

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Further accounts received to-day by the way of Trieste, of pirates committed by the Greeks, or a set of plunderers assuming the flag, in the Mediterranean, and the mercantile community is in a state of much excitement respecting the loss of property which is daily sustained. These outrages have become so frequent, that the rate of insurance from London to Smyrna, which is effected in ordinary times at 40s. is now from eight to ten guineas. The evil has, in fact, reached a point which must force it on the serious consideration of Ministers, the trade with Turkey, and the Levant being among the most valuable branches carried on by this country. We perceive, by the letters received at Lloyd's from Malta, that a considerable number of merchant vessels had sailed from thence under convoy for Smyrna, a precaution which is, perhaps, apt to be much slighted during peace, and hence the peril of the voyage is much increased. The Portuguese brig Perola, together with a brig of war, has arrived at Portsmouth, in ten days from Lisbon, having sailed on the 25th ult., four days after the last packet, but brings no intelligence of importance. These vessels have been appointed for the conveyance of Prince Miguel to Lisbon.

On Monday week, a very fine steam-boat the Improbable, one of those vessels built by subscription for the purpose of aiding the Greeks against the Turks, and intended to be sent out immediately to Lord Cochrane, left Limehouse for the first time, on an experimental trip to the Nore and back. She went on admirably; but, unfortunately, when returning towards Limehouse, close alongside a place called the Half-way-House, near Gravesend, at six o'clock the following night, she was discovered to have caught fire. Immediately every effort was made by all parties on board to discover and prevent the further action of the conflagration, but, unhappily without success; as the flames spread with such alarming rapidity, and in such a manner as to subvert the violence of the blaze notwithstanding the quantity of water expeditiously supplied by men in boats that moved off from the shore to the assistance of the crew. The fire element continued its devastation, until nine o'clock, when the steam-vessel was completely burnt to the water's edge. Two of the men on board were severely scalded, in their efforts to secure the steam-boiler, &c., from explosion, in which endeavours they were providentially successful. The steam-boat was of stupendous size, and was valued at between £9,000 and £10,000.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Up to the last hour this afternoon, no intelligence from Greece or Constantinople had reached town. The arrival of dispatches, both from Mr. Stratford Canning, and Sir Edward Codrington, is momentarily looked for, and with an anxiety commensurate with the important intelligence which their contents may prove to convey. Turkey.—We received last night, in the usual course the Paris papers of Sunday, and the Gazette de France dated Monday morning. The latter contains through the medium of the Augsburg Gaz. intelligence from Constantinople, under date of the 10th October. According to this article, the Porte persists in the principles which it has invariably proclaimed. On the receipt of the dispatches from Ibrahim, announcing his blockade at Navarino by the English and French squadrons, the Divan appeared indifferent, not declaring this blockade, as it was expected they would have done, a great violation of the rights of nations. From these delays, hopes are expressed that the war would terminate without any alarming crisis, but great anxiety seemed to be felt with respect to the effect of Ibrahim, fulfilling the instructions which had been sent to him to quit Navarino and sail for Patras. This we know, by the dispatches received so long since, that he attempted, and that he was driven back by the spirited conduct of our squadron. Thus the necessity had arisen which this article contemplates, in case Ibrahim had been obstructed, for the Porte immediately to declare itself in a positive manner. We may, therefore, expect that all doubts as to the measures to be pursued by the Sultan will be dispelled, as soon as he received intelligence that force had been opposed to the operations commenced by Ibrahim in pursuance of his Highness's instructions. The same article mentions that the Oriental Spectator of Smyrna has been suppressed. The article which we recently alluded in it, recommended the submission of the Porte, has probably occasioned the order for its annihilation.

