SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

By several late arrivals we have London papers to the 8th of Feb. and Havre to the 13th. They furnish the sequel of the debate in Parliament on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. This debate is of more than usual interest, as it exhibits the opinions of some of the leading members of both parties on the important topics of the speech. We have copied below the remarks of the prominent members of both Houses on that part of the speech which alludes to the interference of the sympathizers on our frontier in Canada affairs. They do not authorze the interference that the members of either party, are in the most favorable humour for meeting the views of our government in relation to the boundary question, or that they will be in any great haste to adjust the differences on that point. Some other points of less interest on this side of the Atlantic were touched upon. The Corn law question was declared to be an open one to members of the Cabinet. His own opinion was opposed to any change, but the majority of the Ministers were in favor of a change. In the House of Lords the address was agreed to without opposition. In the House of Commons, a vote was taken on Mr. Duncombe's amendment, relative to the question of reform, which was lost; yeas 86, nays 426—and the address was adopted.

The debate on the address first turned on the affairs of Holland and Belgium. Mr. O'Connell denounced the proceedings of the five powers, and hoped the Belgians would not submit. He made an attack on Lord Brougham, in return for one upon himself, made by that noble lord the day before. In the course of his remarks, Mr. O'Connell said Lord Brougham united the offices of judge and court-jester; and put forth sundry other gentle sayings; said he was the terror of clients, and the ridicule of the bar, &c. &c. The hon. member was called to order; and then went to say that the person he alluded to was an obscure slanderer—the sycophant of one monarch, and slanderer of another—calling himself the friend of the people, but really an enemy of the throne, &c.

Lord Palmerston made a long explanation about Belgium and Holland, vindicating the acts of the five powers, &c.

Sir Robert Peel inquired about the proceedings in India, and Sir John Hobhouse said the papers relating thereto would be laid before the House.

The addresses in answer to Her Majesty's speech were carried up from both Houses on the 7th.

The Wesleyan Centenary subscription exceeded £135,000, or $599,400, at the close of January.

The Roman Catholics are about to build a magnificent church at Manchester, at a cost of £30,000.

The Commissioners appointed to estimate the damage suffered in Dublin during the late storm, state it to be upwards of £64,000.

The Polish General Skrzynecki, celebrated in the last struggle of the Poles for freedom, had been appointed to a command in the Belgian army; and in consequence of this, the Prussian and Austrian ambassadors had demanded their passports.

The Belgian Government was making preparations for war. Notice had been published from the War Office that the government was ready to make large purchases of horses; and this notice was issued in consequence of the refusal of the Prussian government to allow the exportation of horses—3000 having been expected by the Belgian government from that kingdom.

One of the first acts of the French ministry, after the resumption of office and the dissolution of the Chambers, was to dismiss M. Persil from the mastership of the mint, for political opposition.

A French steamer from Smyrna has brought intelligence which, if true, is important, and will at once change the face of things in the East. It is no less than the death of Mehemet Ali, who, it is stated, has, with all his attendants, been drowned in the Nile, by the upsetting of the iron steamer. The report, though direct, is far from certain.

SPAIN.—It appears that Don Carlos has been forced, by the remonstrances of the foreign cabinets, to abandon the savage system on which he has lately carried on the war. The moderate generals Villareal, Zariateguy and others, who had been disgraced, have been called into service—those who were in favor of butchery had resigned—and above all, the sanguinary Cabrera has been ordered to slay no more prisoners.

Canadian Affairs.—Extract from the speech of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons:—

When Her Majesty, in the present speech from the throne, called upon Parliament to support her in maintaining the authority of the Crown, that meant, he should conclude, the intention of Her Majesty to maintain her sovereignty in her North American possessions; for after all that had passed, the honor of this country was involved in maintaining them—in showing her intention of aiding those gallant men who had proved themselves so worthy of their connexion with England, and of the language they spoke, by so nobly undergoing the sufferings and sacrifices which they were subjected to. It was now a positive declaration to the people of Canada, that the honor of the British Crown required all the support that British subjects could give. It was of immense importance to cheer the spirits of those who might be fighting then for British connection, and that if they were called out in support of the Crown, they might look for all that protecting power which England could afford to be extended to them. It was important that this declaration should be made, and understood by those subjects of the United States who had been the main cause of the present condition of Canada—(hear, hear.) He had never in the course of his political career spoken of the Americans with feelings other than respectful—with feelings worthy to be entertained towards people who, he might say, sprung from the same country, between whose laws and customs and those of this land, there was the strongest analogy—who spoke the same language; but all these considerations should never prevent him from expressing in his place in Parliament, what his opinion was concerning the conduct of the Americans in this respect, in reference to the Canadians. He perceived that Her Majesty appeared to have stated what the efforts of the United States were. The right hon. bart. then read the following paragraph of the Royal speech in reference to this matter:—

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the Province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valor of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the U. States."

But the right hon. baronet asked, was this all the President of the United States had done? For his part he was not satisfied with this. He could not conceive a more grievous wrong than for the inhabitants of a country professing friendship towards the owners of a distant colony, endeavouring to excite the people of that colony, or permitting their own to make hostile excursions into it. What would be said of such a thing in any of the continental countries? Would it be a sufficient excuse for the government of the transgressing people to say, 'Our laws are too weak, we feel inclined to afford our countenance, but our people wont permit us?—(hear, hear.) What was the conduct of the American government itself under nearly similar circumstances, when a nation of Indians were guilty of some delinquencies of this sort? General Jackson had gone at once and redressed the grievance, and when the Spanish government, to whom the Indian nation was attached, demanded an explanation of the affair, the reply of General Jackson, on the part of America, had been, 'If you cant preserve order among your subjects, we will'—(general cheering.) To the propriety of the manner in which the Queen's speech referred in a tone of faint praise to the conduct of the President of the United States on this occasion, he must acknowledge he was constrained to bear testimony. He was glad that her Majesty had spoken so becomingly upon the subject, and it was now officially known that the President of the United States had, as the speech termed it, called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States. If that certainty was all that could be urged in favour of the intentions of the President of a State in amity with this country, it was fitting that it should be put upon record, and go forth to the world, limited as the panegyric confessedly was, and in the terms in which it was conveyed by the speech, he certainly very cordially concurred—(a laugh.) But he would contrast the conduct of our government upon the occasion with the answer of the President of the United States to the request made by the Spanish Minister, in the case alluded to, respecting the occupation of Pensacola by General Jackson—that the General should be reprimanded. Mr. Adams's reply was such as became him—namely, that the General's conduct was justified by strict necessity, and the occupation of those places in Florida vindicated by every page of the law of nations—(hear, hear.) It was true that the Spanish government adopted the same plea as the Americans now did, and said the government was weak, and could not repress those who were then guilty of this outrage against international law; but the reply of Mr. Adams to this plea on that day was still consistent, observing that, if it had not the power to control its subjects or others within its territories from outrage, it was the duty of an injured government to take possession of the country so circumstanced, and put an end to such a dangerous and anomalous state of things; that such an admission would not enure to exculpate a government at amity with another, the territory of which had been invaded; nor ought the government of the U. States to compound for the infamy of this invasion upon the ground of the alleged imbecility of the Spanish colonial government. Finally, that the Spanish government was bound to put a stop to these lawless outrages, by sending a larger force to occupy the province, or yield up its possession to the troops of the United States, which had so long found it to serve only as a post of annoyance to them. There was a risk now incurred and incurring that the remedy must be taken into our own hands, and it was for that very powerful and cogent reason that he wished, as a member of the British Parliament, to express a hope, that now the sentiments of the Queen were made known upon the subject, all well-affected persons in the United States would unite with the authorities there to prevent a recurrence of the grievous wrong done by these incursions upon our frontier; not only ought they to look to the dangers to be apprehended to property and life, but also to the very heavy expense which was necessarily entailed upon the Canadas by being always compelled to be in arms to repel piratical invasion. Suppose that, as in a late instance, a band of 200 marauders attacked a village or town with success, and established themselves in our territories, it was to be apprehended that very soon, as was the case in this species of border warfare, fresh incursions would take place with larger bands, and the consequence ultimately must be, that it would be impossible to dislodge them without a great expense of money and life. It was upon this ground, that he, as a member of the British Parliament, felt it his duty to make an appeal to public justice, which he thought no man could possibly resist.

