

Great Britain.

[English Extracts received by the March Mail.]
Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, had long interviews with Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell on the 28th of February.

The report in a morning paper of a serious prospect existing of hostilities with the United States, on the question of the north western boundary of New Brunswick has had a trifling effect on the British funds.

We are exceedingly happy to hear, by the last arrival from Malta, that her Majesty Queen Adelaide continued to enjoy the best health, and was daily seen in public, either while walking or taking carriage exercise.

APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERER OF LORD NORFOLK.—We believe we may at last announce, that the murderer is in custody. A letter was received here on Sunday, written by a gentleman residing near Durrow, which states, that the villain who instigated to the murder has turned approver, and that the man who fired the shot had just been taken into town by the Police. The letter adds, that he is a Tipperary labourer, and "no neatly-finished boot-gentleman." The magistrates had been in possession of the information for some days, but their was difficulty in finding the prisoner.—*Cork Constitution.*

The new Great Seal for Ireland, which has just received the approval of the Queen in Council, has, on one side, the figure of her Majesty seated on a Throne, supported by two figures of Religion and Justice; and on the other, an equestrian portrait of the Queen, the horse being led by a page in a fancy costume.

APPREHENSION OF THE EARL OF STIRLING.—The Earl of Stirling has been apprehended at Edinburgh, on suspicion of being accessory to the forgery of certain documents in a cause now pending, and has been undergoing examination previously to his commitment for trial, if the suspicions, so far as he is personally concerned, be not removed. If these documents be proved to be forgeries, not only are they various and extensive, but of an extraordinary character, and must have been designed and executed by impostors of rare talent, skill, and dexterity. The Earl has been committed.

Lord Normanby was sworn in as Colonial Secretary on the 22d of February.

Sir George Grey, the under Secretary in the Colonial office, is superseded by Mr. Labouchere.

A reconciliation is said to have taken place between Lord Brougham and Durham.

The Wesleyan Centenary Fund, in England, amounted to £160,000 sterling, at the close of February.

The excavations now in progress in the Temple, at Paper-Buildings, attract many persons daily to the spot. Many old coins, medals, earthen vessels, &c. have been found there; and several tons weight of human bones have recently been dug out,—some from a depth of nearly fifty feet. It is believed that the place was used in early times as a burial place for the Knights Templars.

The Prince de Metternich is striving to effect a compromise between the Pretender and the Queen of Spain, and Louis Philippe's active assistance is not wanting.

The Speech of the Premier of Portugal in favour of abolishing the slave trade, was most favourably received by the Cortes. His Excellency went so far as to say that if the slave trade were once abolished, the African possessions of Portugal would, in a few years, be able to supply all Europe with Colonial produce.

The exterior of Kensington Palace has been thoroughly repaired, and the wing occupied by the Princess Sophia entirely rebuilt. The apartments of the Duke of Sussex have been also painted. It is rumoured that the Queen, after the Easter recess, will sojourn at the Palace (where she still retains her apartments,) for a month or six weeks.

It is expected that Mr. Sergeant Talfourd will be raised to the degree of Queen's Sergeant.

Sir Herbert Taylor is recovering from the very serious and dangerous illness which has afflicted him at Rome.

The following is a list which comprises all of the most important recommendations in Lord Durham's Report. We shall next week commence the publication of the document itself which is of such momentous importance to the Colonies generally:—

The practical measures upon which his Lordship would mainly depend for the accomplishment of the end proposed, are as follows, taking them in the order wherein they appear in the Report, rather than in the order of their importance.

1st.—The establishment of a good system of municipal institutions.

2nd.—The establishment of a sound and general system for the management of the lands and the settlement of the Colonies, placing the entire administration, in those respects, under the control of the Imperial Government.

3rd.—The imparting of a national character to the Province of Lower Canada, which character must be that of the British empire, and "without effecting the change so rapidly, or so roughly, as to shock the feelings and trample on the welfare of population, with English laws and language." The result it is proposed to obtain "by the fusion of the government in that of one or more of the surrounding provinces"—that is, by forming of the two, or of the whole, a perfect legislative union, over which one legislative body shall exercise universal authority, exactly in the same manner as the Parliament Legislates alone for the whole of the British Isles.

