offensive against the Sultan, the consequence must fall on those who bring matters to such an extremity.—*Constitutionnel*.

There is no doubt that France will immediately assume a warlike attitude, and instantly call forth all the classes of her reserve. They will amount to 200,000 men more than her existing army. Admiral Roussin, it is said, will take the command of the fleet; Admirals Lafande and Hugon each commanding a division under him.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The papers in the immediate confidence of ministers do not speak of the military measures in contemplation, such as calling out the reserve, and increasing the army and navy to a war proportion. General Cuvier scarcely quits the side of M. Thiers. Louis Philippe has given full consent to his minister's proposal to arm. His Majesty is represented as scarcely less indignant than M. Thiers. As gentlemen fight mortal duels on all gross breaches of courtesy, whilst material interests are left to more pacific decision, so will the French nation be more inclined to stake its very existence on "the blow in the face" it has just received, than on account of any other wrong.—*Morning Post*.

AMERICAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The report of Commissioners Mudge and Featherstonhaugh upon the north-western boundary of the British province of New Brunswick is among the most important documents that we have ever read, and the most decisive as to the merits of a great international question. Any person who paid attention (and who has not?) to the clamours of the republican newspapers for some years past, must have been persuaded, had he not known better, that the citizens of the State of Maine were a set of the most oppressed and ill-used of God's creatures—lambs worried by the prowling wolves of England—turtle-doves fluttered in their nest—stricken and sighing sufferers under wanton injury, with whom the world must sympathize, and who well deserved that every man able to use a firelock would join in that appeal to arms which they so long and lustily have threatened.

The press of England, and the *Times* amongst other journals, had vaguely apprehended, without direct inquiry, that the American claims had partially, though not entirely, some sort of foundation in positive truth and justice, and that a certain sacrifice of pretensions on both sides, might be necessary towards an equitable adjustment of the feud. Our own fear was that the claim of England to the line of boundary from Mars-hill (south-west) towards the source of the Connecticut River might, by reference to history, prove to be untenable, and that we should very possibly have had to bribe America by a sum of money, into a peaceable acquiescence in the demand of a road or some narrow strip of territory along which to carry our indispensable communications between Fredericton and Quebec. It was assumed as almost certain, that where there was so much smoke there must have been some spark of fire—that where there was such confident and vehement assertion, there could scarcely fail to be some plausible pretence whereon to justify or excuse it—and that in fact if Maine was not altogether in the right, it was out of the question but that England must be, to a considerable extent, mistaken.

We shared that impression, so prevalent of late years amongst our countrymen, and should, according to the blindness of our credulity, have not reluctantly compounded for a surrender of some portion of the national claim. From such a necessity it is most gratifying to be convinced, by the official report above alluded to, that Great Britain stands henceforth completely and finally relieved. It has seldom occurred to us to meet, in the course of any political controversy, a demonstration so triumphant as that brought forward on the part of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh in support of a right so hotly and pertinaciously disputed. It may suffice to state, as the result of the labours assigned to the commissioners, that they have satisfactorily ascertained by a strict investigation of the face of the country, by an industrious perusal and comparison of charters, treaties, transfers of territory, and other historical records, the absolute and indisputable conformity between the intent and spirit of the treaty of 1783 and the demarcations of territory originally contended for by Great Britain; that no portion of the "disputed" districts ever could, under the authority of that treaty, or with any colour of justice, have been claimed by the United States; that the award of the King of Holland, which transferred to the republic about three-fifths of the "disputed territory," was founded on erroneous data, and on entire ignorance of facts which have been subsequently developed; that the award of that Sovereign, if accepted by the parties, could never have been executed under any circumstances, the structure of the country interposing thereto physical and irremovable obstacles; that, so far from the smallest fraction of the disputed territory falling within the line of the United States, a rigorous construction of some authentic documents would actually prove a just title on the part of England, to a portion of what has heretofore been regarded as part of the State of Maine itself; and that, in fine, the conclusions upon which certain "official agents of the republic have rested the American case, instead of being the legitimate results of practical investigation, are unsubstantial inventions brought forward in the absence of all real investigation, conveying erroneous ideas of the nature of the country, and calculated to mislead, not only their own authorities, but public opinion in the United States and in Europe, as to the merits of the question."

