

## United States.

[From the New York Albion.]

### NORTHEASTERN 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 to 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 January 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 Northeastern 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, express an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The reports altogether *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 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, an 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, 27th June, 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 Col. 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 nations.

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 in England: it has been felt and admitted by the Government of the United 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 questions 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 principle upon which the commission was to be guided, in its local operations, had been settled by mutual agreement, arrived at by means of a mutual 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 perspicuous.

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 in 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 are matters of detail in the American counter draft, which Her Majesty's Government cannot adopt.—The undersigned will be furnished from his 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 his distinguished consideration.

To the Hon. John Forsyth, &c. &c. &c.  
H. S. FOX.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of State, Washington,  
June 26, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honour 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 duly 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 of 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 to bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settlement, under some form, and in a reasonable time. These were the 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 those 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 to Mr. Fox renewed assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX, Esq. &c. &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

In our last we announced that Defoe, one of the accomplices of the murderer and incendiary Lett, had become states evidence, and hopes existed that the miscreant would meet his deserts. The Court and Jury, it would seem, did their duty, as Lett was found guilty and sentenced to seven years imprisonment at Auburn. But while on his way to the place of confinement, and in charge of the Sheriff, Lett was allowed to make his escape by jumping from the Rail Road Car, and has not since been heard of. The Commercial Advertiser tells the story as follows:

A ROGUE ABOARD.—As the cars, upon the Auburn and Syracuse Rail Road, were last evening coming at the rate of about 20 miles per hour, and when they were within about 4 miles of this village, BENJAMIN LETT, who attempted recently to blow up the steamboat Great Britain, in Oswego, leaped from the cars, and has not been re-taken. He was well secured with shackles. The following is the description given of his person by the Sheriff, who offers a reward of \$100 for his recovery:

"Said Lett is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, sandy hair, grey eyes, of a stout and muscular frame; had on a blue cloth coat with standing collar, a part of the skirt of which was torn off in attempting to stop him; cap and shoes both in when he leaped from the car.—Auburn Jour. By Wm. H. Seward, Governor of the State of New York.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Benjamin Lett, who has recently been convicted at the Circuit Court of Oswego County, of the crime of arson, and was thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned in the state prison at Auburn for the term of seven years, has escaped from the Sheriff of the County of Oswego, and is now at large; And whereas, the felony of which the said Benjamin Lett was convicted was of an aggravated character, and the cause of public justice, and the peace and welfare of the state, are deeply concerned in his exemplary punishment: Now, therefore, I do hereby offer a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of said fugitive, to be paid on his being delivered to any Sheriff of this State.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my name, at Auburn, this 27th day of June, 1840.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

All this makes up a story that does not sound well in the telling. After so many "escapes" as one and another of these "patriot" scoundrels have effected, one might have looked for something like precaution in the management of Mr. Lett; but he has escaped also.

The account of his evasion is sufficiently mysterious. If "well secured by shackles," how did he contrive to jump out? If the car was going at the rate of 20 miles an hour, how did he escape being dashed to pieces? Mr. Sheriff, we have no disposition to think hardly of you, but your account of this matter—if it is your account—does not hang well together.

The Honourable the Chief Justice Chipman of New Brunswick, Mrs. Chipman and Niece, sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday in the Oxford. We regret to hear that the worthy and learned gentleman is not in good health.

The Great Western sailed on Wednesday with 152 passengers!

QUEBEC, JUNE 30.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning the repeated telegraph on Cape Diamond showed the signal for a steam vessel coming up the river, and the 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, CAPTAIN 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 Gibb's 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 Captain 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 23d instructions were unexpectedly received to proceed to Quebec, where, we understand, she awaits the orders of His Excellency the Governor General.

QUEBEC, July 2.

THE UNICORN.—This fine vessel, the arrival of which we announced in our last, leaves again for Halifax to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, with His Excellency the Governor General and suite. The Unicorn will it is understood, touch at Prince Edward Island on her way down.

Since the Unicorn has been in port she has been visited by a large number of the citizens of Quebec, who have been much gratified with the inspection of the vessel. Her arrival here at a moment when she was unexpected, has prevented any steps being taken to celebrate it, but we hope that on her return with the July mail, the capital of British North America will not fail to follow the example of other cities, in marking the important events in some public manner.

The *Britannia*, the first of Mr. Cunard's regular line of steam packets, was to leave Liverpool yesterday, and at the same time, the *British Queen* was to leave London for New York. It remains to be seen by which of these vessels we shall obtain the first news in Quebec. We understand that very sanguine expectations are entertained that the *Britannia* will reach Halifax in twelve days, or less. The Unicorn has already proved that the mail can reach Quebec from Halifax in three days and a half. We may therefore reasonably expect to receive news from England to the 1st instant, from the eastward, before we could obtain it *via* New York.

JULY 4.

His Excellency the Governor General and suite embarked on board the steamboat *Unicorn* at 11 o'clock last night for Prince Edward Island and Halifax. His Excellency, it is expected, will be absent about a month, and until his return the Government will be administered by Lieut. General Sir D. Jackson, who has taken up his residence, for the summer, in the Government House at William Henry.