Spain.—It is difficult to describe, from the accounts in the French papers, the real state of Spain. From some accounts we are led to suppose that the insurrection is at an end, and that the king is enabled to punish the rebels of all classes with exemplary severity. Other accounts, however, are totally at variance with such statements, and would lead us to infer that the King was attempting, by the severity of the punishment which he threatens to visit those who have submitted, to convince those who still resist his authority, and convince them of the absolute inutility of further resistance. This will probably, however, not be the case, but rather excite fresh disorders in districts which are now comparatively quiet. His Majesty seems less inclined to exercise the bright prerogatives of a Sovereign, than to visit the crimes of his people with the utmost punishment short of death, which can be inflicted. The chiefs of Rebel bands who have submitted, are to be deprived of their rank and honours, and sent to the galleys for life. Those who have supplied funds are to pay fines proportionate to their fortunes, and also, to be sent to the Galleys for life. And the mass of the revolters are to be exiled to other parts of the kingdom, and placed under surveillance of the police for three years. Such are the results of the general amnesty published by this merciful Monarch.

France.—Of French news the papers are absolutely destitute, although so important an event as a dissolution of the Chambers is on the eve of taking place. Such is the state of degrading restraint under which the Censorship keeps the Press of France, that it dares not allude to an event in which the whole nation are interested. We shall, however, in a day or two, know more of the real state of things throughout France, for the Censorship while the elections are going on, and consequently, while they exercise the privilege which their temporary liberty from the severe inspection of this hateful system will restore to them.

Lisbon papers to the 25th ult. were received yesterday, but they contain nothing fresh.

There is no political intelligence arrived in the City to day, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the wind, which has prevented any arrivals. The books at Lloyd's being more than usually deficient in interest, do not announce a mail

from any quarter; for this reason the business in the English Funds has hitherto exhibited a very limited degree of activity.

NOVEMBER 8.

Accounts reached Glasgow on Saturday of the death of Sir Robert Abercrombie that morning, at his seat at Athroy near Stirling. Sir Robert was at the head of the list of Generals, and by his death the government of Edinburgh Castle and the colony in the 75th regiment have become vacant.

Prorogation of Parliament.—It was stated by mistake yesterday, that Parliament was further prorogued to the 21st of December; it should have been to the 20th December; and the Convocation of the Clergy to the 21st.

Lord William Bentinck is to leave England for India, in the Undaunted, about the middle of this month.

The Right Hon. Frederick Lord Guilford died October 14th, 1827, in the 63d year of his age.

It is said Sir Herbert Taylor, to whom the Government of the Cape of Good Hope has been offered, has declined it, and that the appointment will be given to Sir Lowrey Cole, at present Governor of Mauritius. A successor to Sir Lowrey Cole, is not yet absolutely fixed on, but it is supposed his office will devolve on Sir H. Clinton, who now holds the command of the English troops in Portugal.

The Gazette of Friday contains an appointment of L. Shadwell, Esq. to the office of Vice-Chancellor of England, in the room of Sir A. Hart, appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

A certain illustrious personage, it is said, is very anxious that the Duke of Wellington should resume his seat in the cabinet, while a certain Marquis and his party are strenuously opposed to it. The contest is, therefore, between Royalty and Wiggism.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

The report of the Duke of Gordon being about to succeed Lord Dalhousie as Governor-in-Chief of Canada, seems to be confirmed. It is said that Lord Dalhousie is to have an appointment in India.

It is reported at Paris that the Algerine fleet, consisting of thirty sail, had offered battle to French blockading squadrons; and that, after a partial engagement they returned into port.

It is stated that the Lord High Admiral has resolved upon fitting out another expedition to the North Pole.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on the Marquis of Lansdowne the Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Wiltshire, vacant by the death of the Earl of Pembroke, and Montgomery. The Earl of Liverpool continues at Coombe Wood. The health of his lordship has, during the last few weeks, slightly improved. The noble earl, accompanied by his countess, takes an airing in his carriage daily, when the weather is fine.

Since the resumption of the works the Thames Tunnel has been extended upwards of ten feet beyond the point at which the water burst in in May last; so that all apprehension of a recurrence of any accident, from the imperfect state of the bed of the river in the spot referred to, has subsided.

