

as possible against this dreadful incendiarism on the part of our yankee neighbours; but without the utmost vigilance on the part of ourselves, no exertions of the magistrates and others can be successful. Every suspicious yankee vagabond should be severely scrutinized, and if an impertinent or evasive answer be given, he should immediately be taken into custody. Better a few of these scoundrels (and the town is full of them) should be subjected to a little personal restraint, than that the intended incendiary should be suffered to escape. If Mr. Fraser's account be correct, and Mr. Fraser is a loyalist, a gentleman and a man of known integrity, then an actual attempt has been made to destroy this town by fire, and our language cannot be too strong to guard against its recurrence, or to point out its dangers. —(Whig.)

We learn from Oswego that Lett has had his trial, and that he was sent yesterday to the States' Prison at Auburn for seven years. The verdict and sentence are honorable to both Court and jury, and we trust that the Executive Government will act in the same spirit; by allowing this ruffian to serve the whole of his time. —Kingston Chronicle, 27th June.

QUEBEC, June 30.

His Excellency the Governor General arrived here at 8 P. M. yesterday in the Steamer Lady Colborne which, we understand, made the passage from Montreal to Quebec in eleven hours and a half. His Excellency was received on the wharf by Major General Sir James Macdonnell and suite, with a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, by whom and a party of Hussars he was escorted to the House of Assembly where apartments had been prepared for his reception.

This morning His Excellency saw visitors but we understand that it is not his intention to hold a public levee during his present short visit to Quebec which, according to present arrangements, is limited to Friday next, when he will embark for Halifax, in the steamship Unicorn, in which cabins have been engaged for the accommodation of himself and suite.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning the repeating telegraph on Cape Diamond showed the signal for a steam vessel coming up the river, and town was soon in a bustle with people proceeding to the wharves and other places where they would be likely to catch a glimpse of the vessel which was, correctly, pronounced to be the Unicorn, Capt. Walter Douglas, from Halifax. In about an hour from the time she was first telegraphed this "pioneer" of direct steam communication between Great Britain and her North American Colonies, made her appearance round the point, gallantly steaming against a strong ebb tide. On coming abreast of the Steamer St. George lying at Gibbs' wharf, a salute was fired from the Unicorn followed by three cheers from the people on board, which were heartily responded to from the shore. In a few minutes the Unicorn was moored alongside the Queen's wharf to which all the numerous spectators who had witnessed her arrival from other wharves in the Lower Town, repaired and numbers went on board to greet their old friend Captain Douglas. From Capt. D. we learn that the Unicorn made the passage from Halifax to this port in the short period of eighty-four hours. The Unicorn was again to have left Halifax on the 25th instant for Boston, but on the 23rd instructions were unexpectedly received to proceed to Quebec, where, we understand, she awaits the orders of His Excellency the Governor General.

The numerous visitors on board the Unicorn have been much pleased with the admirable order which prevailed throughout the vessel, and the splendid manner in which the cabins are furnished.

The Unicorn came up without a pilot, which, indeed, the thorough knowledge Capt. Douglas has acquired of the navigation of the River whilst master of the surveyor schooner Gulnare, enables him under any circumstances to do with perfect confidence. The total number of her crew is forty men.

BALTIC AND CANADIAN TIMBER DUTIES.

In a committee of Finance, on the first, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the course which he intended to pursue, relative to Baltic timber. At present the duty on the latter was fifty-five shillings, on Canada timber only ten shillings. —He said, that he should, at a future day, bring the article of timber before the house, "for the purpose of assimilating the duty in certain cases, between Baltic and Canada timber." The effect of lowering the duty on Baltic timber will be, according to a report of a Committee of the House of Commons that one thousand more ships will be employed, and 15,000 additional seamen. How such a change will effect the Canadian interests, remains to be seen.

The above is an extract from the London Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce, and below we give what the Chancellor of the Exchequer did say, on the subject of the Baltic and Canadian Timber Duties, as reported in the London Morning Chronicle of the 2d June, so that our readers may draw their own conclusions therefrom:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 2.