We copy the following paragraph from the New York Express:

"IMPORTANT SEIZURE.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th says: The British steam ship *Argyle*, which arrived on the 12th with 418,000 dollars in specie from Vera Cruz, was seized on Saturday, at the instance of the Collector of the port, for a violation of the treaty stipulation between Great Britain and the United States, in regard to the carrying trade. The specie, which is all owned in New Orleans, we understand, is placed in a safe deposit, to await the decision in the case of the proper authorities."

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JULY 15, 1840.

### Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.  
SAMUEL W. BARRIE, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....G. J. DIBBLEE.

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.

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.

### Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Director this week.....JAMES TAYLOR.

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.....J. T. SMITH.

### 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. WOLHAFFTEN, President.

Committee for the present month.

W. D. HARTT and THOS. T. SMITH.

### Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow—

THOS. MURRAY.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,  
13th July, 1840.

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

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

4th Battalion Charlotte County.

Major Nehemiah Marks to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Mowatt, retired with his rank.

Cavalry attached to 4th Battalion Charlotte County.  
1st Lieutenant William R. Buchanan to be Captain, vice Albee, retired.  
2d Lieutenant David Woodcock, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Cotterell, retired.  
John Young, Gent., to be 2d Lieutenant.  
Jacob Libbee to be Quarter Master, vice Albee, retired.

1st Battalion Saint John City Militia.  
The resignation of Lieutenant John Sandall is accepted.

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

HALIFAX, 11th July.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.  
His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thompson, Governor General of British North America, arrived in the steamer *Unicorn* from Quebec, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. A guard of honour to receive His Excellency, consisting of the 8th, 23d and 37th Regiments, with the band of each, lined both sides of the way from the landing place at the Queen's wharf to the Province Building. His Excellency, accompanied by his suite, landed at 1 o'clock, and taking a seat with Sir Colin Campbell in his carriage proceeded to the Council Chamber, attended by Aides-de-Camp, Staff, and the principal officers of the Garrison, where in the presence of the heads of the Civil and Military departments, and such members of the Executive and Legislative Councils as were in town, he took the oaths of office, which were administered by Sir Rupert D. George. The chair of state was then vacated by Sir Colin Campbell, and the Governor General occupied the Throne and assumed the government of the Province: the Members of H. M. Executive Council then present were sworn in. Upon His Excellency's landing a salute was fired by a company of Royal Artillery, which was stationed on the Grand Parade. The day was overcast and misty, but nevertheless a large orderly concourse turned out to catch a glimpse of His Excellency as he passed through the streets, but only very few notwithstanding the eagerness with which they looked for him, succeeded in their purpose. His Excellency was attired in splendid uniform, and is accompanied by a numerous suite; he is a tall, slight, but well formed man, apparently about forty years of age, and possessing a highly intellectual cast of face. He has taken up his residence at Government House with Sir Colin Campbell.

This visit of His Excellency the Governor General will doubtless be pregnant with consequences of the most vital importance to the peace and prosperity of the Province. His Excellency has already taken upon himself the responsibility of administering the government, thus divesting our Lieutenant Governor of all importance as regards the various offices of the state. Whether His Excellency has come prepared with any new and well digested system, it is at present impossible to say; yet there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, but that he will minutely scrutinize the past official administration of our affairs.

It cannot be expected that his Excellency will swerve from those liberal and enlightened principles which he brought with him from the Mother Country to the Canadas, and which has been so successfully applied there.

The Unicorn called at Charlotte Town, P. E. I. and took on board the Lieut. Governor Sir Charles Fitzroy, Capt. Prescott, Lieut. Governor of Newfoundland, is expected shortly in H. M. Ship *Crocodile* from St. John's. The Governor General will remain here about ten days.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor left Head Quarters on Monday morning last in the Steamer *New Brunswick*, and we understand, will proceed direct to Halifax to meet the Governor General, who, we hope, will be prevailed upon by Sir John, to visit this Province.

## Died.

At his residence in Kingsclear, on Monday the 6th inst. after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Edward Wheeler, Sen. aged 70 years, leaving a widow and nine children, with a numerous circle of relations and friends to lament their loss. Mr. W. was one of the first settlers of this Province, and was universally esteemed for his hospitable and benevolent qualities. At St. John, on Tuesday evening the 7th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Andrew Barnes, in the 55th year of his age, leaving a widow and large family to mourn their loss.

## BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN Royal Mail Steam ships.

Of 1200 tons and 440 horse power.

BRITANNIA, Captain ROBERT EWING.  
ACADIA, " ROBERT MILLER.  
CALEDONIA, " RICH'D. CLELAND.  
COLUMBIA, " HENRY WOODRUFF.

For Liverpool, G. B.



THE BRITANNIA, the first ship of this Line, commanded by Captain ROBERT EWING, will leave Halifax for Liverpool, G. B., on Saturday the 1st August.

The Britannia was to leave Liverpool for Halifax and Boston on the 2d July, and is expected to arrive at Halifax on the 14th instant. She will proceed immediately for BOSTON.

These ships will carry experienced Surgeons; and their accommodations are not surpassed by any of the Atlantic Steam Ships.

## The Unicorn.

Captain WALTER DOUGLAS, will leave Halifax for Quebec, on the arrival of the Britannia from Liverpool.—Passengers for any of the above named places will please to make early application to

S. CUNARD & Co.  
Halifax, 1st July, 1840.

THE THIRD TERM for 1840, will commence at the BAPTIST SEMINARY, on Monday next, the 20th instant.

JOHN T. SMITH,  
Secretary of the Committee of Management.