Advices from Madon, to the 5th ult., state, that on the 30th September, Ibrahim Pacha ordered two strong divisions of troops to march from Navarino by land; despatching at the same time, by sea, thirty ships of war, with fifteen transports loaded with provisions, for Patras. Having heard that Lord Cochrane was in those seas with his large frigate, a corvette, and twenty small brigs of war, Ibrahim Pacha embarked on person on board a sixty gun ship, accompanied by a ship of equal force, six frigates, and six brigs, and directed his course towards Cochrane, with a full determination to attack and board his ship wherever he might find him.

It is confidently expected, that the Infante Don Miguel will arrive in England, on his way to Portugal, in a fortnight. His visit to this country is, we understand, an arrangement of our ministers, and negotiating through Count de Villa Real, who left London for Vienna soon after the Infante's appointment was known here. The Infante will convey to Lisbon in a Portuguese frigate, daily expected to arrive at Portsmouth.

An order in Council, has been issued, permitting ships of the United States to export salt and fruit from the Bahama Islands. This Permission is granted, although the ships of the United States are not permitted the privilege in other parts of the British dominions, Congress not having conformed to the regulations on which the reciprocity system is founded.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, December 12.

Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada. A Supplement to the Quebec Mercury has been received, containing the proceedings of the opening of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, and we regret to add, a difference between the Governor-in-chief and the Assembly relative to the choice of a Speaker. We content ourselves at present with communicating a brief outline of the facts. It appears that on the 20th ult. after the house had met, they proceeded to the election of a speaker, when L. J. Papineau and J. R. Vallieres de St. Real were nominated as candidates. 19 voted for the former, and 5 for the latter. Mr. Papineau was then declared elected, and conducted to the chair from which he thanked the House for a renewal of their confidence. On the following day, (Wednesday) at 1 o'clock the House was summoned by His Excellency into the Chamber of the Legislative Council; and having proceeded thither, Mr. Papineau addressed His Lordship in the usual manner, and in forming him of the choice of the Assembly. His Excellency then said he disapproved the nomination of Mr. Papineau in His Majesty's name, and required the House to make another choice; and presented for his approbation on Friday, when he would inform them of certain instructions relative to the actual state of this Province received from His Majesty's Government. Upon receiving this answer the Members returned to their place of sitting, when a debate ensued as to the propriety of Mr. Papineau's taking the chair when the public were assembled in the hall, his official seat, and the majority under the chair Dr. Blanchet and other Members contended that the concurrence of the Governor-in-chief was not necessary to sanction the nomination of a speaker and that the Mace should be laid upon the table—while the Solicitor General and Mr. A. Stuart argued that such a proceeding would be irregular, that Mr. Papineau being rejected was merely a member from Montreal, while Mr. Ogden appealed to the conduct of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia in 1806, to show that the right of the Executive to reject a Speaker was acknowledged by a Colonial Assembly. Mr. Cuvillier in the course of the discussion "rose to offer some Resolutions to the Speaker,—the first of which went to establish the right of Assembly, to elect and maintain in office their own Speaker without the concurrence of the Executive;" but before the debate had been concluded Mr. Papineau rose from the chair and left the house "having expressed his doubts of the propriety of continuing the debate under circumstances which might excite, such as the House being equally divided, and the casting vote falling to himself, &c." The Resolutions of Mr. Cuvillier, were then offered to the Clerk, and some further debate ensued, when the motion of adjournment was made and carried. On the following morning the House again met, Mr. Cuvillier's Resolutions were discussed, and finally passed by a majority of 32 to 4. "Mr. Papineau, then said that as the Assembly by their choice, he had no hesitation in taking the chair; he accordingly assumed, and the Mace was laid upon the table." The Minority (Messrs. Stuart, Ogden, Solicitor Gen., Young and Christie) withdrew from the place of sitting, when the

of an address to His Excellency was read in the House, in which it was stated that no address of this nature had been presented to His Excellency to ascertain at what hour he would be pleased to receive it. On reaching the Chateau d'Albany, the House was duly organized by the appointment of a Speaker approved of by the crown. The proceeding were tumultuous; and, on the side of the majority, evinced rather a determination to avail themselves of their force than to be guided by reason.—Nova Scotian.