Customs Duties Bill.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he conceived this was the most fitting time for him to state to the House, the course he proposed to take with regard to the duties on Baltic and Canadian timber. He had originally proposed to add a percentage on the timber duties, in common with the other Customs duties, but, the information which he had received from quarters in which he felt bound to place reliance, led him to believe, that the effect of laying an additional duty on Baltic timber, would not only be to make an alteration in the trade, but also of producing a loss rather than gain to the revenue. The duty on Baltic timber was 55s; on Canadian timber, it was 10s. If any additional duty on Baltic timber was superadded by Canadian timber, a loss to the revenue would necessarily ensue, and therefore, on revenue grounds alone, and without entering at all into the merits of the question of differential duties, he felt bound to adopt another course with regard to these duties. He did not propose to impede the progress of the Bill now before the House, but to introduce a Bill which would enable him to take upon the article of timber, the same sum now levied, because he could not afford to lose the money. He did not propose, however, to do this by a per centage, but by taking altered duties on certain kinds of Baltic and Canadian timber, (as we understand the Right Honourable Gentleman, in the extreme and habitual indistinctness of his mode of delivery.)

We confess, that we cannot quite understand what the Right Honourable Gentleman means, "by taking altered duties on certain kinds of Baltic and Canadian timber."

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. A. Van Buren, his Secretary.

To the Senate:
The importance of the subject of the tranquility of our country makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th of Jan. last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing the determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of our last proposition for the settlement of the question of the North-Eastern boundary, with a copy of the answer made to it by the Secretary of State. I cannot doubt that, with the sincere disposition which actuates both governments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the controversy it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional agreement on the principles alluded to as to effect that object.

The British commissioners in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, expressed an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is altogether "a *ex parte*" in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, been adopted by the British Government. It has, however, assumed a form sufficiently authentic and important that to justify the belief that it is to be used hereafter by the British Government in the discussion of the question of boundary, and as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, on immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect, will be necessary.

M. VAN BUREN

Washington, June 27, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States by order of his Government, the accompanying printed copies of a report and map which have been presented to her Majesty's Government by Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the disputed territory.

The undersigned is instructed to say, that it will of course have become the duty of her Majesty's Government to lay the said report and map before Parliament; but her Majesty's government have been desirous, as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the Government of the United States, that documents bearing upon a question of so much interest and importance to the two countries, should, in the first instance, be communicated to the President.—The documents had been officially placed in the hands of her Majesty's Government, only a few days previously to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her Majesty's government feel an unabated desire to bring the long pending questions connected with the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America, to a final and satisfactory settlement; being well aware that questions of this nature, as long as they remain open between two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the existence of friendly relations.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States must be beset with various and really existing difficulties, or else those questions would not have remained open ever since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavors made by each government to bring them to an adjustment. But her Majesty's government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement, will at length be attended with success.

The best clue to guide the two Governments in their future proceedings, may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failure; and the most prominent amongst these causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in dispute.

This want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands Government in its endeavors to decide the points submitted to its arbitration, in 1830. The same has been felt by the Government of England; it has been felt and admitted by the Government of the U. States, and even by the local government of the contiguous State of Maine.

The British government and the government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory by a joint commission, would be the measure best calculated to elucidate and solve the question at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and Her Majesty's government consented to it; and it was believed by her Majesty's government that the general principles upon which the commission was to be guided, in its local operations, had been settled by mutual agreement, arrived at by means of a correspondence which took place between the two governments in 1837 and 1838.

Her Majesty's government accordingly transmitted, in April of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draft of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that draft recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two governments; and the articles of the draft were framed, as her Majesty's Government considered, in strict conformity with that agreement.

But the government of the United States did not think proper to assent to the convention so proposed.

The United States Government did not indeed allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the previous correspondence between the two governments; but it thought that the convention would establish a commission of "mere exploration and survey" and the President was of opinion that the step next to be taken by the two Governments, should be to contract stipulations bearing upon the face of them the promise of a final settlement under some form or other, and within a reasonable time.

The United States Government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to her Majesty's Government, in the month of July last, a counter draft of convention, varying considerably in some parts, as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th of July last, from the draft proposed by Great Britain. But the Secretary of State added, that the United States Government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made, as the text itself of the counter draft would be found sufficiently prescriptive.