The following is the reply of Lord John Russell to this part of Mr. Peel's speech:—

The right hon. gentleman had alluded to the affairs of Canada, and had laid stress on that part of the speech in which her Majesty called upon the parliament to support her firm determination to maintain the authority of her crown. In this instance there was but one plain and decisive question, whether or not that house was prepared to maintain her Majesty's authority in Canada. That was a subject upon which the House could not be taken by surprise—upon which none could ask for papers and documents in order to make up their minds whether or not, in the first place, it was prudent and wise, and, in the second, whether it was honorable and right to stand by those British subjects in Canada who had hitherto defended themselves, at their own expense, and at the danger of their homes; or to abandon them to any authority they might be able to set up among themselves, or to the assistance they might receive from any of the neighbouring powers. From this it was clear that that no less could be required from that house than to defend those persons from incursions—from all aggressions; and be the expense great or small, they, as ministers of the crown, called upon the house to support them in that defence of the British loyalists of Canada. If that course were not adopted, it would not only sink their character in the scale of nations, but be a dishonour to the crown of England. The hon. gentleman had alluded to and commented on that part of the speech which referred to the conduct pursued by the President of the United States of America. He (Lord J. Russell) would have been very glad if he and his colleagues could have suggested to her Majesty to use warmer expressions regarding the steps taken by that power. The President of the United States had called upon the citizens to refrain from aggressions upon the Canadians, and it would have been gratifying if that call had been responded to, and those aggressions repressed. But he (Lord J. Russell) thought it was impossible, referring to the accounts from Canada, referring to the descriptions given by the officers of the United States themselves, to say that the efforts of the President had been attended with the effect that might have been expected. He hesitated not to say that portion of Her Majesty's speech was not expressive of warm satisfaction.—But he believed that, considering the limited extent of the executive power in the United States, all had been effected that could be done by the President; but the people of those States were so very jealous of the exercise of power, although being placed in the hands of the Executive, that it could not be used with greater effect. He (Lord J. Russell) would have wished certainly that the President's authority in this respect was strengthened, because nothing could be more dangerous than a continuance of those barbarous, those vexatious aggressions (hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON said—My Lords, I now come to the last part of the speech to which I have listened with the utmost anxiety; and I am happy to find in this speech what was thought necessary on a former occasion, namely, a declaration on the part of her Majesty of her firm determination to maintain her sovereignty over her Provinces in North America. My lords, I could wish that this declaration of Her Majesty had been accompanied by corresponding efforts to enable her Majesty to carry these intentions into effect.

It is a trifling insurrection, and confined to one part of the country; but it has been accompanied by an invasion and an attack upon the persons and property of her Majesty's peaceable subjects on all parts of the frontier adjoining the United States, by the inhabitants of the United States, and for no reason whatever, but because her Majesty's subjects are obedient and loyal to her Majesty. [Hear & cheers.]

Certainly, my lords, I should wish to see a corresponding preparation made, and measures adopted, with a view to carrying into execution the intentions which her Majesty has declared, of maintaining her sovereignty over these Provinces. [Cheers.] My lords, the system of private war which prevails on that frontier, is unknown in any other part of the world. We read of such things in the history of barbarian nations—we read of such a system carried on against the Austrian Monarchy, which lasted from century to century. All these were wars of barbarism against civilization. Never were there any instances of such wars between civilized nations, except in the case before us.

I trust noble lords and the other house of Parliament will look a little further into this very important subject, and draw the attention of Government closely to it; for it appears to me eminently necessary that some measure should be taken to induce the Government of the United States to put into operation some effectual steps for the suppression of these outrageous proceedings. [Hear, hear!]

Let them consider closely the consequence of that invasion, for it seems to me, that if some steps are not speedily taken on the part of her Majesty to enforce that passage of the Royal Speech of which I approve so highly, we shall find our province of Upper Canada treated much in the same way in which the province of Texas has been treated. [Hear, hear, hear.] This is a point to which I beg to draw the particular attention of her Majesty's government.

I entreat of them to consider this war as a great national war [hear, hear!]; to remember that the highest national interests are involved in it, and that we must proceed on a large scale of action, if we wish to bring it to an early and satisfactory period [hear, hear!]

I have no doubt of the intentions of the President of the United States in the matter, but, at the same time, I cannot but feel regret when I see American subjects coming armed into our territory, armed and provided, too, with cannon taken from the United States, and belonging to the United States, [hear, hear!] I cannot, I say, but feel deep regret and much surprise, when I see these American subjects publicly invading our territories, and am told that it cannot be prevented by the Government of the United States [hear, hear!]

There can, I conceive, be no doubt but that the civil government of any country is capable at any time of preventing the collection of bodies of troops within its territory, and their invasion of neighbouring States [hear, hear, hear.] But here we see the United States sitting down quietly and taking hardly any notice whatever of the invasion by its subjects of the British Provinces [hear, hear.]

LORD MELBOURNE—In alluding to another part of the speech, the subject of which it is impossible to regard without considerable uneasiness and vexation—I refer to the state of Canada—the noble Duke, while he appears to approve of that part of the speech, states that he could have wished to see some corresponding measures of vigour adopted by the Government, in order to carry that determination into effective operation.

It is quite clear that a state of things does exist on the North American frontier greatly to be deplored; yet, when we remember the disposition exhibited by the various States there to interfere with each other's affairs, and the tendency to private warfare with each other, it is not greatly to be wondered at. When, however, the noble duke so strongly expresses his regret at not seeing a vigourous demonstration made in our Canadian Province, in order to enable our subjects there to repel the outrageous aggressions upon them, I am somewhat at a loss to understand what he has to complain of in this respect.