QUEBEC, November 3.

The following copy of the Report of the Committee of Trade will be read with much interest by all classes. A number of Merchants attended the General Meeting on Tuesday last, held at the Quebec Exchange Room, when C. F. Aylwin, Esq. was unanimously called to the Chair. The proceedings of the late Committee were unanimously approved of, and thanks were voted to them and to Mr. Aylwin for his conduct in the Chair.—Mercury.

REPORT.

The Committee of Trade of Quebec, about to lay down the charge which they were intrusted by their fellow-citizens take leave to state a few of the principal objects which have engaged their attention. It may be recollected that an opinion was entertained by the Committee of the preceding year, and by the Council with whom they advised, that the duties imposed by the Customs Act, (7 Geo. 4, Cap. 19) and the duties on the 7 Geo. 4, Cap. 45, and that through Mr. Woodhouse an arrangement had been effected with the Attorney General, that three actions only should be instituted for duties claimed under the former Act. The cases were argued in the April term of the Court of King's Bench, and judgment given in favour of the Crown.—The Committee may add that their opinion was concurred in by Sir James Scarlett, the present Attorney-General of England, who was also consulted on the case.

The present Committee, after following up the views of the late, in endeavouring to obtain a grant of money for the improvement of the navigation of the Richelieu; and during the last Session, an Act was passed by the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, appropriating a certain sum to that purpose—this act having been reserved for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure, has only lately become a Law, and this Committee now entertain hopes that the desired improvement will be soon effected.

The Committee state with regret that no benefit has yet resulted from an Act passed in the third year of His present Majesty, for cutting a navigable Canal from St. John's to Chambly, nor does it appear that any funds have been specially appropriated by the Legislature to enable the Executive to carry the act into effect.

The hardships and distress experienced by the Shipping trading to this Port, in consequence of the frequency of desertion of Seamen, have not been lost sight of by this Committee, the measures which originated with the former Committee, have been followed up but without success, a Bill was introduced in the Legislature last Session for the correction of the evil, but a prorogation took place before it was passed.

It was the general expectation last Autumn, that the then next Session of the Imperial Parliament would be pregnant with important changes in the Colonial Policy of the Empire, and that it would be attended with much advantage to this country to have an Agent in London to watch over our more immediate interests—under this impression, and to defray the expenses of such agent, a very handsome sum was subscribed here at Montreal, and the Committee consider themselves as particularly bound to do so, and in consequence of the services of a gentleman in that capacity, equally well informed of the state and wants of the country, as zealous to promote its advancement. The Committee have also much satisfaction in stating that the Governor expressed himself most favourably towards the object of the mission, and was pleased to promise to the Agent his cordial support. The Agent in leaving this country was furnished with ample instructions for his government, and acquitted himself most to the satisfaction of the Committee.

Although in consequence of the many recent changes, which had taken place in the English Ministry, and the consequent dislike to legislate on subjects which might involve the most powerful interests of the country, all the advantages expected from this mission have not been realized, yet much has been effected, and the Committee have much pleasure in stating, on the report of their Agent, that His Majesty's Ministers appear to be most favourably disposed towards this country, and will be ready to do every thing in their power to promote its interests, whenever it can be done without compromising others equally important. The Committee conceive it unnecessary to state particularly what has been effected; among others, are the admission of our grain and flour into Great-Britain for a limited time, on payment of a moderate duty, and the admission into this country of provisions and various other articles from the United States of America, by inland navigation. The Committee have given decisions on all matters of difference which have been referred to them. Although a good deal has been effected, much remains to be done, and new matters will be always presenting itself deserving the attention of the Committee of Trade, of which the present Committee, therefore, recommend to their fellow-citizens their continued support.