Again and again the same conviction is emphatically repeated, viz.: that "notwithstanding the assertions which during so long a period have been so confidently urged, that the United States alone can rightfully claim the territory in question, we hope to have proved that the claim of Great Britain does not, as has been alleged, rest upon vague and indefensible grounds; but that she has always had a clear and indefensible title, by right and by possession, to the whole of the disputed territory—a title, it is true, which has hitherto been somewhat obscured by its rather complicated history, and by the want of that interest which countries in the state of a wilderness sometimes fail to inspire." To the rights thus ably stated and zealously enforced it is not too much to express a hope that full justice will be done by the government of this great country, and that the credit reflected on the commissioners by the service they have now rendered to Great Britain will not be turned into disgrace against their employers, through a failure to maintain with skill, firmness, and patriotism the national interests thus brought home to the consciousness of all intelligent and honest men.—*Times*.

ENGLAND—EUROPE.

Even now it is seen that the union of France and England, which the Whigs once boasted of so much as the grand counterpoise to the aristocratical powers in the European equilibrium, is annihilated. Austria, who is the natural ally of England, and has

common interests against Russia, is thrown back into the arms of this great power, which she cannot contradict, unsupported, requiring, as she does, the moral effect of an alliance with the Autocrat to control her Hungarian and other turbulent lieges at home, whilst she strains herself to keep down Italian subjects at a distance. Prussia, left by the Congress of Vienna a narrow riband of heterogeneous States straggling across the map of Europe, without natural force or aggregation or natural bulwarks to her frontiers, is still less inclined to control her essential supporter, Russia, while England deserts her interests. To those who may be inclined to doubt the views of Russia we recommend their reading the emphatic words of the great Russian historian:—"The object and character of our policy has invariably been to seek to be at peace with everybody, and to make conquests without war; always keeping ourselves on the defensive; placing no faith in the friendship of those whose interests do not accord with our own, and losing no opportunity of injuring them without ostensibly breaking our treaties with them."—*Morning Post*.

And for what is all this machinery to be put in motion? To continue in power a Pacha described last night by Lord Ingestre as one of the greatest tyrants that ever existed, whose government is a scourge to the people under him. The wish expressed by Lord John Russell will, we trust, be responded to by France. It would be madness, for the sake of Mehemet Ali, to put to hazard the connection with this country. As to the coarse language applied to Lord Palmerston in the statement of the *Post*, it may be safely disregarded. It may be difficult to uphold Turkey, but to strengthen Mehemet Ali would not certainly be the best means of preventing the Ottoman Empire from getting into the clutches of Russia.—*Morning Chronicle*.

From the London Spectator.

The usual indications that a session of Parliament approaches its end have appeared this week. Lord Stanley has relinquished his Irish Registration Bill; and then as a matter of course the Ministerial sham measures—the purpose of their introduction having been fulfilled—were relinquished by Lord John Russell. The Registration and Qualification Bills for Ireland, the Right of Voting and Treating Bills for England, and "knocked down" one after another, like lots at auction. Thus, as Sir Robert Peel observed, five bills were "got rid of" in one evening. More have since disappeared, including Mr. Sergeant Tallourd's Copyright Bill; and several motions have been withdrawn. Members have been busy in procuring "pairs," and Mr. O'Connell has taken his departure for Dublin or Darynane.

Lord Stanley showed a bold front while sounding a retreat. His taunted Ministers with the unprecedented series of defeats they had suffered; challenged them to a renewed encounter next session, and pledged himself to bring in his bill at the earliest possible period, so that the "vexatious" opposition might be baffled, and the bill become law as soon as it had been passed during the present session. Meanwhile the main principle of the bill—annual registration—had been sanctioned by the house, and an attempt to combine with it an alteration of the qualification had been unsuccessful.

Lord John Russell had maintained that the opposition had been open, fair, and candid; an assertion easy to make, but difficult to substantiate. Was it fair and candid to allege as a reason why Lord Stanley's Bill should not pass, that the Government intended to take the subject in hand, when no serious intention of legislation existed—a fact now obvious to everybody?