There is in that country a very large regular establishment, besides a very considerable militia force, together with an army powerful enough to laugh to scorn any attempt which may be made by the sympathisers. When, however, we consider the character of the country, its innumerable and extensive lakes, forests, morasses, it would be quite impossible to keep up such a force as utterly to prevent all sudden aggressions and predatory excursions.

Therefore, I know not, with reference to this Province itself, what stronger measure you could adopt; but, with respect to the Government of the United States, I agree with the noble duke that every means should be taken to do that which it is the duty of every government to do, namely, to keep its subjects within its own frontier, and prevent bodies of men, the subjects of one State, making attacks on their neighbours in another.

There is no reason, I apprehend, to doubt the sincerity of the government of the United States as to its wish to carry into effect the stipulations binding on it as regards its duties to its neighbours; but, considering the nature of the country—considering the vast extent of the frontier—considering the comparative wildness of those districts—and also considering the character of the Government—it must be admitted that it has serious difficulties to contend with in carrying this object into effect.

Every exertion, however, has been used, and every representation has been made, in order to induce the government of the United States to exert itself for this object. [Hear, hear!] I therefore trust that these exertions will be successful, and, above all, when it is known what has been the result in our provinces, where every attempt that has been made at invasion has been completely discomfited. I trust, therefore, that an end will be put to the wild spirit, which is as dangerous to their neighbours as it is discreditable to those citizens of the United States, [hear, hear!]

LORD BROUGHAM.—The territory, said his lordship, which bounded the American States towards Canada, was a wild barren, and in many places uncultivated for a considerable distance; the frontier could be easily passed over, and there was little or no impediment to going from the territory of one State to that of the other. The noble duke said that the feeling which induced the parties to engage in the attempt on Canada, did not arise from any wish to aid the rebellion, but that they were influenced by a worse feeling.

The noble Duke said that if this predatory system continued—if it were persevered in—all the powers of the English Government in Canada would not be able to prevent retaliation by the people of Canada on the United States.

Were they to be told that all the powers of the government—which was more solidly established and much more vigorous in its character than the Government of the United States could be—were they to be told that our Government, with 12,000 regular troops, besides a large militia force, even when backed by the bulk of the people, was unable to do that which Mr. President Van Buren, with very slender means—with the people not taking part with him, but with the people against him, and not having a regular army and a strong militia to back him—was strongly censured for not doing?

How readily and how justly could Mr. VanBuren put forward this excuse when he heard it said, on the authority of the noble Duke, that even our own Government, with a much larger force and much more firmly established, could not prevent reprisals. They were also told that these proceedings chiefly arose from the intensity of the feeling of dislike to the British Government.

Admitting, however, that the intensity of this feeling was as great as was represented, still he thought that there was little doubt as to the sincerity of the American President, as regarded the English government. He felt, for his own part, very strongly with respect to any attack on the American people or government, which might put a stop to the peace that happily existed between this country and the United States, which he looked upon as of the greatest possible importance to England as well as to America, and, indeed, to the peace and civilization of the whole world.

Looking, therefore, in the one scale of the balance at the continuance of these pacific relations, and of the unbroken harmony that now prevailed, while in the other was the value of the whole of the Canadinn possessions of the crown, the latter would, most certainly, in his opinion, kick the beam.

[*From papers by the Barque Lord John Russell.*]

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 8.—*Resignation of Lord Glenelg.*—Lord GLENELG said, he had to request their Lordships' attention for a very few moments while he made a statement which was personal to himself. Although he had answered the question put by his noble friend, relative to a period when he was responsible for the measures of the administration, yet he was no longer a member of the government. In consequence of an occurrence which had taken place, he had felt it to be his duty to tender his resignation to her Majesty (hear.)—On Tuesday morning last a communication, entirely unforeseen and unexpected, was addressed to him, a communication which involved a material alteration in the Cabinet. It was, as he before said, wholly unexpected on his part, and to that arrangement or distribution of offices, after the most mature consideration, he felt that it would not be proper for him to accede. He had, therefore, retired from his situation. Amongst other regrets, it was particularly painful to him that he should feel it necessary at such a moment to take this step; but he could most truly state, that no other reason but that of necessity to which he had referred could have induced him to act as he had done. He felt, however, that he had no other alternative—that he had but one course to pursue—that of tendering his resignation. At the same time he might be allowed to say, with reference to measures which he had advised, and to which he was a party—measures which would necessarily form the subject of discussion in that house—that he should be most anxious to support them, and to supply, to the best of his ability, every explanation respecting them (hear.)

CANADA.—LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.—In the House of Commons on Monday, Lord J. Russell presented, by Her Majesty's command, copies of certain cerrespondence relative to the affairs of British North America; and the report on the affairs of British North America by Lord Durham; and for the present he would merely move that it do lie on the table. He wished only to state that no doubt every hon. member who wished to take part in the important discussions which are to come on relative to the affairs of Canada, will make himself master of those papers, and especially the Report of the Earl of Durham in his character as Lord High Commissioner. The course government intended to pursue was to introduce a measure respecting Canada before Easter, and that measure having been so introduced and printed, he should propose that the second reading of the bill do take place immediately after Easter.

In the House of Lords on the same evening, Lord Melbourne presented the Canada papers, Ld. Durham's Report, &c. and expressed a hope that before the Easter recess the government would be able to produce a measure calculated to put an end to the discontents in Canada.

In answer to a question by Mr. Palmer, Mr. P. THOMSON admitted that the overloading of Timber Ships in the North American trade was a subject well deserving the attention of the government.

Mr. HUME, referring to the executions which had taken place in Canada, begged to submit whether it was right that these cold-blooded exhibitions should be continued after tranquillity was restored.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that the Governors of the two Canadas were not disposed to carry them farther than the exigency demanded.

The following is her Majesty's reply to the Address of the Commons in answer to her Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address. I receive with satisfaction the assurances of your support of maintaining the authority of my Crown over my Canadian provinces. I rely with confidence on your zealous assistance in upholding the observance of the laws, and on your careful consideration of the weighty matters on which you are engaged."

London, Saturday, February 16—Two o'clock.—The Stock Market is looking firm again this morning, and a fair business has been done. Consols for the Account have obtained 92 7-8 to 93 and for money 92 3-4 and 93. Exchequer Bills have realized 63 to 66 premium; and India Bonds 63 premium. Bank Stock is at 206.

GRAIN.—General weekly average price of grain for the week ended Feb. 16:—Wheat, 74s. 1d.; barley, 40s. 4d.; oats, 25s. 8d.

Aggregate average of six weeks which governs duty:—Wheat, 78s. 11d.; barley, 40s. 10d.; Oats, 26s. 6d.