4th.—The immediate passing of an Act by the Imperial Legislature to repeal the Act 31 Geo. 3, thereby restoring the union of the Canadas under one Legislature, and re-constituting them as one province. This act to contain provisions by which any or all of the other North American Colonies may, on the application of the Legislature, be, with the consent of the two Canadas, or their united Legislature, admitted into the union on such terms as may be agreed on between them.

5th.—To appoint a Parliamentary Commission to determine the number of members to be returned to the Provincial Parliament, from each district, in proportion to its population.

6th.—That the same Commissioners shall form a plan of Local Government, by elective bodies subordinate to the general Legislature, and who are to exercise a control over such local affairs as do not fall within the province of general Legislation.

7th.—To establish a general Executive, and a Supreme Court of Appeal for all the North American Colonies.

8th.—To revise the constitution of the Legislative Councils so as to act as a useful check on the popular branch of the Legislature, without offering those causes of irritation which have heretofore resulted from such interference.

9th.—To give up at once to the Provincial Legislature all the revenues of the Crown, except those derived from the sale, &c. of public lands, on the occasion by that Legislature of an adequate civil list.

10th.—To assimilate the government of the Colony as much as possible to that of the United Kingdom, by rendering all the Provincial Officers, except the Governor and his Secretary, responsible to the Colonial Legislature. With this view, the Governor should be instructed to carry on his Government by "heads of departments, in whom the Colonial Legislature shall repose confidence,"—in other words, that an adverse vote of the House upon any point effecting the general policy of the Government shall occasion, as in this country, a change of ministry in the Colony.

11th.—That the independence of the judges shall be secured.

12th.—That no money-votes shall be originated in the Parliament without the previous consent of the Governor on the part of the Crown.

13th.—That all former Legislative Provisions with respect to reserves of land for the clergy shall be repealed.

14th.—That emigration to the Colonies shall be promoted on the greatest possible scale, according to a system which forms the subject of a separate report, and which system shall, without entailing any expence upon England or her Colonies, provide the necessary funds for that object, and for improving the means of communication throughout the Provinces.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 17, 1839.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BIDELL, President.
SAMUEL W. BARRETT, Cashier.
Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Director this week.....JAMES TAYLOR.
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.....JAMES HALE.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.
ALFRED SMITHES, Manager.
Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
Director this week.....JOHN F. TAYLOR.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 2 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....JAMES TAYLOR.

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. WOLHAUTEN, President.

Committee for the present month.

F. E. BECKWITH and W. A. McLEAN.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

THOMAS GILL.

Government House, Toronto,

26th March, 1839.

Sir,—I have the greatest satisfaction in transmitting to Your Excellency the enclosed Copy of an Address which has been this day presented to me by the House of Assembly of this Colony, expressive of the sentiments awakened by the peculiarly interesting position in which the fine Province under Your Excellency's Government is now placed by the extraordinary conduct of the State of Maine.

Your Excellency's former service in Upper Canada appears to be fresh in the recollection of its inhabitants, and seems to confirm them in the belief that, under Your Excellency's guidance, the gallant New Brunswickers will nobly sustain the honor of the Crown, if, unhappily, it should be found impossible by any reasonable exercise of prudence or forbearance, to avert the miseries of war.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's Most obedient,

Humble Servant,

GEO. ARTHUR.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight,

Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General,

Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave, humbly, to represent to Your Excellency, that this House has learned with feelings of painful anxiety and regret, the proceedings of the people of Maine

with respect to the jurisdiction over the "disputed territory" which has so long and unfortunately tended to excite and promote discord between Great Britain and the United States. That this House would be alike wanting in gratitude and patriotism, were we to hesitate to assure the gallant New Brunswickers, that however we should regret a war with the United States, and would deprecate any display of improper feeling toward that Country, we nevertheless pledge ourselves should such a result proceed from the conduct of Maine on the occasion, that we will support, maintain and defend the rights of Great Britain—the honor of the Crown—and the unity of the Empire, with our energies and our lives. And we request that Your Excellency will, without loss of time, inform His Excellency Sir John Harvey, of the feelings and views entertained by the people of this Province, as expressed in this Address.

(Signed) ALLAN N. MACNAB,

SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly,

22d day of March, 1839.

[From the Saint John Courier.]

SIR JOHN HARVEY AND THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

No. II.

