

U. S. SENATE—THURSDAY, MARCH 26.
NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The CHAIR submitted the following message from the President of the United States:
To the Senate of the United States.

I transmit to the Senate, herewith, a copy of official notes which have passed between the Secretary of State and British Minister, since my last message, on the subject of the resolutions of the 17th January.

M. VAN BUREN.
Washington, 26th March, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been instructed by his Government to make the following communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, in reference to the boundary negotiation, and the affairs of the disputed territory.

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration, the official note addressed to the undersigned by the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 24th of last December, in reply to a note from the undersigned of the 2d of November, preceding, in which the undersigned protested, in the name of his Government, against the extensive system of aggression pursued by the people of the State of Maine within the disputed territory, to the prejudice of the rights of Great Britain, and in manifest violation of the provisional agreements entered into between the authorities of the two countries at the beginning of the last year.

Her Majesty's Government have also had their attention directed to the public message transmitted by the Governor of Maine to the last Legislature of the State, on the 3rd January of the present year.

Upon a consideration of the statements contained in these two official documents, her Majesty's Government regret to find the principal acts of encroachment which were denounced and complained of on the part of Great Britain, so far from being either disproved, or discontinued, or satisfactorily explained by the authorities of the State of Maine are, on the contrary, persisted in and publicly avowed.

Her Majesty's Government have consequently instructed the undersigned once more formally to protest against those acts of encroachment and aggression.

Her Majesty's Government claim and expect from the good faith of the Government of the United States, that the people of Maine shall replace themselves in the situation in which they stood before the agreements of last year were signed—that they shall therefore retire from the valley of the St. John, and confine themselves to the valley of the Aroostook; that they shall occupy that valley in a temporary manner only, for the purpose, as agreed upon, of preventing depredations; and that they shall not construct fortifications, nor make roads or permanent settlements.

Until this be done by the people of the State of Maine, and so long as that people shall persist in the present system of aggression, her Majesty's Government will feel it their duty to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of her Majesty's rights. And her Majesty's Government deem it right to declare, that if the result of the unjustifiable proceedings of the State of Maine should be collision between her Majesty's troops and the people of that State, the responsibility of all the consequences that may ensue therefrom, be they what they may, will rest with the people and Government of the United States.

The undersigned has been instructed to add to this communication, that her Majesty's Government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British Commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory, which report, it was believed, would be completed and delivered to her Majesty's Government by the end of the present month, in order to transmit to the Government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary negotiation.

H. S. FOX.
The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States, the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.
Hon. JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Forsyth, to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 25, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, acknowledges to have received Mr. Fox's communication of the 13th instant, in reference to the boundary negotiation and the closing part of it, that a reply to the last proposition of the United States upon the subject of the boundary may be expected in a short time, is highly gratifying to the President, who has however given directions to the undersigned in making this acknowledgement, to accompany it with the expression of his profound regret that Mr. Fox's note is in no other respect satisfactory.

After the arrangements which in the beginning of last year, were entered into on the part of the two Governments with regard to the occupation of the disputed territory, the President had indulged the hope that the causes of irritation which had grown out of this branch of the subject could have been removed. Relying on the disposition of Maine to co-operate with the Federal Government in all that could lead to a pacific adjustment of the principal question the President felt confident that his determination to maintain order and peace on the border would be fully carried out.—He looked upon all apprehensions of designs by the people of Maine to take possession of the territory, as without adequate foundation; deeming it probable that on the eve of an amicable adjustment of the question, any of the American people would, without cause and without object, jeopard the success of the negotiation and endanger the peace of the country. A troublesome, irritating and comparatively unimportant, because subordinate subject being thus disposed of, the President hoped that the parties would be left free at once to discuss and finally adjust the principal question. In this he has been disappointed.—While the proceedings of her Majesty's Government at home, have been attended with unlooked for delays, its attention has been diverted from the great subject in controversy by repeated complaints, imputing to a portion of the people of the United States designs to violate the engagements of their Government; designs which have never been entertained and which Mr. Fox knows would receive no countenance, from this Government.

It is to be regretted that at this late hour, so much misapprehension still exists on the side of the British Government, as to the object and obvious meaning of the existing arrangements respecting the disputed territory. The ill success which appears to have attended the efforts made by the undersigned to convey, through Mr. Fox to her Majesty's Government, more correct impressions respecting them, calls for a recurrence to the subject, and a brief review of the correspondence which has grown out of it, may tend to remove the erroneous views which prevail, as to the manner in which the terms of the arrangements referred to have been observed.

