

far as they relate to the Boundary from the source of the St. Croix river to the northwestern-most head of Connecticut river, remain, after the lapse of more than half a century, unimpaired by the passage of time or by the interposition of multiplied objections.

Resolved, That although there is no cause to apprehend any immediate collision between the two nations on account of the controversy respecting the said boundary, it is nevertheless most earnestly to be desired that a speedy and effectual termination be put to a difference, which might even, by a remote possibility produce consequences that humanity would deplore.

Resolved, That the late Report made to the government of Great Britain, by their commissioners of survey, Messrs Featherstonhaugh and Mudge, though not to be regarded as having yet received the sanction of that government, is calculated to produce, in every part of the United States where it is examined, a state of the public mind highly unfavourable to that conciliatory temper, and of that mutual confidence in the good intentions of each other, without which it is hopeless to expect a satisfactory result to controversies between nations.

Resolved, that the interest and honor of Massachusetts alike demand a perseverance, not the less determined because it is temperate, in maintaining the rights of Maine. And that we now cheerfully repeat our often recorded response to her demand, that the justice which has been so long withheld should be speedily done to her—and that while we extend to her our sympathy for her past wrongs, we again assure her of our unshaken resolution to sustain the territorial rights of the Union.

The Commissioners for surveying the Boundary line between the States of Maine and New Hampshire and the British Provinces, in the report of their operations the past season, states that the survey has proceeded far enough to establish the fact that the line running north from the monument at the source of the St. Croix will pass about one mile east of the eastern extremity of the base of the northeasternmost peak of Mars Hill. A permanent station was also erected at the position established on the Aroostook heights, and a measurement made from it due west to the experimental or exploring line of 1817, by which the party found itself 2,400 feet to the east of that line.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. National Defences.—The bill reported in the House of Representatives on Monday last, by the Committee on Military Affairs, makes appropriations for fortifications of the United States generally, for the year 1841, and for armament of fortifications; also for raising a company of sappers, miners, and pontooniers, and appropriating \$500,000 for steamships of war. The amount proposed by the bill to be appropriated for fortifications is \$1,678,000.

New York Mercury. War.—For some time past there has been much talk of War, and some people have handled the subject as lightly as they do a cigar. The intelligence or good sense of the country makes it a more serious matter. Nations must have their misunderstandings and their differences as well as individuals, and as with the latter so with the former, they can be settled without recourse to fist-cuffs.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. Washington, February 24.—During the last three days the subject of the Caroline, M'Leod, and the recent riotous events in Lockport, have been the subject of a bitter and angry correspondence between Mr Fox and Mr Forsyth. A Queen's messenger arrived recently from Upper Canada, with important despatches from Governor Arthur to Mr Fox. On these despatches Mr Fox re-opened that correspondence, and has made new and menacing demands upon our government to interfere and protect Mr M'Leod from the legal authorities of Lockport, New York. He has gone over the recent riotous events and indulged in a strain of acrimony and harshness, which has re-kindled a fresh flame in the breast of our Secretary. There is every reason to believe that the organization of a war army of 40,000 men, regulars and militia, in Canada, is intended to enforce the demand of the British government, for the delivery of M'Leod; nor is there the slightest hope to think that the disputed territory in Maine will ever be given up by England.

Before the close of the present session, this bitter and inflamable correspondence

will be sent to both houses, and I should not be astonished to see a movement made in these bodies that will astound the nation. If a law should be proposed, and passed, authorizing the raising of twenty millions to put the nation in a state of defence, both in military and naval point of view, let no one be astonished or taken by surprise thereat

Mr. M'Leod's Case.—The New York Journal of Commerce of the 22d ultimo, contains a letter from Mr Angus M'Leod, of Kingston, (Canada,) brother of Mr Alexander M'Leod, now confined in the jail at Lockport, (New York,) on a charge of murder, connected with the burning of the Caroline, on the night of the 29th of December, 1837. It appears from this letter that on the night in question, Alexander M'Leod stopped at a friend's house at Stamford, (four miles below Chippewa,) and knew nothing of the destruction of the steamer until informed of it next morning by his brother Angus, who had remained at Chippewa during the night, and who saw the party land from their boats on their return from Schlosser. Mr. M'Leod states that should his brother have a fair trial, and the character of the witnesses on both sides be taken into account, he has no fear for his acquittal. Speaking of the treatment received by Mr. Alexander M'Leod, the letter remarks:—'He has not deserved such treatment from any portion of the American people. He had no quarrel with them—well and favourably known to many of them, liberal and courteous to all with whom he had dealings, could he have expected the Government and People of great Nation would look coolly on, while his liberty, and even his life, was made the sport of a vile conspiracy? Yet such has been the case. But he makes no pitiful complaint; he calls for no undue sympathy; his case is simply that of an injured and insulted British subject; he has claimed the interference and protection of his Government, which has been promptly afforded as far as possible; and, come what may, he dreads not the issue. Still, his situation is a very unpleasant one, confined in a miserable jail, suffering in health, and debarred from Society; and why? Can any enlightened American answer without a blush for his country? The laws would allow him to breathe the air of freedom in his own land of liberty and law, but the people would not, and it seems they are the higher power.'