WILLIAM FINLAY, Chairman. Quebec 30th October, 1827.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who form the new Committee:— Messrs. Finlay, Leather, Leavcraft, Moir, R. Patterson, G. Pemberton, Spicer, C. F. Aylwin and Campbell, Budden, Lemesurier, W. F. Aylwin and Price.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR, WHEN a few turbulent and malicious spirits, by the publication of a series of the most audacious and baseless insinuations, are endeavouring to rekindle the flames of discord, and to excite the passions of the United States, Nations which speak the same language, and who profess the same Faith, and (with some local exceptions) are subject to the same Laws, it becomes the imperative duty of every person who is desirous of preventing these machinations from proving effectual, to stand forth manfully in defence of the truth, and by either exposing the meanness of the insinuations, or by showing the inconsistency of their statements, to demonstrate to the liberal and impartial mind, what degree of credit should be attached to their reports. The articles alluded to are contained in the Eastern Argus, the Bangor Register, and the Eastern Republican.

In attempting a partial refutation of these ridiculous charges, I shall not imitate the violent and extravagant language in which those persons have thought proper to convey their animadversions, one would imagine that they intend to maintain their presumptive rights, by mere dint of vociferation. If this method might be effectual, they should show that we also could exclaim as loudly as they, but we are satisfied that if the British claims are not equitable, it is not by the malevolent insinuations, or whining complaints of a juno of despicable RENEGADOS that they can be substantiated.—Britain will be satisfied with Justice.—Gentlemen wish something more.—I am sensible of my inadequacy to this task, but I speak from personal knowledge, and trust this will call forth the energies of some abler person than myself in the cause.

The remarks in the Argus are generally of such a trifling and ridiculous complexion, as not to merit a serious reply: I instance the following, not with an intention to refute them with argument; (for they carry their own refutation along with them, by their palpable inconsistency,) but merely to show, how very strangely the very able Editor sometimes, in the prosecution of an important question, forgets his usual industry, and by a few sweeping assertions, which I fear are too consonant to the feelings of his general readers, attempts to supersede the necessity of logical reasoning.—"The Treaty is so explicit that the people of

this State never supposed it could be brought into doubt,—now, whatever their opposition might have been to the determination of the Executive in the arrest of Mr. Baker, my sole question, is, on what grounds they could not be arrested, on a moment that it had been brought into doubt, and that those doubts were so powerful as to arrest the progress of the Commissioners in exploring and determining the Line of Demarkation, this therefore is mere nonsense,—again, "It is with much surprise and indignation that they have seen the nature and extent of the British Claims,"—this to me is wholly inexplicable, and that the People of Maine should be so ignorant as to have acquired even a tolerable geographical knowledge of that territory, which for years had been a subject of negotiation, and the cause had been the most violent and intense wordy conflicts between this Province and the adjacent States!! Jonathan is known to be extremely inquisitive even about trifles, and it is unreasonable to suppose that he would neglect to exert his usual inquisitorial talents in the discovery of a matter in which he was so immediately interested,—but perhaps he was delighted at having someone, something to which he could at all times have recourse when he lacked a subject for argument, without either knowing or caring what the nature and extent of that subject might be: this is not at all improbable, and if we assume this position, we shall find a ready solution of his present conduct.—At first he supposed that his claim was too firmly established as not to require any other assistance from him than an occasional spar in the newspapers; or probably, being ignorant of the law, he was induced by an accidental discovery of its value he bestowed himself to examine more narrowly into the equity of his alleged title,—the result proves, that he is not deficient in penetration, for a drowning person in order to save himself, will grasp at a straw. I cannot however believe that in these remarks the Editor had any serious object in view,—I think he meant nothing more than to show his astonishing command of language, and to fill a vacant corner in his newspaper; if such was his intention, I most sincerely congratulate him on his possession of such a talent for the display of his literary powers. The subject of the Boundary Line is an inexhaustible source of exercise to the Border Loggers, and it would be improper to deprive them of their Hobby.

With regard to the statements in the Bangor Register, said to have been made by Wilson and Dalton, I shall only assert what I know to be true, with respect to the character of the informants, and then let every honest man judge of the merit of their stories.