As Mr. Fox had no authority to make any a-

greement respecting the exercise of jurisdiction over the disputed territory, that between him and the undersigned, of the 27th Feb. 1839, had for its object some provisional arrangement for the restoration and preservation of peace in the Territory. To accomplish this object, it provided that her Majesty's officers should not seek to expel, by military force, the armed party which had been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Restook river; and that on the other hand, the Government of Maine would voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force then within them. Besides this, the arrangements had other objects—dispersion of notorious trespassers, and the protection of public property from depredation. In case future necessity should arise for this, the operation was to be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to the agreement between the Government of Maine and New Brunswick.

In this last mentioned respect, the agreement looked to some further arrangement between Maine and New Brunswick. Through the agency of General Scott, one was agreed to, on the 23d and 25th March following, by which Sir John Harvey bound himself not to seek, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to take military possession of the Territory, or to repel by military force the armed civil posse, or the troops of Maine. On the part of Maine, it was agreed by her Governor that no attempt should be made without renewed instructions from the Legislature, to disturb by arms the province of New Brunswick in the possession of the Madawaska settlements, or interrupt the usual communications between that and the upper province. As to possession and jurisdiction, they were to remain unchanged, each party holding in fact, possession of part of the disputed Territory, but each denying the right of the other to do so.—With that understanding, Maine was without unnecessary delay to withdraw her military force, leaving only under a land agent a small civil posse, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent further depredations. In the complaints of infractions of the agreements of the State of Maine, addressed to the undersigned, Mr. Fox has assumed two positions, which are not authorized by the terms of those agreements: 1st admitting the right of Maine to maintain a civil posse in the disputed territory for the purposes stated in the agreement he does so with the restriction that the action of the posse was to be confined within certain limits; and 2d, by making the advance of the Maine posse into the valley of the Upper St. John, the ground of his complaint of encroachment upon the Madawaska settlement, he assumes to extend the limits of the settlement beyond those it occupied at the date of the agreement.

The United States cannot acquiesce in either of these positions.

In the first place, nothing is found in the agreement subscribed to by Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, defining any limits in the disputed territory within which the operations of the civil posse of Maine were to be circumscribed. The task of preserving the timber recently cut, and of preventing further depredations within the disputed territory, was assigned to the State of Maine after military force should have been withdrawn from it; and it was to be accomplished by a civil posse, armed or unarmed, which was to continue in the territory, and to operate in every part of it where its agency might be required to protect the timber already cut, and to prevent further depredations, without any limitation whatever or any restrictions, except such as might be construed into an attempt to disturb by arms the Province of New Brunswick in her possession of the Madawaska settlement, or interrupt the usual communication of the Provinces. It is thus in the exercise of a legitimate right, and in the conscientious discharge of an obligation imposed upon her by a solemn compact, that the State of Maine has done these acts which have given rise to complaints for which no adequate cause is perceived. The undersigned feels confident, when those acts shall have been considered by Her Majesty's Government at home, as explained in his note to Mr. Fox, of the 24th of December last and in connection with the foregoing remarks, they will no longer be viewed as calculated to excite the apprehensions of her Majesty's Government that the faith of existing arrangements is to be broken on the part of the United States.