New York, March 1. Great fire at Mayaguez, P. R.—We learn from Capt. Hatch, of the brig Wallace, arrived yesterday from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, that on the 25th of January the entire town of Mayaguez, consisting of about 600 buildings, was consumed by fire. It commenced about 9, A. M. and continued to rage with great fury until every building within its reach was consumed there being no means of stopping it.—There was great confusion among the inhabitants, and very little property was saved except by the Americans belonging to the vessels in port, who went to their assistance almost to a man. The loss has been variously estimated at from two to four millions of dollars.

A fire broke out on the 17th ult, at Hamilton, Canada, in the centre of the block between John street and Catherine street, in King street which, in the course of its deviation, destroyed entirely thirteen houses and a number of stables and outhouses. Among the houses destroyed was a brick building occupied as the printing and publishing office of the Journal and Express newspaper.

NEW BRUNSWICK

A Correspondent in the St. John Herald of Wednesday last, under the signature of Experience, writes as follows:—'A writer in the Courier of Saturday, under the signature of P. Q. R. has given us a lengthy communication in reply to some editorial remarks which you published last week. How far correct that writer is, in his descriptions of Sir John's character and government, I cannot say; but the style throughout is the style of a place hunter—an outpensioner; a fawning sycophant—who knowing that the only way to obtain place, money, or interest from our present rulers, is through vain and hypocritical flattery, and sickish intrusiveness—seeks to praise and support weakness and corruption. Talk of Toryism, Whiggism, Radicalism—and every other sort of political schism—there is nothing so utterly despicable as the pretended patriotism of a certain powerful clique, at present not far from the environs of Fredericton. I feel obliged to you Mr Editor, for stating a fact—which has become grossly apparent to

every friend of the Province, viz: that 'political matters are working too harmoniously between the Legislative and the Executive in this Province;' and I think you deserve the thanks of every independent man, for thus coming out and expressing the general opinion of all classes. As at present—with some exceptions—whatever the House of Assembly agrees to, his Excellency concurs in; and vice versa—even the £500 additional salary, which Lord John Russel wished should be given to every succeeding Governor, received the concurrence of his Excellency. That £500, which the Assembly intended to pay Sir John for his great and glorious experienced deeds—must also be given to his predecessor. Lord John Russel could see no act that Sir John Harvey had done, to entitle him exclusively to the money—but, perhaps seeing as you and every disinterested person sees, that it might be Hush Money, or something of the kind, therefore recommended that all should be served alike—and not an extra one pampered with £500, because he chose to work as they would say. Ever since Sir Archibald Campbell left us, our prospects have been only brightened with rotten stone; and we already see, notwithstanding our inexhaustible Revenue, that we are in debt £43,000. Perhaps the government of Sir Archibald Campbell was too much on the other extreme; but I would ask, would it not be better to return again to this old mode, rather than to be controlled by powers which lose sight of the check which the British constitution places on them. No wonder that P. Q. R. regrets the departure of so kind and conciliating a Governor; no wonder that he regrets losing one who has at all times done what he wished him to, in thought, word, and deed. It is this conciliatory system which wrecks many a Colonial Governor's policy; and it is a rock which should ever be avoided by the governing and the governed.