For the loss of Lord Stanley's Bill we certainly cannot grieve. The protracted discussion it underwent served to confirm our opinion of its demerits; and Lord Stanley showed no disposition to qualify its disfranchising operation. We paid little attention to Mr. Pigot's measure, for we saw that it gave no satisfaction in Ireland.

The Conservative newspapers profess to regret the withdrawal of Lord Stanley's Bill, and the *Times* intimates that the Earl of Derby's death may prevent Lord Stanley from fulfilling his promise to reintroduce it next year. So much the better for the party; it is not by exhibiting themselves in the light of eager promoters of a measure exasperating to the people of Ireland, that Sir Robert Peel will overcome his "chief difficulty." Lord Stanley triumphed over Ministers in several divisions; but his successes were worse than what he himself termed them—"barren victories," for they produced an accession of hatred in Ireland to himself and the well-disciplined three hundred he brought into action.

LONDON, July 18.

On Wednesday afternoon the Duke of Wellington returned home, after walking for a considerable time under the influence of a hot sun. On attempting to write a note, he found himself unfitted for the task, and the symptoms of his former indisposition became so apparent that it was thought necessary to send for Dr. Hume, who, in conjunction with Sir H. Hallard and Sir Astley Cooper, has since that time paid unremitting attention to the Duke. We are happy to be assured that his grace is now perfectly recovered.

In the committee of privileges of the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Thelluson's right to vote at the election of representative peers for Ireland was heard and established.

Returns from the General Post-Office show that the letters for the week ending June the 22d 1840, 3,665,193. The advance from 1,525,973, the number of letters in the week previous to the reduction, to 3,221,206, the number for the last week in the return, shows that the increase has been regular and progressive, and promises a continued improvement.

The twopenny post, or Loudon district, passed 1,302,555 letters in the first four weeks after the reduction of postage, but in the four weeks ending June 20 the number had increased to 1,702,244, or thirty per cent. The increase in the number of metropolitan post letters, since the reduction to one penny, is upwards of sixty-six per cent.

Last night's Gazette empowers Lord Keane to wear the order of the Dourance Empire, presented in honour of his services in Candahar, Cabool, and at Ghuznee, by Shah-Soojah-ool-Mook, King of Afghanistan, and the same permission is extended to Sir Willoughby Cotton and Col. Macdonald, of the 4th regt.

The Regency Bill has been introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor.

It bestows upon Prince Albert, in case of the demise of the Queen during the minority of an heir apparent, the whole power of the

sovereignty; restricting him only from assenting to any bill for altering the succession to the crown, or any interference with the churches of England or Scotland.

We retain the opinion which we expressed upon this subject last week. We do not think that it is to the honour or interest of this country that it should be ruled by any man, however otherwise estimable, who is a stranger to us and to our laws.

The best consolation under the circumstances, is, that in all human probability the act will be inoperative for eighteen years, and at the end of that time may be cut up as waste parliament.—*Atlas*.

LONDON, July 25.

A startling announcement appeared yesterday in the *Morning Post*, that Lord Palmerston had made a change in our foreign policy, the effect of which might place this country in a warlike attitude towards France. The story, given on the authority of "a distinguished correspondent," runs thus—that Lord Palmerston, unknown to France, had signed a compact with Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to dictate terms to the Pacha of Egypt worse than those proposed to him before the battle of Nezir; with which terms if he comply not after the expiration of a month, the will of the conference is to be enforced *vi et armis*. It is added that in taking this step Lord Palmerston was opposed by all his colleagues, but that he threatened to resign if his wishes were thwarted, and they forthwith succumbed. At the first view all this appeared so improbable, that the story obtained little credence; but the evasive manner in which Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell replied to the inquiries of Mr. Hume on the subject in the House of Commons last night, tends strongly to increase its currency.

On Wednesday last the Ribbon delegates, arrested at Ballinamore, were arraigned before Baron Richards. The Attorney-General opened the case in a very able statement, and the evidence for the prosecution having been gone through, two of the prisoners then on their trial withdrew, by advice of their counsel, the plea of "not guilty." Their example was followed by all the rest, and the whole fourteen have been sentenced to transportation for seven years.

A despatch from Marshal Vallee, describing the whole of his proceedings against the Arabs during the present campaign, is the only subject worthy of notice in the French papers. The Marshal seems perfectly satisfied with what he has done, and boasts that no Arabs are now seen near his camp; omitting at the same time to state that the cause of their absence is not the dread of his valour, but that they go to secure the harvest.