Wilson is a person, who perhaps ought not to be severely censured for the falsehood and extravagance of his statement. It appears rather the effect of a constitutional infirmity, than a design to depart from the truth. Those who know him, know he is an inimitable story teller; he will represent a trivial occurrence, in the most lively and ridiculous colours. According to his own story, there was not an action of any moment during the late war, in which he was not personally present (he is a major of Militia)—not an incident, occurs throughout the eastern part of the Union, in which he is not a principal actor.—If his friends will remember his humorous description of the manner in which he braved the British Troops at Castine, they will be satisfied that I am no stranger to his person and romantic acquisitions.—many a time have I, for hours, listened with increasing attention and admiration to the wild and exuberant display of his fancy, in relating circumstances which, to my certain knowledge, would not have excited the slightest degree of interest, if told by a plain matter of fact man.

What wonder, then if he could not control this peculiar talent for embellishment in the recital of the intelligence now under consideration.

Dalton is one of that numerous class of villains, who abscond to avoid paying their debts;—the contiguity of the States, to which they can at all times fly for shelter, renders this shameful practice very general, and the frequency of the occurrence, serves to lessen the odium which should ever attach to such persons.—He first came to this Province in the humble capacity of a Journeyman Tinker,—by his apparent honesty and real ability, he ingratiated himself into the favor of some respectable person, by whom he was employed to conduct a party of Lumberers,—the mask was not removed until 1825, at which time, by the most plausible pretences, and the influence of the names of those with whom he had been so connected, he had obtained credit to a very considerable amount, from the unsuspecting inhabitants of the Province, (whom, even repeated experience fails in teaching,) he then privately removed to the Restook settlement to enjoy his ill-gotten gains; but finding that, however, he could not be free from the importunities of his creditors, he returned to the Province, where he had thus defrauded, he sold off all his property for what it would fetch, and has escaped into the interior of the States, leaving his deluded creditors to bewail the effects of their credulity.—And this is the man who dares to say that he made such a sacrifice merely on account of public difficulties; will a brave and honest person like the Americans place any degree of faith in the Reports—may even the oath of such a villain?—Impossible!—they have too much good sense and penetration, not to perceive the object of his complaints.—He trusts that the state will indemnify him the amount of his alleged loss.—To effect this, he will sue the State.—One of these false, will be no obstacle to a person like him in the attainment of his wishes,—one thing more I must remark:—nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the settlement whence Dalton fled are composed of similar honest characters, and if (which I do not believe) Precepts, issuing from British magistrates were executed within that territory, and property attached under the authority of those precepts, it was because no other means of reparation was in their power, and they were unable to satisfy their injured creditors;—for if the British laws did not extend to that Territory, surely those of the States are subject to the same restriction;—but there is one circumstance, in which Dalton's case seems to require a little explanation;—he states that he sold his property, among which of course he means to enumerate his land and houses for a certain sum on credit: now the question is, to whom did he sell them; if it was to any one of these settlers, they cannot hope to enjoy it quietly, when the same system of British oppression by which he was drawn off, is still in force;—and if, as he says, they are in such constant fear of the British, they dare not sleep in their houses, it is absurd to believe, that the nominal possession of his property, even at such a sense discount, would induce any person to remain in a state of Jeopardy, until, in the slow course of negotiation, the protection of the national Government could be effectually extended to them,—and I cannot imagine, that any loyal British subject would venture to purchase property by the occupation of which they would forfeit all title to the esteem of their fellow-subjects,—not that we depise the Americans,—on the contrary, we honor and respect the good man, to whatever nation he may belong; but a change of allegiance, from mere pecuniary motives, excites the contempt of a true patriot, and lowers the person who can be guilty of such a base desertion of his duty to his King and Country.—Now to facts:—Baker is in Jail, for a debt of about £150, and, according to our Laws, there he must remain, not only for Six Months, but until he either pays that debt, or can claim the benefit of the Insolvent act.—His alleged offence against our authorities will be tried in due course of Law, (and when this happens, we shall take care to furnish Major Wilson, with the most authentic information on the subject.) That over the Territory, because by no act of the American Legislature, could legal title be vested in Baker, until that title be first claimed to them. The actual possession was in Britain prior to the Treaty, and has ever since so remained,—therefore the suffering that insult to pass with impunity, would be construed into an indirect acknowledgment of the fallacy of her claim; but while (from a due respect to her good faith) she refrains from permitting her own subjects to settle upon that