With regard to the second position assumed by Mr. Fox, that the advances of the Maine posse along the valley of the Restook to the mouth of Fish River, and into the valley of the Upper St. John, is at variance with the terms and spirit of the agreements—the undersigned must observe that if at variance with any of their provisions, it could only be with those which secure her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick against any attempt to disturb the possession of the Madawaska settlement, and to interrupt the usual communications between New Brunswick and the Upper Provinces. The agreement could only have reference to the Madawaska settlement as confined within their actual limits at the time it was subscribed. The undersigned, in his note of the 24th of December last, stated the reasons why the mouth of Fish River and the portion of the St. John through which it passes, could in no proper sense be considered as embraced in the Madawaska settlements. Were the United States to admit the pretension set up on the part of Great Britain, to give to the Madawaska settlement a degree of constructive extension that might, at this time, suit the purposes of her Majesty's colonial authorities, those settlements might soon be made with like justice, to embrace any portions of the disputed territory; and the right given to the Province of New Brunswick to occupy them temporarily and for a special purpose, might, by inference quite as plausible, give the jurisdiction exercised by her Majesty's authorities an extent which would render the present state of the question, so long as it could be maintained, equivalent to a decision on the merits of the whole controversy in favor of Great Britain. If the small settlement at Madawaska on the north side of the St. Johns means the whole valley of that river—if a boom across the Fish River, and a station of a small posse on the south side of the St. Johns at the mouth of Fish River is a disturbance of that settlement, which is twenty five miles below, within the meaning of the agreement, it is difficult to conceive that there are any limitations to the pretensions of her Majesty's Government under it, or how the State of Maine could exercise the preventive power with regard to trespassers, which was on her part the great object of the temporary arrangement. The movements of British troops, lately witnessed in the disputed territory, and the erection of military works for their protection and accommodation, of which authentic information, recently received at the Department of State, has been communicated to Mr. Fox, impart a still graver aspect to the matter immediately under consideration. The fact of those military operations, established beyond a doubt, left unexplained, or unsatisfactorily accounted for, by Mr. Fox's note of the 7th instant, continues an abiding cause of complaint on the part of the United States against her Majesty's colonial agents, as inconsistent with arrangements, whose main object was to divest a question, already sufficiently perplexed and complicated, from such embarrassments as those with which the proceedings of the British authorities cannot fail to surround it.

If, as Mr. Fox must admit, the objects of the late agreements were the removal of all military force and the preservation of property from further depredations, leaving the possession and jurisdiction as they stood before the State of Maine found itself compelled to act against trespassers, the President cannot but consider that the conduct of the American local authorities strongly and most favorably contrasts with that of the colonial authorities of her Majesty's Government. While the one, promptly withdrawing its military force, has confined itself to the use of the small posse, armed as agreed upon, and has done no act not necessary to the accomplishment of the conventional objects, every measure taken or indicated by the other party, is essentially military in its character, and can be justified only by a well founded apprehension that hostilities must ensue.

With such feelings and convictions, the President could not see, without painful surprise, the attempts of Mr. Fox, under instructions from his Government, to give to the existing state of things a character not warranted by the friendly disposition of the United States or the conduct of the authorities and people of Maine—much more is he surprised to find it alleged as a ground for strengthening a military force and preparing for a hostile collision with the unarmed inhabitants of a friendly state, pursuing, within their own borders, their peaceful occupations, or exerting themselves in compliance with their agreements to protect the property in dispute from unauthorized spoliation.

The President wishes that he could dispel the fear that these dark forebodings can be realized. Unless her Majesty's Government shall forthwith arrest all military interference in the question—unless it shall apply to the subject more determined efforts than have hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain and pacific adjustment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr. Fox in the name of the Government may most unfortunately happen. But no apprehension of the consequences alluded to by Mr. Fox can be permitted to divert the Government and People of the United States from the performance of their duty to the State of Maine. That duty is as simple as it is imperative. The construction which is given by her to the treaty of 1783 has been, again and again, and in the most solemn manner, asserted also by the Federal Government, and must be maintained unless Maine freely consents to a new boundary, or unless that construction of the treaty is found to be erroneous by the decision of a disinterested and independent tribunal, selected by the parties for its final adjustment. The President, on assuming the duties of his station, avowed his determination, all other means of negotiation failing, to submit a proposition to the Government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question once more to a third party.

In all the subsequent steps which have been taken upon the subject by his direction, he has been actuated by the same spirit. Neither his disposition in the matter, nor his opinion as to the propriety of that course, has undergone any change.—Should the fulfilment of his wishes be defeated either by an unwillingness on the part of her Majesty's Government to meet the offer of the United States in the spirit in which it is made, or from adverse circumstances of any description, the President will, in any event, derive great satisfaction from the consciousness that no effort on his part has been spared to bring the question to an amicable conclusion, and that there has been nothing in the conduct either of the Government and people of the United States, or the State of Maine, to justify the employment of her Majesty's forces as indicated by Mr. Fox's letter. The President cannot under such circumstances apprehend that the responsibility for any consequence which may unhappily ensue, will by the just judgment of an impartial world, be imputed to the United States.