Mr. Editor:—

Sir,—As the "City Guards," like the Spartan band at Thermopylae, never retreat as long as a foe remains to face them, I find I must once more "come down to the charge." The Editor of the Observer—like a sensible man, as he really is—the moment he saw his error, had the manliness to acknowledge it, and the good judgment to effect an honorable retreat. But he of the Herald still retains his position, without one argument to fortify it. "The act of Sir John Harvey," says he, "with regard to the settlement of the Boundary question, was decidedly inconsistent and unpopular." Now Sir, this is sheer nonsense. If by the act of Sir John, is meant the temporary arrangement concluded through the mediation of General Scott, it can have no more to do with the settlement of the Boundary question, than with the dispute between Belgium and Holland. The question remains untouched; but the effect of the present arrangement has been, in my opinion, most beneficial to our claim. It has taken the matter entirely out of the hands of the State which had usurped its management, and referred it to the General Government, to be made a grave National question. It no longer depends upon the doubtful issue of a Border conflict. The lance is now "placed in rest" between the two Nations, and if broken, it must be by them. Sir John has done nothing—compromised nothing: he has merely relieved the question from further embarrassment and complication. And where, Mr. Editor, is the inconsistency? His Excellency obeys the instruction of Government by proclaiming to the world his intention to resist aggression on our soil, and by making prompt and vigorous efforts to carry that intention into effect. He no less obeys the spirit of those instructions by yielding to the advice and earnest recommendations of Mr. Fox, the Minister whose special business it is to protect our Country's rights, and guard our Sovereign's dignity. A recommendation from such a source is equivalent to a command. Dare he dispute it? When a former Governor on a certain occasion appealed to the letter of the Royal Instructions to justify delay in complying with the directions of the Colonial Minister, was his conduct deemed prudent?—Was it even popular?—Have we so soon forgotten how the Press proclaimed that he had thereby "forfeited the confidence of the country." Some persons have fallen into error by not sufficiently considering the character of General Scott's mission. It was eminently pacific. He came not at the head of an army to dictate terms—but in the sacred character of a mediator—an Ambassador of Peace. The country, therefore, which sent him on this mission, by that very act fell back from its menacing attitude—in the language of that people, they were, in fact, the first to "back out." But the Herald, it appears, has discovered a new cause of complaint: "Our Executive," has had the misfortune to incur the Editor's displeasure, by holding "an interview or conference" with General Scott! Now do tell us, Mr. Editor, when and where did this wonderful interview or conference take place? Was it on the ice of the Aroostook—like the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander on the waters of Niemen?—or was it at Mr. Charles Connell's at Woodstock, where the papers tell us Sir John was so hospitably entertained? Truly it is the first I have heard of it. We have seen a correspondence between His Excellency and General Scott, alike honorable to the hearts and heads of both parties—but where was the interview?—When the conference? We have a long account of Sir John's going to Woodstock to review the troops, and of the acclamations which every where greeted him. But still no interview—no conference.—Again, cries the Herald, "Sir John should never have disbanded the Militia, nor allowed the one part of the regular troops to return to Canada." And why? most sagacious Herald. Surely thou wilt condescend to give us a reason, why thou thinkest, in thy wisdom, that gallant fellows who at the cry of invasion had rushed to their Country's standard—who had abandoned, unprepared and unprovided, their families and homes—should, when the hour of danger is past, and the threatening invasion averted, be still subjected to the sacrifices, hardships, and privations of common soldiers? Suppose Sir John, instead of granting them permission to depart in peace to their ordinary pursuits, had said to them, "I acknowledge the noble spirit you have shown—I admire your bravery—I thank you for volunteering unconditionally as you did—and I will take advantage of it, now that the exigency has ceased to retain you here, to drill and parade you, and make you Soldiers instead of Farmers." What would even the Herald have thought of such conduct?—or, what is of more importance, who would have till'd their neglected farms—who would have fed their starving families? Besides, I ask, was it not necessary for our Governor to manifest the good faith of his professions by diminishing his armament? Have not the Americans done the same? Ah! but say some of our sapient croakers, "Sir John showed plainly his willingness to acquiesce in a pacific arrangement." Yes! Sir—I admit it. He did so—and I honor him for it. He, the hero of many a well fought field—He who has often witnessed elsewhere the horrors and desolation of war—exhibited a desire to avert like miseries from this Province! He, with the whole available resources of the Colony at his command, might indeed have raised Regiment upon Regiment. He might have surrounded himself with a brilliant and well paid staff: He might have poured out our treasure and our life blood without stint. But he had no morbid desire for sights of blood. The cry of distress had no music for his ear. The peace and prosperity of the Province under his charge, were dearer to his heart than all the "pride and pomp and circumstance of war"—and unthinking or unfeeling must be that man who does not applaud his conduct.