The Spanish refugees in France are invited by the French Government to join the army in Algiers; and rank is offered to Spanish officers according to the number of men they can persuade to enlist. The number of Spaniards who have already taken refuge in France is estimated at 30,000.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. August 1.

DEATH OF LORD DURHAM.—Prepared as the country was, in some degree, for the death of the Earl of Durham, the event, now that it has taken place, has caused a great sensation throughout the land. The loss of such a man at such a time is justly esteemed a national one. The high integrity, the noble self-devotion, and the pure patriotism which invariably marked the career of the Earl of Durham, since his entrance into public life in 1813, had secured to him and his name a devotion and a fame rarely awarded to individuals. There is not a town or village but where his loss will be bewailed; and in the Canadas we are sure the grief will be general and intense. The debt the Canadians owe to the departed Earl will become larger in their eyes every year, as the principles of government, first developed in his famous report, are brought into more general operation amongst them. At home, whenever a question affecting the happiness or liberty of the people is mooted, we shall miss him indeed, for unlike others, he knew neither trick nor truckling when battling for his fellow-countrymen. In the hands of the Earl of Durham the people and their rights were ever safe. His judgment was as sound as his courage was high and his heart honest.—"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

NEW YORK, August 15.

The political intelligence from Europe is not without interest. Cabrera, the celebrated Carlist chief, unable any longer to resist the Queen's armies, has taken refuge in France, accompanied by many thousand of his followers. Bands of Carlists are however, still in arms in various parts of the north of Spain, but the cause is now hopeless; the infamous treason of Marota, and betrayal of his sovereign some time since, gave the finishing blow to the bloody struggle. Don Carlos, and all his adherents who have claimed protection of France are virtually prisoners to the King of the Barriades!

The insurrection lately broken out in Syria against the iron despotism of Mehemet Ali Pacha of Egypt, may be of great importance in its consequences to his sovereign of Stamboul, by throwing off his allegiance, converting his pacha into an independent country, and placing himself at its head, he has attempted and in part succeeded, in wresting from the Porte the whole of Syria and annexing the same to his other illegal spoils. He has furthermore, by dint of treason and bribery, stolen the Turkish fleet, brought it to Alexandria, and converted it to his own use. Long continued success of military adventures however converts them into tyrants, which generally leads to their overthrow; and such will probably be the fate of Mehemet.—The Syrians who have been oppressed beyond all measure of endurance, have at length risen en masse and will probably expel their invaders. Should such be the case, the spirit of resistance may extend to Egypt itself, where the despot is not less intolerable, and where we may yet see the scimitar or bow string terminate his extraordinary career.

We have given the substance of the Regency Bill, which has passed both houses of Parliament and received the Royal Assent.—Its object is to provide a Regent in the possible event of the Queen's demise and the survival of the offspring. Prince Albert, at the earnest request of her Majesty, is named sole Regent.—The Duke of Sussex however, her paternal uncle, thought another individual should be joined in the Regency, in the likewise possible event of the death of the Prince. The Duke's pretensions did not appear to have been supported by any party, but it was not unnatural for him to feel the omission, if not slight, which was put upon him. Having been a staunch and undeviating whig all his life time—the whig party being in power, and a whig sovereign on the throne, it was not unreasonable considering how

near he stood to that throne, to expect that some part of the honour and responsibility should be vested in him. It was clearly his wish to be included in the Regency with Prince Albert, who is a stripling, a foreigner, and inexperienced in deal to his representations. From the Tories he could not expect aid, and so my Lord Melbourne, still enjoying the support of the *petticoatocracy* of the court, heard the Duke's remonstrances with the self-satisfied nonchalance for which the agreeable, gentlemanly and jocular premier is so facetiously remarkable.—*At-lion*.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1840.

