

# United States.

[From the New York Gazette, March 5.]

ARE WE GOING TO WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN?—It is possible that we are, and there seems to be a headlong and heedless recklessness ready and anxious to provoke and urge on the two nations to that deplorable consummation. Was there ever anything so utterly fituous—so stupid and so wicked! There is not one good reason possible to be adduced by either party for war between the United States and Great Britain. Its object is too trivial and the adjustment of the difficulty too obvious and too simple to admit for a moment the supposition that two great nations can suffer themselves to be drawn into such folly—every interest, every feeling, and every possible consideration of enlightened policy are against it. Still, it must be confessed that the present indications are portentous, and it behoves every well-wisher to his country and to his race, to be cool, and calm and dispassionate, in all he does and all he says. This is no time for declamation—no season for encouraging excitement, but the very time for every good man to exert himself in allaying it. A little indiscretion now may entail upon two nations a protracted calamity. Let us all lend our best exertions to avert it. If we are to have a war with England, whether necessary or not, it must be waged with unanimity on our part. Believing as we do that it is not necessary, but that it is on the contrary totally unnecessary, uncalculated for and absurd, we do most earnestly appeal to the good feeling and good sense of every citizen so to deport himself to his fellow citizen as to enlist his influence in averting it. Let a calm consideration of the consequences be entertained by the people of the United States and England, and it is out of the question for so dire a calamity to befall us.

If we are to arm we would never arm with militia, or what is little more than equivalent to it, militia volunteers. If we are to have an army we would have it of volunteer regulars. We have no confidence in any military muster but that which consists of soldiers—drilled and disciplined soldiers. In the first place these volunteer troops cost five times as much as enlisted soldiers, and in the next place, they are not soldiers, and have none of a soldier's efficiency in a campaign. But no matter, we will not believe that they will not be wanted. There has been quite too much of bravado. The spirit exhibited by Members of Congress, is the right one, but its expression has in our opinion been in bad taste, and of very questionable policy. A very short time will determine whether we are right or wrong in the opinion.

[From the New York Gazette, March 6.]

We have no information from any quarter that tends to relieve the anxiety in relation to the frontier difficulties. Such news as has reached us from the east our readers will find in its proper place, but it does not amount to anything of moment. Of course it is not time to hear from Maine since the arrival of General Scott, so that we must wait with all the patience we may, the result of all the pacific measures he bears with him to the border. We believe ourselves that it will have the effect of producing at least a temporary quiet, and yet if we may credit some of the letter-writers from Maine, and especially the correspondent of the Boston Atlas, the pacific mission, aided as it will be by the judicious conciliation of General Scott, will avail nothing with the chivalry of Maine. If we are to believe these letter writers, Governor Fairfield's warriors will hold military possession of the debatable land till the "last drop of blood is spilled." If this is the disposition and determination of the northeastern empire, of course there must be "dreadful times about these days." We do not ourselves, however, believe these belligerent epistolists. Maine has too much discretion, we apprehend, to put herself in martial array against Great Britain contrary to the advice of the national Government, and with the full knowledge before hand, that she is not to be assisted in such a course. It is very easy to make big speeches, and annihilate an enemy in declamatory harangues, but it is quite another thing to bring all this grand eloquence to any practicable or profitable result. Maine is unquestionably right in her claim to the disputed territory, or rather, the United States is right, and the claim will never, we trust, be abandoned; but we beg our countrymen to bear in mind that no cause was ever benefitted by brawling, and no nation ever conquered by loud language. Great Britain is not the power to be bullied. Her people are a brave and high minded people—proud, and haughty—they and ourselves are the last on earth to be brought to terms by bravado. We honor them that they are not so, and it is therefore with much mortification that we witness a disposition too distinctly manifested in many quarters to put our people in a passion, and to utter high words and make very valiant menaces. Let us place ourselves in some decent preparation for martial deeds, and if we find other measures unsuccessful, go manfully into the arbitrament of arms; but we do beseech our citizens not to bluster beforehand. We shall never frighten an Englishman by blowing big syllables at him. We must fight him, and we will fight him if we cannot get our rights without, but we protest against "making mouths at his mother."

THE WAR BILL.—This is the general name given to the Bill recently passed by Congress, but in reality the powers conferred on the President, ample as they are, only enable him to carry forthwith into effect the powers conferred by the Constitution. During the recess of Congress, the President has every power required to repel invasion and cause the laws to be obeyed. Nevertheless, the authorities conferred on the Executive by this bill are very full and important, such as should be used with great caution, as their abuse may bring dire consequences on the country. In the hands of a peaceably disposed administration, such as we believe the present one to be, the bill should not be the cause of any uneasiness or apprehension.

[From the Tri-Weekly Journal.]

AUGUSTA, March 19, 1839.

## NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

There are so many unfounded rumours afloat respecting our border troubles that it is difficult to ascertain the exact truth. It is safe however to say that an immediate collision between our forces and those of New Brunswick is not apprehended, and that the aspect of affairs is much more pacific than it was ten days ago. In regard to military movements, we believe the following statement is substantially correct. Our Land Agent, Col. McIntyre, who has been at the camp on the Aroostook for a fortnight past, is expected back soon, and Col. Jarvis, who was in town last week, has returned, and will resume his duties as provisional, or rather assistant Land Agent. A part or all of the men employed to drive off trespassers have been discharged. This camp is situated on the river about two miles within the line as claimed by us. Several companies under Gen. Hodgdon's command are now there, and the remainder at the mouth of the Presque Isle, 8 miles this side, where they have a strong position, upon which those at the camp can fall back in case of necessity. The troops under Gen. Bachelier will probably be stationed for the present, still farther west, at No. 10. This arrangement we presume will be observed, until some definite agreement is made with New Brunswick.

The following correspondence is published in the New York papers. It requires no comment, but it will gratify a great many readers to know precisely what Mr. Webster did say on the occasion alluded to, and what his sentiments are upon the interesting topic in question:

NEW YORK, March 9, 1839.

My dear sir,—I find our community in a very excited temper with respect to the border controversy which, in the opinion of many, threatens inevitable and early hostilities between England and the U. States. Such an event seems to me so improbable that I take every occasion to express my disbelief of it; but I am constantly answered, that you have yourself countenanced these alarms, and a declaration on the floor of the senate is ascribed to you, that if England did not settle this matter by the 4th of July next, the disputed territory should be seized by the United States. This statement is so much unlike all that I heard from you while we were together recently in Washington, and is so entirely at variance with the cool, statesmanlike views which characterised your public career, that I cannot believe in its accuracy. I therefore take the liberty of enquiring what were the opinions expressed by you on the occasion referred to, and also what are your views in respect to the termination of our present difficulties with England.

With great respect, yours,  
DAVID B. OGDEN.  
Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,  
Washington City, D. C.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1839.

My dear sir,—I should be very sorry, indeed, to be thought to have become heated on this important subject of the Northeastern Boundary, or to have used expressions either leading to war, themselves, or manifesting a conviction on my part that war, was inevitable. You know what I have said on this subject, at different times, through the winter. I have never seen the account of my remarks in the Senate to which you refer. I am certainly of opinion that the controversy should be settled; but I have never contemplated it as a probable event that two great nations would go to war, to the inevitable sacrifice of so many great interests, and to the agitation of the whole commercial world, on such a question.

I have never expected such a result, and do not expect it now. What I meant to say, on the occasion referred to by you, and to say strongly, was this: that it was high time for the two Governments to adjust this controversy; that it had been too long bandied between them, as the subject of formal and procrastinating diplomacy; that its condition was every day growing worse and worse, and more and more dangerous to the peace of both nations; that Maine, having explored the country by commissioners, and having ascertained, as she thought, the perfect practicability of finding and making the true original treaty line, was naturally becoming more dissatisfied; the negotiations should now be tried with something of a more earnest spirit; and if, unfortunately, all amicable attempts should ultimately fail—if the two governments, much as it was to be desired and hoped, should be able to do nothing, jointly, to ascertain or fix the boundary—a time must come, of necessity, when the United States must perform that duty for themselves; that they ought, in that case, to explore the country, and to examine the question carefully, and if it should turn out, as I believe it would, that the treaty line could be easily and certainly found, then the United States, in the event above mentioned, ought to make it and assume it, as the true line, and to take possession accordingly, and in this connection I mentioned, the fourth of July, as a day in the year of which we often speak as united to important political decisions. But certainly I could not have intended to say, that our Government ought to take possession of the disputed territory on the fourth day of next July, as I was, at the time, favouring a proposition for sending a special minister to England, who could hardly be expected to reach London much before that time.

It may be hoped, my dear Sir, that what has occurred, and is still occurring, may have the effect of bringing about an early, satisfactory, and final adjustment of the whole difficulty—a result, which no one can desire more sincerely than myself.

Yours, with constant regard.

DANIEL WEBSTER.  
D. B. OGDEN, Esq., New York.

## FISH, FISH.

SEVENTY Brls. Canso HERRINGS, 20 do. Mohaden; 50 Quintals Old Pollock, 48 ditto Scale Fish, in lots to suit purchasers, cheap for prompt payment.

F. W. HATHEWAY.  
Fredericton, January 8, 1839.

# ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 27, 1839.

## Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.  
ROBERT GOWAN, Cashier.  
Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Director this week.....T. R. ROBERTSON.  
Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

## Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.  
ASA COY, Chairman of Directors.  
ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.  
Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.  
Hours of business from 10 to 3.  
Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.  
Director this week.....THOMAS T. SMITH.

## Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.  
ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.  
Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays.  
Director this week.....Hon. THOMAS BAILLIE.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.  
Notes and Bills for discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

## Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....ASA COY.

## Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.  
B. WOLHAUTER, President.  
Committee for the present month.  
W. D. HARTT and THOMAS T. SMITH.

## Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.  
D. L. ROBINSON.



By Authority.

By His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. HARVEY, Lt. GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS A Form of Prayer has been prepared by the Venerable the Archdeacon of the Province, to be used during the continuance of the present state of public affairs, I do hereby authorize and appoint the same to be used in all Churches, Chapels, and places of Public Worship throughout this Province.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, and in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.  
W. F. ODELL.

ANNO SECUNDO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.  
CAP. II.

An Act imposing duties for raising a Revenue.  
Passed 23d March 1839.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Assembly of New Brunswick in General Assembly convened, for raising the necessary supplies to defray the expenses of Her Majesty's Government within this Province, have freely resolved to give and grant to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty the several rates and duties in the Schedule hereinafter mentioned, and do therefore pray Your Excellency that it may be enacted;

I. And be it enacted by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that on and after the first day of April which will be in this present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, there be, and are hereby granted to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for the use of this Province and for the support of the Government thereof, the several rates and duties inserted, described and set forth in figures in the Table of duties, hereinafter contained, denominated "Schedule of Articles subject to duty and Articles exempted from duty," opposite to and against the respective Articles in the said Table or Schedule mentioned, described and enumerated, and according to the value, number or quantity of such Articles therein specified, whether imported or brought into this Province either by Sea, by inland navigation, or by Land, from any part of the British Empire or from any port or place, or which may be saved from any Wrecked or Stranded Ship or Vessel.

II. And be it further enacted, That the several duties hereinbefore imposed and in the said Table or Schedule mentioned shall be paid by the importer or importers of such Articles respectively, and shall be held and taken to be in addition to and over and above any duties which are or may be imposed and collected by

any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and shall be collected and secured by means and under the regulations and penalties and shall be drawn back on exportation or warehoused in the way and manner provided by any Act or Acts of the General Assembly for collecting the Revenue of the Province.

III. And be it further enacted, That all goods which shall have been warehoused in this Province before this Act comes into operation, and which shall remain so warehoused after the operation thereof commences, and on which the Provincial duties heretofore imposed have not been paid or secured by a subsisting or continuing security, shall in lieu of all former duties become liable to and be charged with Provincial duties hereby imposed on the like goods and merchandise, and shall be paid at the time of taking such goods and merchandise out of the warehouse.

IV. And be it further enacted, That when any Articles that shall have been warehoused, or on which duties shall have been paid under this or any other or previous Act, shall be exported for the use of the deep Sea or Whale Fisheries, the amount of such duties shall be repaid to the exporter by the Treasurer, or Deputy Treasurer, or the Warehouse Bond cancelled, on affidavit of the exporter, of the same having been so exported, for the use aforesaid.

V. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Schedule of Articles subject to duty, and Articles exempted from Duty.

SPRITS, videlicet.	£.	s.	d.
Brandy, per gallon,	0	2	0
Rum, per gallon,	0	1	6
Genever, Gin or Hollands, per gallon,	0	1	6
Whiskey, per gallon,	0	1	6
Cordials, per gallon,	0	1	6
Shrub, Santa, Lime Juice, per gallon,	0	0	6

WINE, videlicet.	£.	s.	d.
On all wines imported direct from the place of growth and produce, per gallon,	0	1	6
Otherwise imported, per gallon,	0	2	0

SUGAR, videlicet.	£.	s.	d.
Muscovado or brown, per hundred weight,	0	2	6
Loaf, Lump, or Refined, per pound,	0	0	1
DRIED FRUITS, per hundred weight,	0	5	0
MOLASSES, per gallon,	0	0	1
TOBACCO, Manufactured (except Snuff and Cigars), per pound,	0	0	0
Snuff and Cigars, for ever £100 of the true and real value thereof,	5	0	0

CATTLE.	£.	s.	d.
For and upon every foreign Horse,	3	10	0
For and upon every foreign Ox, I	0	0	0
For and upon all other Foreign Horned Cattle,	3	10	0

For and upon the following Foreign Manufactured Articles, when not imported from the United Kingdom, videlicet,	£.	s.	d.
Chairs,			
Clocks,			
Clock Cases,			
Clock Movements or Machinery,	For every £100 of true and real value thereof,		
Watches,	£25.		
Household Furniture,			
Pictures,			
Mirrors,			
Looking Glasses,			

And for and upon all soap and candles, india rubber shoes, and all other Foreign Articles, manufactured or not manufactured, not otherwise charged with duty, nor hereinafter declared to be free of duty.	£.	s.	d.
For every £100 of the true and real value thereof,	£10.		