ONE OF THE CITY GUARDS.
St. John, 11th April, 1839.

The suspension of hostilities upon our Frontier has called forth some contrariety of opinion respecting the manner and propriety of it, and as an erroneous conclusion has been drawn from our unwillingness to give a hasty comment upon the ready acquiescence of Sir John Harvey to the prudent suggestions of the British minister at Washington, and to the pacific overtures of Gen. Scott, we shall now enlarge upon our sentiments, which were most unequivocally expressed last week, when we asserted that "actual hostilities would have been actual madness" in the present defenceless state of the Province. We shall say nothing about the rights of parties and the language and letter of the treaty. Judgments much more competent than ours are at variance upon this subject, which is "in dispute," and the declaration of our confidence will not diminish the confidence and assumed or real claim of our opponents. England and America must define the Boundary; but the question of immediate war or suspended hostilities devolved upon Sir John Harvey, who with a decision which is characterized by prudence and humanity, determined in favour of forbearance, until he received instructions and support from England. We would not applaud the measures of any Governor with fulsome sycophancy, and we are perfectly convinced that we express the general sentiment of New Brunswick when we assert that the decision of Sir John Harvey in the present case has given universal satisfaction. Let us examine the merits of that decision, and contrast with it the consequences of an opposite proceeding.—We have already said that the arrangements of Sir John Harvey and General Scott, will not, and cannot lessen or augment the title of either claimant to the disputed territory—and we repeat it.—The memorandum of agreement between them recognizes the unsettled state of the question of Boundary, and if any inference touching it were deducible from their proceedings, we should certainly say that it went to prove the determination of each party to maintain their claim, in the first place by pacific negotiations, and in failure of these, by an appeal to force. We cannot imagine any evil that can possibly result from the present position of affairs. The suspension is a most desirable peace offering on both sides; and although we fear the worst, we are willing to hope that the good sense of each nation will prevail, and that a war will be prevented. Should this be the case; the memory of Sir John Harvey will always be associated with the prosperity and happiness of these Colonies, for his exercise of discretion at variance with positive instructions, which would have plunged the Provinces into all the horrors and desolations of a war, for which we were entirely unprepared, with the certainty of losing some, and the probability of losing many more, of the advantages which we now possess. We are not disposed to receive the positiveness of general assertions as proofs of their correctness; and therefore the opponents of the measures adopted by the Lieutenant Governor must specify the manner in which those measures would weaken the claims of England, embarrass the question at issue, or militate against the interests of the General or Provincial governments, otherwise their objections must be considered altogether visionary and unreasonable. Let us suppose that there was no suspension of hostilities—and that our force was concentrating on the territory,—we ask, what would be the probable consequences? and what would be the advantages?—The probable consequences would be the collision of some inconsiderate and hot headed parties, which would be the signal for war sustained under every disadvantage on our side, at an inclement season of the year.—But let us suppose that a large military force was retained upon the disputed territory without any actual hostility, what would result from it?—It would not determine the question: If the right to the soil must be settled by the numbers upon it, the Americans would gain it, nor will that territory be the Battle Ground, if a war ultimately ensues. The Forest is not the theatre for British Regulars, not for the "great national war," which would be requisite to maintain British supremacy and the integrity of the Empire.—*Ibid.*