Two or three changes in the Cabinet arrangements have become necessary by the retirement of Lord Glenelg. It is now decided upon that the Marquis of Normanby is to quit Ireland, where he has established a permanent claim to the gratitude of the great majority, and assume the functions of Colonial Secretary. Lord Morpeth takes a seat in the Cabinet for the first time. His Lordship does not, as some persons have supposed, relinquish his office of Secretary for Ireland.

Respecting the successor to Lord Normanby in the Government of Ireland, we can state nothing positive to-day. According to the latest rumours, opinions as to the Nobleman to be chosen were about equally divided between Lord Clarendon and Lord Radnor.

It is presumed that some other change in the Colonial Department may accompany the new arrangement in that office.—*Courier.*

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

From the Spectator.

Lord Durham's report on the affairs of British North America is, without any exception, the most interesting state paper that we ever saw; and will prove, we venture to predict, scarcely less important in its consequences.

The High Commissioner sets out by describing the contest between the French and English races in Lower Canada, their utter incompatibility of character, and their implacable hatred of each other. All this is told so simply, so forcibly, and with such an air of truth, as to leave hardly a doubt of the reporter's accuracy. He then gives an account of the long struggle between the House of Assembly and the Executive Government. This part of the Report, inasmuch as it passes over with slight notice the stale points which may be termed the symptoms of a deep-seated disease, and probes the rotten system to the marrow, is as interesting as if the subject were wholly new. The complicated distractions of Upper Canada are there fully examined, and their causes for the first time made intelligible. The state of the Eastern Provinces is slightly, but sufficiently noticed. Then comes a relation of "evils still unremedied, grivances unredressed, and abuses unreformed at this hour," in all the Colonies, which excite at once indignation and shame. The concluding portion of the Report is occupied with the consideration and suggestion of remedial measures.

It would be a vain attempt, in such space as we can command, to convey to our readers any just impression of the state of affairs which is revealed by this report. Lord Durham was perfectly warranted in saying at Exeter, that he should make "disclosures of which the Parliament and people of England had no conception." Such excessive, such constant, persevering, obstinate misrule, was never yet brought home to the Government of a free people. The report is one continued censure of the system and practice of our Colonial Government; and this occurs without any apparent design; growing, as it were, naturally out of the circumstances described, and depending far less on argument than on the force of an accumulation of naked facts.

The inherent vice of the system, and the shameful practices to which it has given occasion in all the North American Colonies, are equally placed before us, and in a light so clear that it may be termed glaring. The English reader will for the first time comprehend the question of "hostile races" in Lower Canada. He will learn also more thoroughly than ever it has been taught by any advocate of the Canadian majority here, what share the irresponsibility of Government has had in the calamities of that Province and in the miseries of Upper Canada. It is not too much to say that this report will teach the best informed, and stimulate the most indifferent, and convince all those who are open to conviction.

Lord Durham appears to have placed himself from the outset above all parties, factions, and cabals—to have enquired of every body, and been under the influences of none. His report is eminently distinguished by the absence of all petty provincial partialities, and by evidence of a desire and a capacity to learn and tell the whole truth without fear or favor. He flatters nobody,—neither the French Canadians nor their English antagonists, neither the Tories nor the Reformers in Upper Canada, nor the officials, nor the populace,—nor even the Americans, of whom, nevertheless, and of their national characteristics and various institutions, he frequently speaks in terms of high admiration, when contrasting their condition with that of the disorganized and beggarly British Colonies.

His frank avowal of having arrived in these colonies not merely ignorant, but with very erroneous notions of their real condition, is of a piece with the manly candour which pervades the report, and leaves a strong impression in his favour. One feels that he must have been sustained by a consciousness of integrity, and that opinions so expressed must be at least entirely sincere.

The remedial suggestions appear to us, as far as we can judge of them on a hasty examination, to be at once bold and moderate—sufficient for the purpose, but not involving more change than is required by the exigencies of the case. It is proposed to unite the two Canadas immediately, and all the other colonies as soon as they may choose to form a part of a general union. The French Canadians will thus, sure enough, be "swamped," but not by a *minority*, as others have proposed; they will be outnumbered by a great English majority. The case for a general union, and the necessity of placing the French Canadians in a minority, are treated with a masterly grasp of both subjects. But a perfect equality of rights for this unhappy people is strongly insisted on. All the schemes for cheating them of representative government are disposed of in the following sentence—"With respect to every one of those plans which propose to make the English minority an electoral majority, by means of new and strange modes of voting or unfair divisions of the country, I shall only say, that if the Canadians are to be deprived of representative government, it would be better to do it in a straightforward way, than to attempt to establish a permanent system of government on the basis of what all mankind would regard as mere electoral frauds. It is not in North America that men can be cheated by any unreal semblance of representative government or persuaded that they are outvoted, when in fact they are disfranchised."

Passing by also the suggestion of great and comprehensive plans for colonization, it may be said that the whole of Lord Durham's suggestions are founded on one principle, which has hitherto been utterly violated in these Colonies—that of *Government responsible to the governed.* Almost from the beginning to the end of the report, the principle of responsible government is constantly, earnestly, and often most eloquently asserted. And yet in the proposal of means for attaining this end, it is obvious that Lord Durham has carefully observed the greatest moderation—as if he knew how distasteful it would be to many here to bestow good government on any colony. His plans would be adopted by acclamation, if all parties here really desired the well being of the colonies.

Lord Durham's report will be a most valuable text-book for Colonial Reformers in time to come, and in various parts of the world. It has laid down in the clearest and most convincing manner the principles of good government for colonies, and has sapped the very foundation of our wretched colonial system. It has made the misgovernment of our colonies in North America impossible for any length of time. They cannot long endure abuses and grievances, of which the origin and permanent causes have been so unmercifully laid bare. If we will not govern them well, they will surely govern themselves without our assistance. Meanwhile it is time we should begin to reckon the cost of the present system. On this point Lord Durham says: "I do not doubt that the British government can, if it choose to retain these dependencies at any cost, accomplish its purpose. I believe that it has the means of enlisting one part of the population against the other, and of garrisoning the Canadas with regular troops sufficient to awe all internal enemies. But even this will not be done without great expense and hazard. The experience of the last two years furnishes only a foretaste of the cost to which such a system of government will subject us; on the lowest calculation, the addition of a million a year to our annual colonial expenditure will barely enable us to attain this end. As the cost of retaining these colonies increases, their value will rapidly diminish. And if, by such means, the British nation shall be content to retain a barren and injurious sovereignty, it will but tempt the chances of foreign aggression, by keeping constantly exposed to a powerful and ambitious neighbour, a distant dependency, in which an invader would find no resistance, but might rather reckon on active co-operation from a portion of the resident population."

The Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1839.

We have the satisfaction to day, of announcing the receipt of London dates to the 16th February, by the arrival of the Barque *Lord John Russell*, Capt. HUBERT, at this port. From the papers with which we have been favored, and from our American files by the last mails, which contained European dates to the 9th ult. we have extracted a variety of important Parliamentary intelligence, relative to Colonial affairs.