The undersigned avails himself, &c. &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1840

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has had the honor to receive the official note of yesterday's date, addressed to him by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to a note dated the 13th inst. wherein the undersigned, in conformity with instructions received from his Government, had anew formally protested against the acts of encroachment and aggression which are still persisted in by armed bands in the employment of the State of Maine, within certain portions of the disputed territory.

It will be the duty of the undersigned immediately to transmit Mr. Forsyth's note to her Majesty's Government in England; and until the statements and propositions which it contains shall have received the due consideration of her Majesty's Government, the undersigned will not deem it right to add any further reply thereto, excepting to refer and to repeat, as he now formally and distinctly does, the several declarations which it has from time to time been his duty to make to the Government of the United States with reference to the existing posture of affairs in the disputed territory, and to record his opinion, that an inflexible adherence to the Resolutions that have been announced by her Majesty's Government, for the defence of her Majesty's rights pending the negotiation of the boundary question, offers to her Majesty's Government the only means of protecting those rights from being in a continually aggravated manner encroached upon and violated.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c. &c.

After a discussion, in which Messrs. Webster, Davis, and Williams, participated, the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed; and 10,000 additional copies were ordered.

The Senate then adjourned.

Mr. Williams of Maine said he was glad the question was thus brought to an issue.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts said it was now evident that we could temporize no longer.—We must assert our rights, or abandon them. We should no longer admit that any part of our territory was in "dispute." He regretted that we had ever allowed the use of the phrase "disputed territory." There was no dispute about it, there was an intrusion upon it by the British authorities.

Mr. Webster expressed his deep regret that the two countries were likely to come into collision, not on the main question, but on intermediate and collateral matters. It was unfortunate that however pacific might be the disposition of England or of this Government, the question was one that was likely to fester and become a matter of collision between the inhabitants of the two sides of the line. He had therefore, endeavored formerly, to impress our government with the necessity of settling the question. There was no reason to doubt the sincerity of the often repeated professions on the part of the British Government of a desire to settle the question amicably and justly. But so long as the question was open, it would be irritating to the inhabitants of both sides of the line, and would become more and more dangerous every day. This correspondence earnest as was the tone that it assumed, turns not upon the main question, but on the manner in

which the agreement respecting the occupation of the territory *ad interim* had been fulfilled. These questions would be multiplied, and become more and more exasperating, the longer they were left open. It was important to both countries to settle the ulterior question. It was necessary that the adjustment of the question should be urged, as far as the power of national intercourse would permit.

Mr. Williams of Maine said, for twenty-five years we have heard of the pacific disposition of the British Government on this subject; and she would be of the same disposition twenty-five years longer, if we would permit the question to remain as it is. But the period has arrived when she can no longer occupy the territory peaceably. What does she do now? Why she persists in that occupancy. Would any American citizen consent to this? He concurred with Mr. Davis that it was an error to allow that any part of our territory was in dispute. There was no dispute on the subject till 1814. Great Britain made the dispute. The moment we attempted to bring it to a close, she threatened us with "consequences." He was anxious to put the question in such a shape that the right to the territory would be settled. The time, he repeated, had arrived when Great Britain could not delay the settlement of the question; and finding that, she took possession of the territory and threatened us with consequences. He was glad that it was so. He rejoiced that the matter was now in such a state that it must be settled.

Mr. Webster concurred with his colleague, and the gentleman from Maine, that there was no dispute as to the territory, and that we ought not to admit that there was any dispute. He was unwilling that the issue should be changed. He did not wish to divert it to a question of temporary possession; and when this Government acted, he hoped they would act on the original question.

The Message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ten thousand extra copies ordered to be printed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

SIR,—I observe there is a publication printed in Saint John, and called the *Literary Journal*, which if it can at all be considered as an index of literary ability in this Province, must create a blush on the cheek of those who are connected with our institutions of learning; as it affords at once a melancholy evidence of the absence of literary attainments, and of the low and despicable character of some of the students, who have entered the arena of political strife.

The first of these positions is exemplified in the print itself, and the other by the tenor of a communication which the last number contains, signed—"A Collegian;" in which an attack has been made upon Col. Maxwell, for having taken by the hand a man of undoubted genius, and of quiet and orderly demeanour, who during a residence of some years in this place, has conducted himself as became him: cultivating at his leisure hours a taste for poetry, and giving from time to time to the world, through the newspaper press, his sweet and oftentimes talented effusions.