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined to confirm an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by that Government itself, and upon modifications to which that Government had agreed; or that if the American Government thought the draft of convention thus proposed was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

Her Majesty's Government, considering the present state of the boundary question, concur with the Government of the United States in thinking that it is on every account expedient that the next measure to be adopted by the two Governments should contain arrangements which will necessarily lead to a final settlement; and they think that the convention which they proposed last year to the President, instead of being framed so as to constitute a mere commission of exploration and survey, did on the contrary, contain certain stipulations calculated to lead to the final ascertainment of the boundary between the two countries.

There was, however, undoubtedly, one essential difference between the British draft and the American counter draft. The British draft contained no provision embodying the principle of arbitration; the American counter draft did contain such a provision.

The British draft contained no provision for arbitration, because the principle of arbitration had not been proposed on either side during the negotiations upon which that draft was founded; and because, moreover, it was understood at that time that the principle of arbitration would be decidedly objected to by the United States.

But as the United States Government have now expressed a wish to embody the principle of arbitration to the proposed convention, her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing to accede to that wish.

The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state officially to Mr. Forsyth, that Her Majesty's Government consent to the two principles which form the main foundation of the American counter draft; namely, first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions of boundary at issue between the two countries; and secondly, that in order to secure such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration upon points as to which the British and American commissioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add, that there were many matters of detail in the American counter draft, which Her Majesty's Government cannot adopt. The undersigned will be furnished from the Government by an early opportunity, with an amended draft, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. And the undersigned expects to be at the same time furnished with instructions to propose to the Government of the United States, a fresh local and temporary convention, for the better prevention of incidental border collisions within the disputed territory, during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of survey or arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of this distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, 26th June 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22d inst. by Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain. Enclosing printed copies of the report and map laid before the British Government by the commissioners employed during the last season, to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries, and communicating the consent of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to the two principles which form the main foundation of the counter proposition of the United States for the adjustment of the question.

The undersigned, having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to say, in answer, that the President fully appreciates the motives of courtesy which prompted the British Government to communicate to that of the United States the documents referred to; and that he derives great satisfaction from the announcement that Her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement, will at length be attended with success; and from the prospect held out by Mr. Fox of his being accordingly furnished, by an early opportunity, with the draft of a proposition amended in conformity with the principles to which Her Majesty's Government has acceded, to be submitted to the consideration of this Government.

Mr. Fox states that his Government might have expected that when the American counter draft was communicated to him, some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined accepting the British draft of convention, or that, if it thought the draft was not in conformity with previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to Mr. Fox, on the 29th July of last year, transmitting the American counter draft, he stated that in consequence of the then recent events on the frontier, and the danger of collision between the citizens and subjects of the two Governments, a mere commission of exploration and survey would be inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion, and fall behind the just expectations of the people of both countries, and referred to the importance of having the measure next adopted bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settlement, under some form, and in a reasonable time.

These were reasons which induced the President to introduce in the new project, the provisions which he thought calculated for the attainment of so desirable an object; and which, in his opinion, rendered obviously unnecessary any allusion to the previous agreements referred to by Mr. Fox.

The President is gratified to find that a concurrence in these views has brought the minds of her Majesty's Government to a similar conclusion; and from this fresh indication of harmony in the wishes of the two cabinets, he permits himself to anticipate the most satisfactory result from the measure under consideration.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer Mr. Fox, renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

IN COUNCIL, 25 JULY, 1840.

William Foshay, to explore a road from Cumberland Bay to Coal Creek; £15 having been granted for that service.

William Girvan to expend £70 in the improvement of the Ferry Landing on the North side of the Richibucto River, in the place of William Chandler, Esquire, as in the Gazette of 13th May last.

George L. Hannington to expend the sum of £20 granted for the improvement of the road from Shediac to the French Settlement.

IN COUNCIL, July 2, 1840.

The undermentioned applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands, may have the tracts applied for by them on the following terms, if payment be made before the 8th day of September next, and five shillings additional will be charged on each purchase, for postage, &c.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Cornelius Mahoney, 3s. per acre, down.
Dennis Donovan, do. do.