The Duke of Wellington has emphatically observed that the aggressions of American citizens upon the Canadian frontier are unprecedented, with one exception, in the history of civilized nations, "*that they are the wars of barbarism against civilization*"—he entreats Parliament "*to consider this war as a great national war, to* "*remember that the highest national interests are* "*involved in it, and that we must proceed on a large* "*scale of action, if we wish to bring it to an early* "*and satisfactory period.*" This is the language of the Warrior of Waterloo, equally great in the field and the Cabinet. This language, which was strongly supported, gives a more determined feature to affairs between England and America; and our hopes for peace vanish "like baseless fabrics," before these expressions of British indignation, which will be increased by the iniquitous pretensions and demands of the United States, respecting the piratical steamer *Caroline*, and by the insolent bearing of Maine, which has been countenanced and encouraged by the nominal Head of the American people, and by the attitude and threats of the General Government. The bloated arrogance of the electioneering Governor of Maine sinks into insignificance before the gigantic sentiments of the illustrious Duke, and the petty question of a petty state will be lost in the great national conflict which will determine geographical boundaries consonant with the wishes of the stronger party. England with her characteristic generosity, sincere herself, is willing to accredit the apparent sincerity of others, and to refer the outrages she has received from America to the impotency of the government, which confessed its inability to restrain its lawless citizens upon the Canadian frontier, and immediately after votes millions and a levy of fifty thousand men, to assert their supposed right to the disputed territory. But the recent declarations of that government will correct this delusion, and expose the spirit and feelings which influence it—they give a different colouring to empty professions, and show that although there may not have been an actual collusion between the government and its sympathisers, still there were simultaneous impulses against England; which have aroused it from its apathy, and excited its just indignation. From the feeling which has been manifested in England, and from the subsequent conduct of the Americans, which would greatly aggravate it, there is every reason to believe that the armies and fleets of Great-Britain are already in motion with the *ultimatum* of our government; namely, an equitable Boundary Line upon a sure and unequivocal understanding, or, immediate and decided war—which will form an eventful crisis in the histories of England and America. And although nations flourish and decay, subject to the changes incident to creation, still we trust that Great Britain, great as she really is, has not yet reached her zenith, and that she will triumph over the machinations of her enemies. If Americans demand indemnification for the *Caroline*, destroyed by the British under such justifying circumstances, are they prepared to indemnify Great Britain for the enormous expenditures to which she has been subjected, and for the atrocious losses of life and property which have been inflicted on her subjects by American citizens. If through the friendly mediation of England, America obtained retributive justice from France, will she not feel a moral obligation to act with similar honor and honesty towards those whom she has wronged, and to lessen in some degree the stain upon her national character, which has been disgraced by her citizens. Although England is slow to anger, and prodigal of her treasure, still we are inclined to suspect that the unreasonable demands of America will stimulate her to meet them with reasonable and heavy requisitions in return, and that the United States have lost an advantageous opportunity for negociation. The conduct of the local and general government has nullified all treaties respecting a Boundary Line; and as the future discussion of it will be released from their embarrassments, we are inclined to believe that England will now insist upon the establishment of a Boundary Line which will ensure the proper connexion of her colonies, which, whatever may have been the language of treaties, or the over-reachings of America, must have been the basis of negotiation, for it is absurd to suppose that England would consent to any other.

The language of Parliament, the recent occurrences upon our own frontier, and the threats of the American Government present the prospect of approaching hostilities. If war be declared, we have the authority of the ablest warrior of the age to believe that it will be a determined conflict—"a great national war". In such a contest Great Britain will bring her power and energies into action; and there never was a time in British history when that power was so great and in such comparative perfection; and there never were causes, which prompted more forcibly the energetic application of it. In the last war Britons forgot that Americans were "bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh"—they under-rated their true character and personal bravery, and were deceived in the actual strength of their Ships, and although when the tug of war was fairly tried between the Chesapeake and Shannon, and Britons achieved a decided victory, yet upon other occasions England's maritime glory was tarnished—British ships were subjected to defeat not only from the deficient number of their crews, but from a greater disparity,—the inferior weight of metal; and the supineness of the Government favoured the advantages which Americans obtained, and which have inflated their vanity into full grown pride. The past, the present and the future conspire to make a contest between England and America "a great national war",—and while we most sincerely hope that the good sense, intelligence and justice of each nation may prevail over the minor considerations of feeling, and avert a calamity, equally unnatural and ruinous, we confess that our hope is entertained more upon our wishes, than upon any prospect in existing circumstances. Such being the case, a question naturally arises—What is our state of defence and preparation? We may answer, as respects Fortifications, defenceless and unprepared.—Nature has done much for the security of this city and harbour,—art has done nothing; and if we were not protected by the floating batteries of our navy, we should be entirely exposed to our enemies. When we compare the relative situations and commercial importance of Halifax and Saint John, and the excellent fortifications of Halifax with the defenceless condition of our City, we are at a loss to account for this state of things,—for it does not require military discernment to distinguish the greater vulnerability of St. John, from its proximity to the enemy. We do not presume to dictate to the consideration of those who are more competent to judge upon the necessity for such measures, but the conviction forces itself upon us, that something should be done; and that much might be effected by the Militia, who are or may be enrolled; their labour and a portion of the ample means which the Legislature has placed at the disposal of the Executive for the defence of the Province would contribute greatly towards the security of the City. We cannot draw any safe conclusion from the experience of the last war: if the two countries should unhappily be involved in hostilities, it will be the object of England to obtain and defend her territory; while America, anxious to extirpate British rule from her Continent will, if we may judge from her arrogant declamations, devote her strength in the vain hope of accomplishing it. We may feel perfectly safe under the protection of Great Britain; but if fortifications are requisite in Halifax, we consider them equally desirable in Saint John.

On our last page we have placed returns shewing the names, tonnage, owners, &c. of nearly all the vessels registered in the Province. These documents are of much interest to all who are concerned in the increasing trade and prosperity of New-Brunswick; and we have to acknowledge our obligations to the gentlemen who have taken much pains to furnish them for publicity. Some of the vessels which appear on the list are supposed to have been lost or sold, but as the necessary documents have not been furnished to the officers of the Customs, their names still stand on the records of registry, and are consequently included in the returns now published.

The information contained in the latter part of the subjoined paragraph, if correct, will, we are sure be highly gratifying to the inhabitants of the North American Colonies, who have lately become convinced of the practicability and neeessity of employing steam vessels to carry the Mails between England and these Provinces.—We trust the arrangement now said to be concluded will go into immediate operation.

We are informed that no tenders have been made to the Government advertisements for mail steamers to Halifax.—*Falmouth Express.* Does our contemporary mean that no tenders have been received for the conveyance of the mails to Halifax? If so, he is misinformed—the Great Western steamer will in future convey them from Bristol.—*West of England Conservative.*

It is stated in New-York papers, on the authority of information derived from the directors of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, by a gentleman who arrived in one of the last packet ships that the steamer British Queen would leave London for New-York in the month of April.