It is no use mincing matters: for when an article has appeared in the Journals of the day, it becomes too notorious for concealment; this individual is there stated to have been tried and acquitted, a number of years since, on a charge of dishonesty. Having been thus cleared, every honorable mind would feel that he comes before the community, claiming their sympathy and suffrages; and to which his correct and upright demeanour since that occurrence, gives him an additional claim.

Not so it would seem within King's College. There, if the article in question emanated from that quarter,—and I have not heard that it has been disavowed,—the high and noble characteristics which redeem human nature, are not to have a place, but the low, grovelling and virulent dispositions of vulgar life are to reign predominant; and neither within its walls nor beyond its precincts, are talent and genius, when met with in the more humble and ordinary walks of life to escape persecution.

A student at a university, Mr. Editor, is the last person who should wish to have the occurrences of juvenile years thrown up to him in after life. The robbery of farm yards, licentious conduct, and hours of former debauchery, would often in that case, sully the purity of lawn sleeves: and might be brought to bear upon the future incumbent of a living, or the ermined Judge, by the unfortunate sufferer or the malignant slanderer.

I put it to the inmates of the College here, who I am willing to believe, are exempt from the depravity which prevails in similar institutions elsewhere: if it should so happen, that either of them were obtaining an education under pretext of being "educated for the church," when it was not intended they should follow that sacred calling: and at a future period when they were advancing honorably in the career of their profession; what would be their idea of the man, who would remind them of the fraud thus perpetrated upon the piety and charitable intentions of the founders of that Institution, through which they had been enabled to succeed in life.

No sir, by-gone years should not be animated upon, unless brought up by the conduct of the party himself; and I trust the unprincipled attack that has been made upon the individual who is the cause of the present communication, will not prevent him from receiving the countenance and support of the Executive, in any application for a situation that may be made in his behalf. He had the misfortune it seems, to appear in Court upon another occasion, as a successful suitor against a personage, who has since followed him with his bitter hatred and revenge: and who would not like the reports and transactions of former years, to be ripped up with reference to himself.

And in conclusion, I will also hazard the hope, that the unmanly attacks that have been made upon a gallant officer, who has the good feeling to encourage it: as evinced also in the case of a young artist, whom he has taken by the hand, will not induce him to deviate from a course, as honorable to himself as it is disgraceful to those, who would suffer talent to languish in obscurity and neglect.

AN OLD RESIDENT.
Fredericton, April 7, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

SIR,—Will you permit me through the columns of your valuable paper, to express the pleasure I experienced on Thursday last, in witnessing the practice of some detachments of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery on Heron's Lake with service cartridge. As perhaps many of your readers may be unacquainted with the situation of this lake, and as a knowledge of it may be of advantage to them, in case of future practice there; it may be as well to state that it is situated on the new *Miramichi Road* about three miles from Fredericton, and can be approached without the least difficulty. Having made this short and as I conceive necessary digression, I shall now proceed to give a brief account of the practice.

The firing was commenced at the *point-blank range*, and the distance increased from that, at different intervals up to the Western extremity of the lake being about 700 yards; and the correctness of the firing far exceeded anything I

could have expected from men, to many of whom probably it was entirely new; and reflects great credit upon all who took a part in it, particularly on Lt. Col. Hayne and the officers of the corps, by whom the different degrees of elevation were given, as the distance from the target was from time to time increased. The shots with a very few exceptions were well directed, and shewed what effect could be produced in case of necessity, by such men and such guns. A glance at the ground will suffice to shew the correctness of this statement, while it must be admitted that the very smooth surface of the ice was not so favourable, nor so likely to produce correct practice as a position upon the ground would have been, and that consequently the New Brunswick Artillery were firing under considerable disadvantages.

Having had some experience in such matters myself, I can with confidence assert, that many men who have had the advantages of Battery drill and practice at Woolwich or Dublin, would not have succeeded better under similar circumstances, than the New Brunswick Artillery did upon this occasion.

The day although rather cold in the early part turned out fine in the afternoon, and although many persons who were desirous to witness the practice, were unavoidably absent; still there were several competent judges upon the ground who expressed themselves to be highly gratified with the whole proceedings of the day. The report of the guns occasionally intermingled with the "Swelling Bugle note" and the echo from the surrounding hills and woods was certainly enchanting, and would amply repay any one for the trouble of visiting that truly delightful and romantic spot should another opportunity present itself, which I sincerely hope may be the case.