In our last number we mentioned the arrival of the Great Western at New York, on the preceding Saturday; but did not receive our London papers by that conveyance till the following Sunday,—eight or nine days after their arrival at New York. Although there is no reason for such unnecessary delay as respects the United States; yet that which occurs in transmitting the mails from Halifax after their arrival in the Steamers, is still more unpardonable and it will create no little surprise, when the public learn, that the news of the arrival of the Acadia at Halifax, was received at St. John's Boston; whither she had proceeded herself. In fact, it takes nearly half the time to transmit the mails from Halifax to Fredericton and Saint John, which it requires to cross the Atlantic, and if we refrain from making any remarks, with reference to the admitted incompetency of the Postmaster at Halifax, to regulate an extensive inland route, it is because we are satisfied the subject will be taken up elsewhere; and that the transmission of the mails after their arrival at Halifax, will at no distant period be regulated by a more competent officer.

The news by the August mail, thro' which we have received London dates to the 30th inst, altho' not decisive, is so far as relates to the affairs of Europe, of an important character. The other four great Powers having agreed to compel Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, to adopt a course consistent with the stability of the Ottoman Empire, have thereby incurred the displeasure of France, whose government is favorable to the Pacha. And altho' the result may not be any serious interruption of the general peace, that has so long prevailed on the Continent, yet the French court were making extensive preparations for war; and which any untoward event would certainly precipitate.

Beyond this, there is nothing of importance in the papers. The Duke de Nemours and his bride were in England on a visit to the Queen; and life and gaiety seem to be the order of the day at the English Court. Parliamentary proceedings created but little interest; the great measures with reference to Ireland and the Canadas, having been withdrawn or disposed of. Business was still dull in the manufacturing towns, and great numbers of persons were out of employment. The crops did not promise to be overabundant; but probably would yield an average crop.

We have commenced the republication of an extract from the Report on the Boundary Question, made by the Commissioners who visited the disputed territory last summer; with which the public have been furnished thus early, in consequence of a copy having been transmitted to the Hon. the Speaker of the Assembly, which he felt at liberty to publish; and which we shall conclude next week.

We have also copied an article with reference to that document, from the *London Times*, which gives the substance of the Report; and is conclusive as to the manner in which the question will be viewed by the British nation, which must naturally feel highly indignant at having been grossly imposed upon. We felt satisfied that such would be the result when the facts of the case came to be known. We have always contended that the line should have been run from the source of the St. Croix; and have so repeatedly expressed our opinion upon this point, that the extract we insert to day, may be considered as a repetition of what we had already so often advanced; and to which the attention of the British nation is now more, ably directed.

Not only does the Report of the Commissioners maintain, that the western branch of the Scodie should have been taken as a point of departure by the former Commissioners; but it asserts that by so doing, as we have already contended, a due north line would strike, at a short distance, the range of highlands contemplated in the treaty of 1783; and they boldly come to the point, and assert that as the source of a tributary stream has been chosen, thus departing from the injunctions of the treaty; the error should be corrected and a corresponding line run.

This is apparent, not only upon principles of justice; but it is in accordance with the determination of the United States, as exhibited with reference to the award of the King of the Netherlands; which was rejected by the American people, because it was not in accordance with treaty stipulations.

Meantime the government of the neighbouring Republic have appointed another exploratory commission, which is also composed of scientific men; who so far as the features of the country are concerned, must arrive at the same conclusions as are contained in the Report just made. We therefore apprehend no difficulty, as respects the ultimate adjustment of the question; and are satisfied that either the St. Croix will be traced to its source, and a line run due north to where it would strike the Highlands, which divide the Chaudiere and other rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence, from the Kennebec and Penobscot falling into the Atlantic;—or, that starting from the Chateaufort, the line will be made to diverge westerly, till it intersects the Highlands at the point referred to.

This will be a subject for amicable determination between the two governments; and we deprecate any remarks on the part of the Public Journalists of these Provinces of an angry or irritating description, by which the public mind on either side of the line may be kept in a state of excitement. We believe the more intelligent, and probably the mass of the American people, will be satisfied with the decision of the present American Commission, which is about exploring the features of the country; and if left to the exercise of their deliberate and unbiased judgement, will offer no opposition to a just and honourable termination of a dispute, the proper grounds of which, do not appear to have been rightly understood by either party.

On Wednesday our tour to the northward, inserted in the last Sentinel, we omitted to mention that a long continuance of dry weather, had materially affected the wheat and potato crops; but which would be relieved by the rain of last week and the copious showers of the present. In Nova Scotia we observe there had recently been seasons