Territory she also has, and insists upon, the power of preventing the aggressions of American subjects,—and the promptness displayed by the Executive in the arrest of Mr. Baker, my sole question, is, on what grounds they could not be arrested, on a moment that it had been brought into doubt, and that those doubts were so powerful as to arrest the progress of the Commissioners in exploring and determining the Line of Demarkation, this therefore is mere nonsense,—again, "It is with much surprise and indignation that they have seen the nature and extent of the British Claims,"—this to me is wholly inexplicable, and that the People of Maine should be so ignorant as to have acquired even a tolerable geographical knowledge of that territory, which for years had been a subject of negotiation, and the cause had been the most violent and intense wordy conflicts between this Province and the adjacent States!! Jonathan is known to be extremely inquisitive even about trifles, and it is unreasonable to suppose that he would neglect to exert his usual inquisitorial talents in the discovery of a matter in which he was so immediately interested,—but perhaps he was delighted at having someone, something to which he could at all times have recourse when he lacked a subject for argument, without either knowing or caring what the nature and extent of that subject might be: this is not at all improbable, and if we assume this position, we shall find a ready solution of his present conduct.—At first he supposed that his claim was too firmly established as not to require any other assistance from him than an occasional spar in the newspapers; or probably, being ignorant of the law, he was induced by an accidental discovery of its value he bestowed himself to examine more narrowly into the equity of his alleged title,—the result proves, that he is not deficient in penetration, for a drowning person in order to save himself, will grasp at a straw. I cannot however believe that in these remarks the Editor had any serious object in view,—I think he meant nothing more than to show his astonishing command of language, and to fill a vacant corner in his newspaper; if such was his intention, I most sincerely congratulate him on his possession of such a talent for the display of his literary powers. The subject of the Boundary Line is an inexhaustible source of exercise to the Border Loggers, and it would be improper to deprive them of their Hobby.