When Sir John arrived among us, he was surrounded by courtiers, flatterers, and talebearers! and all his strong desires to promote the public weal, became under the guidance of a chosen band of demagogical subjects, who dined into his ears, the great necessity there was for Reform and Retrenchment; every upright office-holder was denounced as a sinecurist, and every office was made subservient to the few—oppositonists and universalists railed at the influence of Established Religious Bodies; and to rear their own systems, all that was staple and good was pronounced to be oppressive and inconsistent. His Excellency heard and seen all this—and amid the uproar of flatterers and wily politicians, he got easily entangled;—he entertained men of unprincipled views, and advised with those whose general conduct, in their several prior situations in life, had been far from causing them to stand high in public estimation. We now behold the Reform and witness the Retrenchment! with a vengeance. I do not wish to cast any stigma upon Sir John's private character—because I consider him in every respect a gentleman; but he has one great public fault—and that is, he is too desirous of public popularity—and does not look quite deep enough into the means of obtaining it. It will be better for himself and for the Province at large, that he be removed—for 'trying times' are gathering over us—when it will require some good General, to command the Revenues and Expenditures of the Province—as well as to protect the frontier from foreign invasion. There can be no doubt that Sir John has lost the confidence of the Queen, from interfering with the policy of Lord Sydenham, in writing to Fairfield, with respect to the troops on the Disputed Territory; here he shewed a want of experience; here he displayed too much politeness—too much conciliation—and even sickened the American people with his liberal and courteous endeavours to preserve us from all the horrors of war! Lord Sydenham, knew the proper course to retain the Territory was as Sir Archibald Campbell resorted to;—and consequently supported the rights and dignity of the British Crown, by sending an armed force;—and I am not afraid to say, that had the hero of Bumah (not of stoney Creek) remained in this Province, he would long ago have gone to the Territory and dispersed the loafers, who where under no government authority—and there would have been no bloodshed. We regret the course of Sir John in this matter—and feel confident he and all his satellites must see the folly of what has passed. P. Q. R. had better say as little as possible; there is much which only requires excitement, to come out; and I would rather for my own part, let His Excellency leave us without opening old sores; which only tend to instil bad feelings on

both sides. As Sir John is to leave us I wish him well.

BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Branch is now prepared to grant Bills at three days sight for any sum not less than Five Pounds Sterling, on the different Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, viz:

- | | | |
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| Dublin, | Coleraine, | Ballymona. |
| Cork, | Kilkenny, | Omagh, |
| Limerick, | Ballina, | Dangannon, |
| Clonmel, | Tralee, | Bandou, |
| Londonderry, | Youghal, | Ennis, |
| Silgo, | Enniskillen, | Ballyshannon, |
| Wexford, | Monaghan, | Strabane, |
| Belfast, | Banbridge, | Dungarvon, |
| Waterford, | Parsonstown, | Mallow, |
| Galway, | Downpatrick, | Moneymore, |
| Armagh, | Cavan, | Cootahill, |
| Athlone, | Lurgan, | Kilrush, |
| | | Skibbeeen, |

R. CASSELS, MANAGER.

Miramichi, 1st January, 1841.

Fall Importations!

By recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the Subscribers have received a well selected Supply of seasonable

BRITISH DRY GOODS.

From Quebec, Halifax, and other parts of these Provinces, they have stored all kinds of

WEST INDIA PRODUCE,

Canada FLOUR, Oat Meal, Indian Meal, Prime Labrador Herrings, Cod Fish, Digby Herrings, Annapolis Cheese, Butter, and Hard bread, &c. &c., all of which they offer for Sale at their usual low rates, at their stores at Chatham

Also—Flour, Oatmeal, Codfish, Pork, Butter, Cheese, &c., retailed in small quantities.

JOHNSTON & CAIE

Chatham, Nov. 2, 1840.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said County:

Whereas JARED TOZER, Administrator on the Estate of EDUND CLARKE, late of Northesk, in the County aforesaid, deceased, hath filed an account of his Administration on the said Estate, and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed.

You are therefore required to cite the Creditors and next of kin of the deceased, and all others interested in the said Estate, to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in the Parish of Chatham, within the said County, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of March next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the said Account of Administration on the said Estate.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this eighteenth day of February, 1841.

(Signed) THOS. H. PETERS, Surrogate. GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates.

Steam Grist Mill, Brewery, &c.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal support he has received since he commenced his Steam Mill and Brewery business in 1832; but more particularly to his many philanthropic friends for their liberality since the destruction of his late premises by fire,—and begs to acquaint them, that he has erected a superior GRIST MILL, &c., which are now in full operation, to grind FLOUR and OATMEAL. He will endeavor to keep on hand a supply of Oatmeal, which he will exchange for Oats to accommodate customers from a distance.

GAVIN RAINNIE.

Chatham, 1st Feb., 1841.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership hitherto existing under the firm of BOWES & THOMPSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing by said firm will be liquidated by Joseph Thompson, who is authorized to collect all outstanding debts due to the said firm.

JAMES BOWES.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Dated at Miramichi, this 1st day of March, 1841.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Chatham and neighbourhood, and begs to inform them that he will carry on the same business as formerly, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the continuance of patronage afforded to the late concern. He also begs to announce that he has made such arrangements as will enable him to have a very superior selection of GOODS suitable for the ensuing season, which he will sell at the very lowest possible profits for CASH.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Mahogany.

A Quantity of Superior BOARD and PLANK of large sized MAHOGANY, of different thicknesses, to suit purchasers; for Sale by GILMOUR, RANKIN, & Co.

Douglstown, 11th Jan., 1841.