NEW-BRUNSWICK REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last, contains several Militia General Orders relative to the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery. His Excellency having accepted the voluntary offer of service of that corps, has been pleased to order detachments of the Regiment into actual service, as follows:—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Gunners.
Fredericton,	1	3	16
Woodstock,	2	8	24
St. John,	1	6	33
St. Andrews,	1	2	12
Adjt. at hd. qrs.	1		
Total,	6	19	85

The pay of the Officers placed on duty for the purposes of Drill, without reference to their relative rank, to be eight shillings and two pence per day, currency, together with Rations and Subaltern's allowances.

A detachment, consisting of one officer, five non-commissioned officers, and sixteen gunners, with two light three-pounders, (Militia Guns,) with a proportion of Ammunition, proceeded from Fredericton to Woodstock on Monday last. This detachment has been placed under the command of Major Stow, commanding the Royal Artillery at Woodstock.

CITY GUARDS.—The following gentlemen have been named and since instructed to take charge of the several Squads of the City Guards already enrolled, viz.:

King's Ward.—William M'Cannon and Leveret H. Deveber, Esquires.

Queen's Ward.—Daniel Leavitt and Walker Tisdale, Esquires.

Duke's Ward.—John Kerr and John Kinnear, Esquires.

Inquests taken before the Coroner on the 20th instant.—On a new-born male Infant, which was found in a small box on the shore near Red Head. The body was decently attired, and as no marks of violence or neglect were apparent, the Jury found a verdict to the effect that the death was from "causes unknown."—On Patrick Coss, a seaman belonging to the ship *Thetis*, of this port, whose death was caused by accidently falling down the ship's hold on the Saturday night previous.

☞ The recent intelligence from England being of a very important nature, we have postponed the publication of the proceedings previous to the close of the session of our Provincial Legislature, and other matters of minor interest, to make room for extracts from English papers. The following is a copy of His Excellency's Speech:

Mr President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I cannot relieve you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties without expressing to you the high degree of satisfaction with which I have witnessed your proceedings. In all that relates to the internal improvements and interests of the Province, they have been characterized by close attention and liberal appropriations. The various recommendations which I felt it my duty to make to you and the objects to which I had directed your attention have received from you a degree of consideration, which is to me the most gratifying proof that my motives have been duly appreciated by you, and the manner in which you have placed at the disposal of the Executive Government all the available revenues of the Province, to be applied, if necessary, in its defence against foreign invasion and for the preservation of British connexion, while it exhibits your undiminished confidence in that Government, also nobly upholds the high character which the people of this Province have so justly acquired for their ardent loyalty to their Sovereign and unshaken attachment to the Parent State.

In close connection with this subject, let me here record the tribute of my highest admiration of the conduct of the Legislature of the Sister Province of Nova Scotia, in the patriotic offer made by them on behalf of the loyal and gallant population of that Province, to aid us with their blood and treasure in maintaining our rights and repelling foreign aggression.

We have also to acknowledge the most prompt and effectual assistance from His Excellency the Governor in Chief. I feel that I cannot close this deeply important subject in a manner more accordant to your wishes, as well as to my own, than by the expression of my confident hope that my endeavours to prevent Border collision, and thereby to preserve the existing relations of Peace with the United States, may, through the blessing of Providence, prove effectual.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

Your liberality in providing for the equipment of the Militia and Volunteer force, which I have deemed it necessary to call out, for the contingent expences of the Government, and in the advance of a large sum of money applicable to the immediate improvement of the Great Line of our communication with Lower Canada by the Valley of the St. John and the Tamisquata Lake, are most highly appreciated by me, as I am well assured they will be by His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, and by our Most Gracious Sovereign.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In now closing this Session, and permitting your return to your homes, I feel assured that should circumstances require me to call upon you for your militia services in the field, I may rely, with the most entire confidence, upon your promptly responding to such a call.

The several Bills for uniting the different Banks in the Province into one Provincial Bank, and also two of the minor Banks in Saint John have been agreed to; and it now remains to be seen whether the stockholders will unite in accordance with the former of these Bills, and thus terminate the present embarrassments that prevail, the ostensible cause for which, is the number of Banking Institutions in the Province.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

Mr. James George, who arrived at Quebec on the 15th inst. express from Fredericton, reports that all the Canadian settlers were leaving the Madawaska settlement, and were returning in droves to Lower Canada.

A serious difference arose some time since at one of the American encampments on the disputed territory. It appears that the men were practising firing, and that they had formed two targets for that purpose, one representing Queen Victoria, and the other St. Patrick and the Cross. Several Irishmen, forming part of the Yankee militia, took umbrage at the indignity thus offered to them, and the consequences had well nigh proved serious before their just indignation could be appeased.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce says that 5,000,000 of dollars has been named as the value of the land comprising the disputed territory between Maine and New-Brunswick; and that the city of New-York alone, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Boston, or New-Orleans, any one of them, could well afford to pay double the money to avoid a war.—We guess they would be the gainers by doing so.

The New-York Albion expresses some anxiety as to whether Maine will consent to withdraw her forces from the disputed territory—for, as matters now are, (it says,) we do not see how Mr. Fox can remain at Washington after it shall be clearly ascertained that Maine will not withdraw her forces.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of Saturday last in publishing a part of the correspondence between Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, and Sir John Harvey, remarks,

These documents, with the resolutions of the Maine Legislature, what is the posture in which the several parties are placed. The American Government and the British Minister have entered into agreement, as to the course which Maine and New Brunswick should pursue. Maine refuses to comply. The Governor of New Brunswick agrees to comply, until he shall receive the orders of his government; but in the mean time takes strong possession of Madawaska, and all the disputed territory, north of St. John. Maine not content with opening this new ground of controversy, (which is precisely what the British government must have wished, if they felt that their former ground on the point which was in negociation, was weak) takes this opportunity to the declare right of that state to exclusive jurisdiction over all the disputed territory, and "that *no agreement which has or may be entered into by the government of the union, can impair her prerogative to be the sole judge of the time when, and the manner in which, that right be enforced.*

Of what use then is further negotiation, and a special embassy? It is to Maine that Great Britain must send a special embassy, if she would have peace with her. The Legislature of Maine not only asserts their own exclusive right to settle the question in dispute, but they announce, by resolution, what it is ***the duty of the United States*** to do, to enforce the acquiescence of the British Government in their decision. Will Mr. Van Buren do his duty, as the Legislature of Maine understands it, or as he already himself understands it? We shall see.

Lower Canada.—From the Montreal Herald of last Saturday we learn, that on Thursday evening sentence of death was officially communicated to five more of the Beauharnois prisoners, viz. Louis Turcot, F. X. Prevost, David Gagnon, Chas. Rassin, and Andre Papineau—the latter a nephew of M. Louis Joseph Papineau. Desire Beauharnois and Michael Longtin were recommended to mercy by the court martial, and James Perrigo and Isadore Trembly were acquitted.