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Dalton is one of that numerous class of villains, who abscond to avoid paying their debts;—the contiguity of the States, to which they can at all times fly for shelter, renders this shameful practice very general, and the frequency of the occurrence, serves to lessen the odium which should ever attach to such persons.—He first came to this Province in the humble capacity of a Journeyman Tinker,—by his apparent honesty and real ability, he ingratiated himself into the favor of some respectable person, by whom he was employed to conduct a party of Lumberers,—the mask was not removed until 1825, at which time, by the most plausible pretences, and the influence of the names of those with whom he had been so connected, he had obtained credit to a very considerable amount, from the unsuspecting inhabitants of the Province, (whom, even repeated experience fails in teaching,) he then privately removed to the Restook settlement to enjoy his ill-gotten gains; but finding that, however, he could not be free from the importunities of his creditors, he returned to the Province, where he had thus defrauded, he sold off all his property for what it would fetch, and has escaped into the interior of the States, leaving his deluded creditors to bewail the effects of their credulity.—And this is the man who dares to say that he made such a sacrifice merely on account of public difficulties; will a brave and honest person like the Americans place any degree of faith in the Reports—may even the oath of such a villain?—Impossible!—they have too much good sense and penetration, not to perceive the object of his complaints.—He trusts that the state will indemnify him the amount of his alleged loss.—To effect this, he will sue the State.—One of these false, will be no obstacle to a person like him in the attainment of his wishes,—one thing more I must remark:—nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the settlement whence Dalton fled are composed of similar honest characters, and if (which I do not believe) Precepts, issuing from British magistrates were executed within that territory, and property attached under the authority of those precepts, it was because no other means of reparation was in their power, and they were unable to satisfy their injured creditors;—for if the British laws did not extend to that Territory, surely those of the States are subject to the same restriction;—but there is one circumstance, in which Dalton's case seems to require a little explanation;—he states that he sold his property, among which of course he means to enumerate his land and houses for a certain sum on credit: now the question is, to whom did he sell them; if it was to any one of these settlers, they cannot hope to enjoy it quietly, when the same system of British oppression by which he was drawn off, is still in force;—and if, as he says, they are in such constant fear of the British, they dare not sleep in their houses, it is absurd to believe, that the nominal possession of his property, even at such a sense discount, would induce any person to remain in a state of Jeopardy, until, in the slow course of negotiation, the protection of the national Government could be effectually extended to them,—and I cannot imagine, that any loyal British subject would venture to purchase property by the occupation of which they would forfeit all title to the esteem of their fellow-subjects,—not that we depise the Americans,—on the contrary, we honor and respect the good man, to whatever nation he may belong; but a change of allegiance, from mere pecuniary motives, excites the contempt of a true patriot, and lowers the person who can be guilty of such a base desertion of his duty to his King and Country.—Now to facts:—Baker is in Jail, for a debt of about £150, and, according to our Laws, there he must remain, not only for Six Months, but until he either pays that debt, or can claim the benefit of the Insolvent act.—His alleged offence against our authorities will be tried in due course of Law, (and when this happens, we shall take care to furnish Major Wilson, with the most authentic information on the subject.) That over the Territory, because by no act of the American Legislature, could legal title be vested in Baker, until that title be first claimed to them. The actual possession was in Britain prior to the Treaty, and has ever since so remained,—therefore the suffering that insult to pass with impunity, would be construed into an indirect acknowledgment of the fallacy of her claim; but while (from a due respect to her good faith) she refrains from permitting her own subjects to settle upon that

Territory she also has, and insists upon, the power of preventing the aggressions of American subjects,—and the promptness displayed by the Executive in the arrest of Mr. Baker, my sole question, is, on what grounds they could not be arrested, on a moment that it had been brought into doubt, and that those doubts were so powerful as to arrest the progress of the Commissioners in exploring and determining the Line of Demarkation, this therefore is mere nonsense,—again, "It is with much surprise and indignation that they have seen the nature and extent of the British Claims,"—this to me is wholly inexplicable, and that the People of Maine should be so ignorant as to have acquired even a tolerable geographical knowledge of that territory, which for years had been a subject of negotiation, and the cause had been the most violent and intense wordy conflicts between this Province and the adjacent States!! Jonathan is known to be extremely inquisitive even about trifles, and it is unreasonable to suppose that he would neglect to exert his usual inquisitorial talents in the discovery of a matter in which he was so immediately interested,—but perhaps he was delighted at having someone, something to which he could at all times have recourse when he lacked a subject for argument, without either knowing or caring what the nature and extent of that subject might be: this is not at all improbable, and if we assume this position, we shall find a ready solution of his present conduct.—At first he supposed that his claim was too firmly established as not to require any other assistance from him than an occasional spar in the newspapers; or probably, being ignorant of the law, he was induced by an accidental discovery of its value he bestowed himself to examine more narrowly into the equity of his alleged title,—the result proves, that he is not deficient in penetration, for a drowning person in order to save himself, will grasp at a straw. I cannot however believe that in these remarks the Editor had any serious object in view,—I think he meant nothing more than to show his astonishing command of language, and to fill a vacant corner in his newspaper; if such was his intention, I most sincerely congratulate him on his possession of such a talent for the display of his literary powers. The subject of the Boundary Line is an inexhaustible source of exercise to the Border Loggers, and it would be improper to deprive them of their Hobby.

With regard to the statements in the Bangor Register, said to have been made by Wilson and Dalton, I shall only assert what I know to be true, with respect to the character of the informants, and then let every honest man judge of the merit of their stories.

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