

LONDON, April 25.

The interest in the Sulphur question has subsided for the present. The French Government offered its mediation between England and Naples...

From the New York Saturday Journal.

COMMERCIAL POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In Europe, the British empire borders at once towards the north upon Denmark, upon Germany, upon Holland, upon France...

In America, it gives boundaries to Russia, towards the Pole; and to the United States, towards the temperate regions. Under the Torrid Zone, it reigns in the midst of the Antilles...

In Africa, from the centre of that island devoted of yore, under the symbol of the cross, to the safety of every Christian flag...

Finally, as much dreaded in the Persian Gulf and the Erythraean Sea as in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Archipelago...

Thus from one centre, by the vigour of its institutions, and the advanced state of its civil and military arts, an island which in the Oceanic Archipelago would scarcely be ranked in the third class...

Responsible Government has also been agitated in the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick. Governor Harvey it will be remembered...

UPPER CANADA.

TORONTO, May 6.

We have observed, by the papers during last week, that upwards of 1,600 emigrants have arrived at New York, destined for Upper Canada...

This is the description of emigrant which, in the present state of the country, it were desirable to come to us, as they do not stand in need of the public bounty...

The emigrants, who have arrived, report that great numbers were preparing to take shipping at Liverpool for America, this season...

We have heard it stated, that the government is now in treaty for the purchase of a large tract of Indian lands in this province...

In explanation, if necessary. To this I have no objection, and hope you may feel none.

That negotiations are about to be resumed between our Governments respecting the disputed territory, either at London or Washington...

It is probable that the Governor of Maine may deem a civil posse, partly armed and partly unarmed, of (say) one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty persons...

I have ventured, following out a suggestion in your note of the 12th inst. to insert in the declaration invited from you, the words, 'without renewed instruction from his Government'...

I cannot, my dear sir, believe, if we can succeed in preventing bloodshed at present about this boundary question, that it will be possible to get up a 'national war' between us.

Long as I have delayed writing, under the circumstances intimated above, I have at last written in haste, omitting much that I had wished to say...

This letter led to the arrangement which was formally signed by the parties concerned; and had the happy effect of putting a stop for the time to 'the Aroostook war'.

Our Tory contemporaries do not seem to relish the idea of poor-law guardians petitioning against the corn-monopoly. One of them is scandalized that boards of guardians should become what it terms normal schools of political agitation.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

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Hence the marked contrast which population tables exhibit between the increase of the families employed in manufactures and those employed in agriculture. Between the census of 1811 and that of 1831, the proportion of families employed in agriculture to the rest of the community fell from 35 out of every 100 to 28 out of every 100.

Their diminished and diminishing proportion to the whole shows, not that human beings, working and eating beings, have not been produced; but that they have been drained off into other occupations.

This has been the drain, which the Corn-laws have sorely clogged up; which if not repealed, they will entirely close; or rather, which they will make the source of a pestiferous inundation by the reflux of the manufacturing population.

The evils of a retrograde movement would be incalculable. We say nothing, now, of the manufacturing population. All suffering, and crime, and confusion there, or through society in consequence, we throw out of the question.

We look only at the system as the regulator of the labourer's condition, his safeguard against deterioration. On a limited soil, and with the natural tendency of population to increase, agriculture cannot support its own; down must go

I remain, my dear Sir John, with the highest respect and esteem.

Your friend and humble servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

His Excellency Major Gen. Sir JOHN HARVEY, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.

Gov't House, FREDERICTON, N. B. Tuesday Evening, March 12, 1839.

My dear Gen. Scott; Few circumstances of recent date have afforded me so much satisfaction as the receipt of your most friendly and acceptable communication of the 9th inst. from Augusta.

With the confidence and the frankness due from one soldier to another, I place myself hesitatingly in your hands, as regards the following communications. My letter to the Governor of Maine, was dictated by my instructions—for their tenor I am not responsible; for their execution I am.

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responsible,—plaintiffs might choose between printer and writer, where both were known. This was not a question involving any political considerations,—it was not of public men, respecting whom it was somewhat difficult to say how their public and private characters should be kept distinct; this was between private individuals.

The Jury (spécial) retired, and within an hour returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £40. Any amount of damages would carry the expenses.

MAINE BOUNDARY HISTORY.

From the National Intelligencer.

There has been lately communicated to the House of Representatives of the United States, and published by its order, a document entitled 'Copies of the arrangement entered into between the Governor of Maine and Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, through the mediation of Major General Scott, in the month of March, 1839, together with copies of the instructions given to General Scott, and of all correspondence between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick.'

Some of the papers of which this document is composed are now of little interest, having been heretofore published, or relating only to matters long since known to the public. There are others, however, of more consequence, which our readers will be glad to see.

Letter from Gen. Scott to Sir John Harvey. HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION, Augusta, Maine, March 9, 1839.

My Dear Sir John,—After waiting (I am ashamed to reflect how long) to find myself within a convenient distance, and at leisure to express to you all the delight experienced at the reception of your very kind letter of April last, I have now to acknowledge a second, dated in January, of the same character, under the depression caused by more recent intelligence of your severe affliction—the loss of a gallant and estimable son.

I have my dear sir at this moment, another cause of depression. For two winters I have earnestly, in snows and frosts, and with but little rest of any kind, laboured to maintain peace between our countries, by restraining many lawless American and Canadian refugees from violating the faith of the United States pledged to Great Britain; and having satisfied myself that the borders westward of this were restored to tranquillity, I lately dropped down to the seaboard, when I heard of new and more alarming rumors of war on the northeast of Maine!

The ties of common blood, language, civil liberty, laws, customs, manners, interests, must, in a reasonable period—that is, as soon as we can forget past wars, and they are almost forgotten, work out a strong compact of reciprocal feeling, (far more binding than written engagements), which the other nations of the world would be wholly unable to dissolve or resist.

But, how avoid a conflict of arms on the disputed territory between the proximate troops of Maine and Great Britain, under the purpose distinctly avowed in your letter of the 18th ultimo addressed to the Governor of the former? With that declaration held up in terror, it is felt here that Maine cannot withdraw her troops without honor.

Entertaining a lively hope that you may have been induced, by the memorandum signed at Washington, the 29th ultimo, by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the United States, to suspend the purpose of seeking to expel by military force, the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Aroostook river; and of taking military occupation of that district, may I request from you a declaration to that effect? Should your answer be favorable, (as I trust it may be) I do not doubt that the troops of Maine already in the disputed territory, would be immediately recalled, and the detachment in march thither, from the interior of the State at once ordered to halt.

In regard to all minor questions of temporary civil jurisdiction, including the protection of timber cut or uncut, it is believed there would then be but little, if any, difficulty. Those may perhaps, be advantageously left on their former footing. It is due to candor to say that, by the term troops, Maine would not understand as included, the civil posse, under the Sheriff and land agent, which she now has in the disputed territory. Such posse, however, would be limited to a small number of persons, and restricted to certain specific duties.

To show clearly the pacific disposition of the United States, I will add, that I have not assumed, and do not expect to assume, any command over the forces which Maine has in the field; and if we can avoid collision on the Northeastern frontier, it is not likely that the United States will proceed to levy a single regiment under a recent act of Congress.