Louis Bourdon, Louis Turcot and Francois Guerton of St. Cesaire were found guilty and sentenced to death.

On Friday the types and press of the *Aurore*, published at Montreal, were seized, and Mr. J. P. Boucher Bellville, the editor and publisher, was lodged in prison.—*Portland Argus.*

We understand the Rev. Dr. Cook has received a letter from the Civil Secretary, communicating the intention of Her Majesty's Government to grant the sum of £500 sterling, annually, to the Presbytery of the Church of Scotland in this province from the Clergy Reserve Fund.—*Quebec Gazette.*

It is understood that Mr. Justice Bowen, from Quebec, will succeed to the Justiceship of the district of Montreal.

QUEBEC, March 20.—Sunday last being the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, an elegant and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. McMahon, to a very crowded congregation. At the conclusion of the services a collection was made in aid of the funds of the church, which produced about £60.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv., March 22.

UPPER CANADA.—The Provincial Parliament seems to have gone into business with great spirit and activity. A debate of considerable length arose upon the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech, to portions of which several exceptions were made. Several members found fault with the Lt. Governor for an expression countenancing the idea that there had been rebellion in Upper Canada since the winter of 1837—which, they said, did not square very well with the protest made by His Excellency against a similar expression, in the proclamation issued by the President of the U. States.

The passage in the speech referring to the Clergy Reserves was a theme for vehement discussion; and also that alluding to the necessity for making provision for expenses incurred in guarding against invasion, and in disposing of prisoners. The first, it was contended, ought to be demanded and extorted from the United States; the second, it was alleged, ought to be provided for by Great-Britain.

The entire loyalty of the Province was another topic of warm discussion—some members contending that there was no such thing as disaffection in the province—others that the reformers were all disloyal—and others again that all the disloyalty was confined to the resident foreigners—that is, inhabitants born in the United States.

With regard to the expenses, the Attorney General gave his solemn legal opinion that the United States were liable, and that indemnification could be lawfully demanded. And a Mr. Kearns declared that he would never have gone to the expense of trying and transporting prisoners, but have limited the cost of dealing with them to a few rounds of ball cartridge.

These debates were continued through several days. In that of the 5th inst. Mr. Robertson offered an amendment ascribing the trouble of the colony, in part, to the incapacity of Lord Glenelg; and in the course of his speech declared that Sir Francis Head had been the means of saving Upper Canada. This remark called forth a din of words, some members shouting "hear, hear," and others "no, no, no." The amendment was lost.

On the 6th an address was agreed to, requesting the Lt. Governor to communicate papers relating to the destruction of the steamer Caroline—to which His Excellency replied that while negociations were in progress on the subject, he did not think it his duty to transmit the papers.

The address in answer to the speech was carried up on the 6th, and received a brief and gracious reply.

On the 8th, Mr. Sherwood moved an address on the necessity of a reduction of the postage on newspapers.

A select committee was appointed on the Clergy Reserve question, with power to send for persons and papers. The committee are the Solicitor General, Messrs. Backus, Manahan, Thomson, Ackman, Cameron, Detton, M'Kay, and Sherwood.

On the 11th, a bill passed the Assembly, entitled "An Act for the Inspection of Fish, and to prevent aliens from fishing in the Province."

Great numbers of petitions are before the Legislature, praying compensation for injuries sustained, property destroyed, &c. &c. during the rebellion and other troubles.

A fertile subject of discussion in the newspapers is the appointment of Mr. Justice Jones to the presidency of the Legislative Council. It is contended that the appointment of a judge to this office is unconstitutional. Two members of the Council have formally protested against it, after applying for a committee of inquiry, which was refused.

The famous Col. Prince had arrived at Toronto, and taken his seat. His entrance into the House was honored with hearty cheers from the members.

The Toronto Examiner states that Mr. Baby had been publicly whipped by Col. Prince. It is probable that this circumstance gave rise to the report that the former had been killed in a duel.

It appears from the American papers that the accusation put forth against Colonel Prince in the anonymous publication entitled "The Battle of Windsor" have been made the ground for instituting a Court of Enquiry. The members of this Court are, Col. Airey and Major Deeds of the 34th Regt. and Major French of the 85th Regt. These accusations were formally made in a letter to the Lieutenant Governor, signed by the thirteen authors of that publication. A portion of the charges it is said have already been refuted by Col. Prince, and it is confidently believed that he will be completely exonerated.

In the mean time Col. Prince has received numerous complimentory addresses from different parts of the Province. In his answer to one from Toronto signed by 116 of the most influential and intelligent inhabitants, he makes the following remarks:

Gentlemen, believe me, I know the character of the American Brigands full well.—The exercise of lenity or the usages of civilized warfare towards them is worse than useless, it is mere child's play. To humanity, gratitude, and kindness, they are utter strangers. Their nature is not even susceptible of either of those virtues. Terror alone can check them, Terror, and Terror only can operate with any effect upon their savage, but cowardly dispositions and hardened hearts; and the terror of immediate death on being captured, has I think, already made them pause awhile in their unnatural crusades. With these impressions on my mind, I shall not swerve from adopting that course which I have hitherto pursued, should events demand it. With such a foe, in such a cause as there is, situated as we are here, it is the best to be adopted. The country at large approves of and in terms far beyond any deserts of mine.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

In Senate, March 22, the Resolve on the North Eastern Boundary, (which passed to be engrossed in the Senate,) came up—the House having struck out the former Resolve and substituted the three which follow:

Resolved, That the right of this State to exclusive jurisdiction over all that territory claimed by Great Britain which lies west of a due north line from the Monument to the north west Angle of Nova Scotia (usually denominated the disputed territory) has been constant and undefeasible since her existence as an independent State—and no agreement which has been or may be entered into by the Government of the Union can impair her prerogative to be the sole judge of the time when, and the manner in which that right shall be enforced.

Resolved, That this State, in view of the measures recently adopted by the Government of the Union, in relation to this question, and particularly the provision made for a Special Minister to the Court of St. James; actuated by an ardent desire to come to an amicable adjustment of the whole controversy, will forbear to enforce her jurisdiction in that part of her terrritory, the possession of which is now usurped by the Province of New-Brunswick, so far as they can do so consistently with the maintenance of the Resolve of the 24th Jan. last;—that she has seen nothing in recent events to cause her to doubt that it is her imperative duty as well as her unalienable right to protect her domain from depredation and plunder up to the extremest limits of her territory; and that no power on earth shall drive her from an act of jurisdiction so proper in itself, and to which her honor is so intimately connected.