WESTMORLAND.

John L. Steeves, 3s. per acre, down.
Robert M'Byrde, do. do.
Hugh M'Monagle, 3s. per acre, down, he paying his proportion of the expense of survey.

CHARLOTTE.

John Neish, 3s. per acre, down.
Alexander Hunter, do. do.
Thomas Magwood, do. do.

KING'S.

Daniel Belding, 3s. per acre, down.
William Carson, do. do.
Allan Carson, do. do.
Alexander Bell, do. do.
John Bell, Senr. do. do.
John Bell, Jun. do. do.

QUEEN'S.

George Vance, 3s. per acre, down.
John F. Mullin, do. do.

CARLETON.

Robert Starratt, 100 acres, of No. 14, at 3s. per acre, down, and the remaining 40 acres to be sold at Auction. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

The lands applied for by the undermentioned persons, will be offered at Public Auction at this Office on Monday, the 7th day of September next, (see advertisement.)

Alexander Morton, Kent.
James M'Fee, Westmorland, (with the exception of 100 acres improved upon by H. M'Monagle.)
Matthias Summers, Westmorland.

Caleb J. Stuart, King's.
J. D. Worden, Queen's.
Robert Quin, Carleton.
George Connell, do.
Francis Flannagan, do.
William Kitchen, do.

The Petitions of the undermentioned persons are deferred for want of survey.

David M'Intosh,
Donald M'Leod,
Alexander Boyd,
Bela Packard,
John A. Street,
Peter Campbell,
Bernard Campbell,
Sylvester Hanson,
Robert Turner,
Patrick Flannagan,
John Ash,
Dennis Quirk,
John Campbell,
Samuel Young,
Charles Connell.

The answers to the Petitions of the undermentioned Persons are as follows.

George Mersereau, referred for further information.
James O'Leary, do. do. do.
John Hay, complied with.

Anthony M'Geoch, complied with, on the terms of his former Petition, viz. 3s. per acre, down.

John Alexander and others, postponed for further consideration.

R. M'Cutchen, deferred until Deputy Flag-rod's report is received.

James Langen, complied with on payment of the balance of purchase money at the rate of 3s. per acre.

B. Wolhaupter, postponed for further consideration.

John Street, complied with.

John M'Lean, single duty only to be exacted on 56 tons.

Charles Connell, complied with.

Francis Hunter, do.

John Fish, single duty only to be exacted on payment of the seizing officers dues.

James Taylor, (for Timber cut on 5 years' licence No. 5) complied with, Mr. Taylor satisfying the lessee for his claim.

James Taylor (for Timber cut on little Salmon River), complied with.

James Taylor, (for Timber cut on 5 years' licences, Nos. 39 and 8), referred to the Surveyor General; subject to the opinion of the Crown Officers.

James Cliff, not complied with.

James Allanahaw, postponed for further consideration.

Trustees of Duncan Barker, referred for the opinion of the Crown Officers to report fully thereon.

L. Coombs and A. B. Hammond, recommended that this suit be discontinued on payment of the legal costs already incurred and that the Bond be cancelled.

R. R. Ketchum, to stand over.

The Petitions of the undermentioned persons or licence to cut Timber and Logs on Crown Lands, are complied with on payment of the duty before the 8th of September next.

John Humphrey, New Canaan River.
John Shea, Tobique River.
Sherman Tapley, Munquat River.
George Marsh, Prince William.
James S. Mitchell, Burnt Hill Brook.
John Henneberry, Salmon River.
Coles Green, Jur. Peticoctic River.
Estabrooks M'Neal, Salmon River.
John M'Lean, Cumberland Stream.
George Porter, Eel River.
Amos Dickinson, Becaguic River.
Thomas E. Perley, Carleton.
Arthur Ritchie, Restigouche.
John Munro, Cairns River.
Charles Connell, Carleton.

The undermentioned tracts of vacant Crown Land will be offered at Public Auction at this Office on Monday, the 7th day of September next. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

TERMS—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within 14 days after.