EXPLANATION.
[From the St. John Observer, 9th April.]
With reference to a short communication in our last paper, signed "K." which appears to have elicited considerable surprise in various quarters, it may be proper to state was handed to us about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, personally by a respectable gentleman of this city, who has been for many years a subscriber and friend to our paper, to appear as editorial—we objected to that proposition, it being unusual to adopt as "editorial" such casual contributions, and stated that if it appeared at all it must be as a communication to which the writer assented.—In the hurry and bustle which generally attends publication day, we did not sufficiently consider the expressions contained in it, and hastily put it in type, with the idea that it would only be considered a newspaper squib, and accordingly for what it was worth.—The article was written at the time the "war spirit" was predominant, for we feel quite satisfied that the gentleman who brought it to us would not after those feelings had even partially subsided, express himself so strongly, or willingly subject us to unmerited censure; or had we received it at an earlier hour, we should have reflected more upon the severity of its phraseology, and either rejected, or qualified some of the expressions.—But as our columns have on all occasions been open to free discussion on both sides of every political question, we by no means hold ourselves responsible at all times for the opinion of correspondents, and the present is a case in point.—With respect indeed to Sir JOHN HARVEY's pacific arrangements with General SCOTT, we considered they would be generally satisfactory to all parties, and accordingly in our last week's editorial passed those arrangements over with slight allusion. We anticipated that the important step which His Excellency had adopted for securing the blessings of tranquility to the Province would be applauded—leaving the question of peace and war, as well as the final settlement of the points of dispute, in the hands of the proper authorities, Her Majesty's Government. Our communication with Canada is still as secure as ever, the Madawaska settlement reposes quietly under British protection, a detachment of regular troops and a few embodied Militia are to be kept at Woodstock, &c., and the whole matter returns to nearly its former state of quietude.—If regret can be felt at any part of the proceedings, it is the disbanding of the Militia, now somewhat disciplined, previous to receiving intelligence from England. But even the prudence of this measure may perhaps be supported. The State of Maine having disbanded her Militia force, it might have been considered necessary by Sir John Harvey, in order to manifest his sincerity and honorable bearing in the arrangement, to disband ours also—merely retaining a few of the Militia and a detachment of the 69th Regt. on the border. It likewise might have become a matter of serious consideration and difficulty to obtain food for so large a force of Troops and Militia in that remote district, at the present season of the year. Independent of these causes there may be many circumstances known only to the Governor and his Council, in this as well as other affairs, to regulate their proceedings.

We trust that all parties may yet have cause to rejoice in the result.

[From the Fredericton Sentinel.]

We were aware that much individual dissatisfaction has been occasionally expressed at the measure; not so much because it was injudicious or improper in itself—as owing to its tendency to raise to a higher pitch, the brag-gart boasting of the people of Maine. But this is a result beneath the notice of any sensible man; and our American neighbours have yet to learn a lesson, which they might have purchased at a cheaper and less sanguinary cost.

The affair therefore assumed a totally new aspect; and that time might be given, to learn the determination of Her Majesty's Government, it was agreed between the British Ambassador and the American Secretary of State, to recommend to the Governors of New Brunswick and Maine, to abstain from any hostile acts until instructions had been received in England.

After such an arrangement, Sir JOHN HARVEY would not have been justified in acting offensively: Governor FAIRFIELD, under direction of the Legislature, pursued a similar course; and at the instance of General SCOTT, both parties have withdrawn their military force, until the former officer shall receive further instructions from home. The tenor of those instructions, it is not difficult to imagine; and a sufficient Military force can be concentrated at any moment, to carry them into effect.

Meantime a border warfare, with which it was anticipated hostilities between the two nations would commence, will in all probability have been arrested; and the troops have been placed in comfortable quarters, and the militia who were called out, have been removed from scenes of dissipation and intemperance, such as are too frequently the attendants upon a military life; but which are aggravated to a fearful extent, among a body of men, to whom the restraints of long continued discipline are unknown.

The opinions which are expressed of the Lieutenant Governor's proceedings on this occasion, by the press in the neighbouring colonies, with one or two exceptions, must satisfy His Excellency, that his conduct is duly appreciated by those, who are removed from the effects of an excitement, by which the well disposed in this province were liable to be misled, or who were duped by the artifices of those who would mislead.

[From the Portland Courier, Maine, U.S.]

It must strike those of our people who have had such alarming apprehensions in regard to the peace of the country, with surprise, to perceive how easily the whole matter has been arranged. They will no doubt be led to inquire why the thing has been agitated so long and kept so long in suspense, when a civil word has at once calmed the storm and hushed the whirlwind. It will be very easy to perceive now, what we stated in the first instance, that the whole difficulty proceeded from a too hasty action and an improper management on our part. We are placed now, setting aside the enormous expense that has been incurred, precisely where we should have been, if Gov. Fairfield had respectfully notified the British authorities of his intention to protect the property upon the territory from depredation. That, we contended and now believe, was the true policy, and what the emergency, and national comity required.

We regret to learn from the Upper Canada papers, that a treasonable plot was recently discovered at Toronto, the leading object of which was to assassinate the Lieut. Governor, and set fire to all the public buildings of the city. The principal person as yet ascertained to have been implicated in this plot, is Sergeant Arthur Flood, of the 1st troop of Incorporated Dra-