Resolved, That the public acts of the Governor of this State in relation to the Disputed Territory meet the cordial approbation of the Legislature—that they concur in the sentiments contained in the message—that they will sustain him in carrying into effect the Resolve of the 24th of Jan. aforesaid, and that when he shall be fully satisfied, either by the declarations of the Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, or otherwise, that the latter has abandoned all intention of occupying the Disputed Territory with a military force, and that of attempting an expulson of our party—that then the exigency which called forth the militia having ceased, the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to withdraw the same, leaving the Land Agent with a sufficient *posse*, armed or unarmed, as the case may require, to carry said Resolve into effect.

These Resolves were debated at some length.—Before the question was taken to adopt, Mr. Vose moved to amend by adding the following Resolves:

Resolved, That as the practicability of running and marking the North Eastern Boundary Line in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1783, is indubitable, to consent to arbitration, (in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States,) would be a virtual abandonment of the rights and interests of Maine.

Resolved, That a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the duty of the General Government forthwith to propose to the Government of Great-Britain a joint commission for the purpose of running the line in accordance with the treaty of 1783—and, in case of a refusal on the part of Great-Britain, it is the duty of the United States to run the line upon her own authority, and to take possession of the whole disputed territory without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Paine, of Sandford, moved to strike out of the first resolve offered by Mr. Vose, the expression enclosed in parenthesis. Upon this motion a debate occurred—and the question was decided by yeas and nays. To strike out, 80—against it, 88—so the sentence was not stricken out.

In the Senate on Wednesday afternoon, the Resolves came up from the House for concurrence, and the Senate refused to strike out the original Resolve by a *party vote*, and Mr. Shaw moved to non-concur and insist. This motion was opposed by Mr. Dumont, and before taking the question the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday morning, on motion of Mr. Littlefield, the Senate reconsidered its vote refusing to strike out, and adopted the three Resolves offered in the House by Mr. Delesdernier as a substitute.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out Mr. Vose's first Resolve which goes against a new arbitration. This motion was advocated by Mr. Perkins, and opposed by Messrs. Dumont and Belcher. It prevailed.—Yeas, 13; Nays, 9.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the second Resolve offered by Mr. Vose was then amended by taking the first clause of the first Resolve, and prefixing it to the second, as follows:

Resolved, That the entire practicability of running and marking our N. E. Boundary Line, in strict conformity with the stipulation of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, is beyond a doubt; and that a crisis has arrived when it becomes the duty of the General Government forthwith to propose to the Government of Great Britain a joint commission for the purpose of running the line in accordance with the treaty of 1783, and in case of a refusal on the part of Great Britain, it is the duty of the United States to run the line upon her own authority, and to take possession of the whole disputed territory without unnecessary delay.

This Resolve was adopted, and together with the three offered by Delesdernier (as above), passed the Senate to be engrossed.

In the House on Thursday afternoon, the Resolves came from the Senate amended as above, and the House non-concurred and insisted on its former vote. Messrs. Delesdernier, Bradbury, and Moor were appointed conferees.

The Senate appointed Messrs. Littlefield, Dumont and Heagan conferees.

In the House on Friday morning, the conferees on the part of the House reported that the House should recede and concur with the Senate in the striking out that part of the Resolution which goes against a new arbitration. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Messrs. Moor, Delesdernier, Shaw, and Levensaler, advocating receding and concurring, and Messrs. Vose, Sheldon, Sproul, Allen, and Hutchins opposed.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:—Yeas, 103; Nays, 56.

The Resolves then passed to be engrossed as amended in concurrence with the Senate.

The session of the Legislature closed on Monday.

Where does the Age get its authority for saying that the President had no design of withdrawing the *civil*, but only the *military* force of Maine from the Aroostook? There is nothing like this in the protocol, or "memorandum," nor in Mr. Forsyth's letter to the Governor of Feb. 26. He proposes in that memorandum that we shall admit the British to *concurrent* jurisdiction in a part of the State over which we have always exercised exclusive jurisdiction. The agreement to this memorandum would have gone to strengthen the British claim and extend British aggression, and in all probability to secure to the trespassers their plunder for this year at least. Mr. Fox understood this, and Sir John Harvey understood it well. Hence they were very ready to agree to the "memorandum." But the President and Mr. Forsyth appear to be entirely ignorant of its bearings, and in their hurry to quiet the disturbance which their own neglect had created, they recommend the Governor to agree to a measure which would leave the State much worse off than it was before. We are glad to see that the Governor and his friends so understood it, and seem determined that under his administration the State shall at least "hold its own" in the controversy, if it gains nothing. President Van Buren in his late message to Congress, says that if the British government persist in claiming exclusive jurisdiction over all the disputed territory, he shall consider it his duty to call out the military force to repel such assumption. At the time he wrote this, he knew that such a claim would not be persisted in, for he had already agreed with Mr. Fox to the terms of the "memorandum" by which the British gained as much probably as they expected to do *at one move.*—*Kennebec Journal, March 26.*

What then has been accomplished? Maine, after having taken her ground, having planted her foot upon a portion of the territory, has basely submitted to foreign jurisdiction and has now yielded to the British, in open and direct terms, the possession of our territory! "*She will forbear to enforce her jurisdiction in that part of her territory, the possession of which is now usurped by the Province of New-Brunswick*", and occupied by British troops too!

Better, ten thousand times better would it have been to have followed the recommendation of Mr. Forsyth and the British Minister. The point of honor would then have been saved.—What hope is now left for us? Maine refused to abide by that agreement, and then, on the suggestion of Sir John Harvey, coolly yields to him all the British have ever asked. What, we ask again, has been accomplished? An immense debt for us to pay, and our territory yielded up to a foreign power.—*Bangor Courier.*

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

AUGUSTA, March 19.—If I do not egregiously mistake "the signs of the times", you may expect to hear in a day or two, of a *retrograde movement.*—The feeling lately exhibited by the VanBuren party is decidedly pacific, and I have no doubt that the Cumberland and Oxford forces, at present in the field, will be recalled and dismissed, as soon as the Resolves reported by the North-eastern Boundary Committee (which have passed the Senate) be passed the House, and a large part of the military force at the Aroostook will be discharged.

The party are evidently preparing to *back out* as fast as possible. They have instructions to this effect from Washington. The course Maine has taken has embarrassed our dear friends at the *White House*, and it has been necessary to hint to the leaders of the party, that they must expect no favor from that quarter if they persist in their belligerent action.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

BANGOR, MARCH 18.

I am informed by an officer, here on furlough, and by a gentleman who left the Aroostook a few days since, that difficulty begins to be experienced in provisioning the troops already on the river, notwithstanding the exertions which have filled the roads with teams since the commencement of the march from this place. They say that when left, there were only provisions for about a week. There is no danger, however that this will grow to be a serious evil for the next five or six weeks, as undoubtedly the necessary supply can be kept up, until the snow is gone from the region beyond Houlton. After that time it is said that it will be hardly possible to get into the camp at all, on account of the sloughs and broken character of the roads, which will be little better than a succession of morasses and stumps.