And for and upon all Articles, the manufacture of the United Kingdom, imported or brought into this Province, whether by sea or inland carriage or navigation, or which may be saved from any wrecked or stranded ship or vessel, or not otherwise charged with duty, nor hereinafter declared to be free of duty; also all manufactures of silk or cotton, of the British East India Possessions, pepper and all other description of spices.	£.	s.	d.
Colonial Leather, & For every £100 of the true and real value thereof,	£5.		

EXCEPTIONS.

To all Foreign Articles, Manufactured or not Manufactured, videlicet.  
Agricultural Implements, (Axes excepted.)  
Bees Wax.  
Bristles.  
Books (printed) and Pamphlets.  
Beans.  
Bread.  
Cotton Wool.  
Cows.  
Cordage.  
Canvas.  
Felt.  
Flour and Meal of all kinds, (Buckwheat excepted.)  
Grass Seeds, and all other kinds of Seeds and Plants.  
Grain of all kinds.  
Hay.  
Hides.  
Horsehair.  
Horns.  
Hemp.  
Hops.  
Indigo.  
Iron.  
India Rubber.  
Lumber of all kinds.  
Leaf Tobacco.  
Lignum Vite.  
Mahogany, Logs, Boards and Veneers.  
Meats, dried and salted.  
Mill Saws.  
Pitch.  
Pease.  
Rosin.

Rice.  
Salt.  
Tea.  
Tar.  
Turpentine.  
Tallow.  
Vinegar.

To all articles, the Manufacture of the United Kingdom, videlicet,  
Agricultural Implements.  
Anchors.  
Barley, (Pot or Pearl.)  
Beef.  
Bacon.  
Books (printed) and Pamphlets.  
Bread.  
Bunting.  
Bricks and Tiles.  
Coals.  
Copper, Bolt and Sheet.  
Copper, Spikes and Nails.  
Canvas.  
Coal Tar.  
Cordage.  
Duck.  
Felt, patent.  
Fishing Nets.  
Hooks, Lines and Twines.  
Flour and Meal of all kinds, Globes.  
Iron, bolt, bar, square, pig or sheet, Iron Block Bushes.  
Lead, bar and sheet.  
Mineral Salt, and Salt of all kinds.  
Malt.  
Machinery for Mills or Steam Boats.  
Mathematical and Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.  
Hydraulic Engines.  
Maps.  
Oakum.  
Pork.  
Printing Paper.  
Steel.  
Spikes and Sheathing Nails.  
Ships Tackle and Apparel.  
Sheathing Paper.  
Tin, in Sheets and Blocks.  
Zinc.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,  
19th March, 1839.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, having accepted the voluntary offer of service of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, has been pleased to order into actual service, one Officer, two Non Commissioned Officers, and nine Gunners per Company, (together with the Adjutant,) at each of the following Stations, viz: Fredericton, Woodstock, Saint John and Saint Andrews.

Lieutenant Colonel Hayne will be pleased to take immediate steps for carrying this arrangement into effect.

By Command,  
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,  
20th March, 1839.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

With reference to the General Order of yesterday's date, calling into actual service a portion of the New Brunswick Artillery, the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order that the following arrangement be substituted in lieu thereof, viz:—

Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Gunners.
Fredericton, 1	3	16
* Woodstock, 2	8	24
Saint John, 1	6	33
Saint Andrews, 1	2	12
The Adjutant at Head Quarters, 1		
Total,	6	85

\* No. 2. The pay of the Officers placed on duty for the purposes of Drill, without reference to their relative rank, to be eight shillings and two pence per day, currency, together with Rations and Subalterns allowances.

By Command,  
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,  
23d March, 1839.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

A detachment of the New Brunswick Artillery, consisting of one Officer, five Non Commissioned Officers and sixteen Gunners, with two light three pounders, (Militia Guns), with a proportion of Ammunition, to proceed to Woodstock on Monday next.

This detachment to be placed under the orders of Major Stow, commanding Royal Artillery.

By Command,  
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

FREDERICTON, N. B., 23d March, 1839.

This day, at 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State from the Government House to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, and being seated on the Throne the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance; the Members present being come accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following

## SPEECH:

"Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I cannot relieve you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties, without expressing to you the high degree of satisfaction with which I have witnessed your proceedings. In all that relates to the internal improvements and interests of the Province they have been characterized by close attention and liberal appropriations. The various recommendations which I felt it my duty to make to you, and the objects to which I had directed your attention, have received from you a degree of consideration, which is to me the most gratifying proof that my motives have been

Duty Free.  
Free Duty.