I am Sir, yours,
MILES.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1840.

In an extract of a letter from a Fredericton correspondent to a certain paper in this Province, we observe a sarcastic allusion to the services of a highly distinguished Military Officer; but forbear to notice the sinister motives of the writer, which are too well known to require any comment. Such underhand attempts to depreciate those services, can only tend to rouse a spirit of resentment, which may injure the very party that paper is endeavouring to serve. Col. Maxwell is deservedly popular; and it is no compliment to the brave and loyal Militia of this Province whose favorite he is, to speak with scorn of "his gallant defence of the disputed territory."

"Thanks to men

Of noble minds is honorable men." The laurel is the soldier's only reward, and who will grudge a leaf to him who is worthy of it. We have heard it whispered that the gallant officer used every exertion, when he was informed of what was going on, to prevent his name being mentioned alone; no matter how much more valuable a vote of thanks, must have proved to him under those circumstances, he could not bear the idea of his name being unaccompanied by those of the brave partners of his toil. The privations they underwent, leaving their occupations, their homes, and their families, many without the means of support, at that inclement season, were in his opinion equivalent to whatever he himself was exposed to.

He thought not of his days of labour and anxiety, his sleepless nights,—his awkward position,—his unpleasant responsibility and his unremitting mental exertions, when he contemplated their disinterested patriotism and their diligent obedience as soldiers; to which he entirely attributed the success of those precautionary measures, which their fiery zeal might have otherwise frustrated.

We trust therefore that the Chronicle will see no harm in our taking this opportunity of publishing the words of a gentleman and statesman, who, though misrepresented by those who envy him as a very stingy sort of person, who "is not known to keep a living quadruped, lest it should be an expence to him," is nevertheless in this quarter famed for his hospitality; and with the aid of Mr. Jackson gave once or twice a week during the Session the very best dinners in Fredericton, at which he fed a number of bidders of different denominations.

At one of these sumptuous entertainments, to which many members of both branches of the Legislature and some military officers had been invited, and at which we have been assured the wine was quite super-excellent,—where truth sounded on every tongue, and beamed from every eye; and where cold reserve and cautious policy no longer held dominion over the warm sentiments of the heart, His Honor the Speaker of the House of Assembly was pleased to express himself, respecting Colonel Maxwell's services, in language which cannot be mistaken; and which although the doors of the House were closed on the day that the vote of thanks was granted to that officer, will at least show what was the opinion of its organ, with regard to the gallant Colonel's individual conduct at that momentous crisis, to which we have already referred.

After Her Majesty's health, and that of her respected Representative in this Province had been drunk, with the accustomed honors,

Col. ALLEX the father of the House of Assembly, proposed the health of Col. Maxwell and the 36th Regt. expatiating on the fatigues and privations which the corps suffered last winter, eulogizing the conduct of its Colonel under whose command he immediately was in the County of Carleton, and describing the vigilance and activity he displayed, his knowledge of the country, his acquaintance with every bye-road that led to the enemy's lines, &c. &c. and which toast was responded to with the greatest enthusiasm.

Col. Maxwell then returned thanks in one of those animated speeches, for which he is so famous; and proposed the health of their worthy host the Speaker, upon which His Honor rose and spoke as follows:

I rise to return thanks for the very flattering manner in which my health and that of the Assembly has been proposed and received; this high compliment from such a distinguished company being altogether unexpected, I am rather taken by surprise, and find myself driven into a corner, from which I do not see any way to escape. My friend the gallant Colonel on my left has great tact in this dealing with his friends; and I have no doubt if occasion should arise, he would also be prompt and skilful in attacking his enemies in the same way. Upon the present occasion, so completely am I taken unawares, that my feelings may be compared to those, which would be felt by a commander of militia, who by a false movement had got his battalion clubbed and was utterly at a loss how to extricate them. I may however be allowed to say, that I have been intimately connected with the House of Assembly for a period of twenty years, and have found them to be composed of men of true and genuine loyalty; and although there was, and always will be difference of opinion in minor matters, yet in devoted attachment to the British constitution, and to British connection, there always has been a perfect unity of feeling and purpose. A few years back, this Province was agitated from its centre to its circumference, and the agitation was rolled back again from the circumference to