100 acres, Kent, North side of the West Branch of St. Nicholas River, as surveyed for A. Morton, in Johnston's Mill reserve. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

400 acres, Westmorland, being lots 12, 13, 14 and 15, East of John Keillon, North Mountain Settlement. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

300 acres, Westmorland, on the North east side the Road leading from the North River to the Butternut Ridge, and South east of Thomas Hope, (not to interfere with Hugh M'Monagle.) Upset price, 3s. per acre.

85 acres, King's, lot No. 10 second tier South of the Kennebecasis River. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

50 acres, Queen's, adjoining the lot improved upon by J. D. Worden, South east of the "Narrows" of the Washeneoac Lake. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

40 acres, Carleton, being the East part of the North half of lot No. 15, fourth tier Presqu Shore Settlement. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

220 acres, Carleton, lot No. 10, third tier, Presqu Shore Settlement. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

220 acres, Carleton, lot No. 11, third tier, Presqu Shore Settlement. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

220 acres, Carleton, lot No. 12, third tier, Presqu Shore Settlement. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

220 acres, Carleton, lot No. 13, third tier, Presqu Shore Settlement. Upset price, 3s. per acre.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS,
Surveyor General,
Crown Land Office, July 4, 1840.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1840.

In our columns to-day will be found the President's Message on presenting the papers received from the British Government, relative to the Boundary question, and also Mr. Fox's note relative to the above papers, and Mr. Forsyth's answer. On the Secretary presenting the propositions of the British Government, he briefly spoke as follows:

England accepts two propositions, submitted to her by the American Government a year since.

First, she consents to a Joint Commission for the purpose of Survey and Exploration. Secondly, a submitting of difficulties to arbitration in case of a disagreement in the Exploration and Survey.

The President concurs in this, notwithstanding accompanying the acceptance from Great Britain, there is an assurance on the part of the British Government that the details cannot be concurred in by England as proposed by the United States.

Mr. Van Buren in his message to the Senate, recommends a special survey by the joint commissioners, and asks of Congress the ways and means of carrying the negotiation into execution.

He accepts also a third proposition submitted by England, which proposes a separate commission for the purpose of preventing hostilities between the citizens of the bordering districts.

BY AUTHORITY.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,

6th July, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c. &c.

3d Battalion King's County.

Lieutenant George Sprague to be Captain, vice John Davis, resigned, dated 6th July, 1840.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Caleb Sprague, vice G. Hughson, deceased, 6th July.

Ensign James Seelye, vice E. Fairweather, left the County, 7th July.

Isaac Raymond, Gent. vice Dickey, left the Province, 8th July.

Thomas W. H. Malowney to be 2d Lieutenant, vice M'Creedy, deceased, 6th July.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

William Kitchum, Gent. vice Seelye, promoted 6th July.

Simon Hays, Gent. vice Baxter, resigned, 7th July.

2d Battalion Saint John County.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Ephraim Sentill, vice Jordan, retired, 6th July, 1840.

Lieutenant W. O. Cody, of a new Company, 7th July, 1840.

Lieutenant Stephen Moshier, of a new Company, 8th July, 1840.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign W. R. Sentill, vice E. Sentill, promoted, 6th July, 1840.

Ensign Philip Moshier, of a new Company, 7th July, 1840.

Ensign James Moran, 8th July, 1840.

William Jordan, Gent. 9th July, 1840.

James Ormand Cody, Gent. 10th July, 1840.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Edward Marter, Gent. vice Sentill, promoted, 6th July.

Edward Sentill, Gent. 7th July.

Robert Long, Gent. 8th July.

Simon Vaughan, Gent. 9th July.

William Fownes, Gent. 10th July.

George Fownes, Gent. 11th July.

1st Battalion St. John County.

Captain John Cunard is permitted to retire, in consequence of lameness.

3d Battalion Westmorland.

Solomon Stiles, Gent. to be 2d Lieutenant of Artillery, vice Joseph Rogers, deceased, 6th July.

James Roger, Gent. to be Quarter Master, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice George Rogers, resigned, dated 6th July, 1840.

3d Battalion York, (Light Infantry.)