[From Mr. Ward's Reports, in the *Sentinel*.]

Friday, March 8.

The Message received on the preceding day from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, transmitting the Addresses and Resolutions of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Nova Scotia, together with a despatch from Sir Colin Campbell, having been read,

Mr. End said the despatch from the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, transmitting the several resolutions of the Legislature of that Province, were of the most gratifying nature. The information of what had recently happened on the frontier of this Province, was received by the Assembly when an important subject was under discussion: all debate was immediately hushed, and the Legislature of that Province had come forward in the most gallant manner to support their brethren of N. Brunswick. And if any thing were wanting to infuse fresh vigour into the proceedings of the Assembly here, it would be afforded by the conduct of Nova Scotia. The subject had been so much talked of and was so well understood, that it was unnecessary for him to make a speech; and he felt satisfied the Resolution would pass unanimously; as in this way it would be most acceptable to Nova Scotia. For his own part, he could not describe those feelings with which he read the addresses and resolutions of the Legislature of that Province. The learned gentleman said he had the honour to propose a Resolution which had been agreed upon by several members; and any improvement which might be suggested, would of course be adopted. He then moved the following Resolution:—

Resolved unanimously, That this House representing the feelings and spirit of the whole People of New-Brunswick, has received with unbounded satisfaction the joyful, though not unexpected intelligence, that Nova Scotia, our sister Province, in accordance with those principles which have ever distinguished her, has now, in the time of need, gallantly come forward generously tendering her blood and her treasure, for the protection of British soil from the threatened aggression of the State of Maine; and that this seasonable manifestation of regard for the common cause of the British North American Colonies, gives fresh vigour to the measures, which the Government of this Province had already determined to adopt for the integrity of the empire, and the maintenance of the Queen's authority in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

This Resolution, he said, was short, but it touched upon the various points which came under their consideration. This House he continued, represented the feelings and spirit of the people of this Province, and was called upon to express their admiration and thanks to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, for the gallantry with which they had come forward and tendered their blood and treasure, to aid New-Brunswick in repelling aggression and invasion on the part of the State of Maine, and offered to make common cause with its inhabitants against the insidious designs of one common foe.—This seasonable display of regard on the part of the Sister Province, would infuse fresh vigour into their proceedings, and must lead to the most beneficial results; it would also relieve the House from any embarrassment which might be felt, in the new and unexpected position in which it was placed.

Hon. Mr. Johnston said he liked the Resolution very much, as but one feeling could be created by the conduct of Nova Scotia in the present emergency; and he agreed as to the beneficial consequences which must result from the proceedings of the Legislature in the Sister Province. This would infuse additional confidence among the inhabitants of New-Brunswick, and shew our neighbours that the people of both Provinces were united and determined to aid each other. He should not attempt a speech upon the present occasion; the House he presumed would be unanimous upon the subject; and the only difference would probably be as to the manner in which the feelings of members could be most fully expressed.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot was satisfied the Resolution would pass unanimously; the question which the gentleman who formed it had to decide, was whether a series of Resolutions should be passed; but it was at length determined to condense them, and embody their substance in one general Resolution, but which fell far short of the feelings they were desirous of expressing. He must confess with the learned member who introduced the Resolution, that he heard of the conduct, and perused the account of the proceedings in Nova Scotia with feelings which it were impossible for him to describe. He viewed what had just taken place in the Sister Colony, not only as having a great moral effect upon this Province, but that it would spread throughout Great Britain,—it would be heard and reiterated in the House of Commons, and they would there perceive that in these colonies, not only are there brave arms to defend their soil from the polluting tread of the invader, but hearts that can feel and appreciate their connexion with the mother country. It was well known there was a party in the House of Commons who would barter away the inhabitants of these Provinces, and sell them to a country whose institutions they despise—whose policy they condemn—and whose government is marked by craftiness and subtilty. Such conduct would stop the mouths of that party; nor would the people of England agree to give up colonies, whose inhabitants rather than pass under the dominion of a neighbouring nation, would die defending the soil upon which many of them first drew breath, and where all of them live happily and contented. The learned gentleman said he had seen it remarked somewhere, that notwithstanding the boasted institutions of the United States, over those of the neighbouring colonies; and placed so near that their workings could be correctly observed, yet their inhabitants were not disposed to adopt them; and it was singular that the better they became known the more they were despised, and the less British subjects were disposed to engraft them upon their own. That circumstance of itself spoke volumes in favour of colonial policy. Let it be well understood that the people of these Provinces never will be forced into a union with the United States; and he apprehended, every loyal bosom would swell with indignation at the bare idea of any attempt being made to force upon free-born British subjects the detestable institutions of that country. The learned gentleman said he might enlarge upon the subject, but he would merely call the attention of the House to what had taken place during the last two years upon the Canadian frontier, where inroads from the neighbouring States, had been met by a forbearance the most exemplary on the part of those who had been basely invaded; and the mildness and mercy of whose government had been repaid by the most treacherous and black ingratitude. During the occurrence of events in that quarter, the inhabitants of these Provinces had not an opportunity of taking the stand they desired, but whose hearts beat equally high with the determination to repel and punish aggression. And when he looked at the state of affairs, he thought the day was not far distant when a heavy judgment would be poured out upon that land, which had been the cause of inflicting so much misery; and when the tears of the widow, the fatherless, and the orphan would call down a just retribution; and the present aggression it appeared to him would be the procuring cause of hastening such judgment. He would not longer occupy the time of the House; but if their brethren of Nova Scotia should come among us, the inhabitants of this Province would give them the right hand of fellowship; and he believed the day was not far distant, when side by side and shoulder to shoulder, they would join in repelling a base and treacherous enemy. Thus sustained, and backed by the supremacy of England, which would be expended in maintaining the integrity of this portion of the Queen's dominions—what had they to fear? The learned gentleman said he had gone farther into the subject than he had originally intended, and should only occupy the time of the House while he moved the following Resolution:

Resolved unanimously, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to forward a copy of the foregoing Resolution to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Nova-Scotia.

Mr. Street also approved of the Resolution which had been introduced by the hon. gentleman from Gloucester. It did not go too far, and he was satisfied expressed the sentiments of every member of that House, and the people of the Province at large. He would not therefore sit still and give a silent vote. The learned gentleman said he did not view the present invasion as proceeding solely from the State of Maine, and apprehended the General Government would have to answer for the outrage. He would therefore suggest, that the words Foreign State be substituted for the State of Maine, especially as the President of the United States denies the exclusive jurisdiction having been held by Great Britain; and thus responds most fully to the position set up by the State of Maine in opposition to that which has hitherto been maintained by the Provincial Government of this Province. The aggression must therefore be considered as much that of the United States as of the State of Maine, with which it has made general cause. He merely suggested the alteration.—With reference to the general tenor of the Resolution, he perfectly coincided with the sentiments which it contains; and was confident that the feelings of the people of this Province were in accordance with those which had been so loyally and emphatically expressed by the representatives of those of Nova Scotia; and as had been eloquently observed by the learned member for York, in case of hostility, they would join heart and hand in defending British territory from invasion.

Hon. Mr. Johnston thought they had better let the Resolution stand as it was. As yet against Maine alone could complaint be urged, as even Massachusetts had hitherto stood aloof.

Mr. Hill suggested the propriety of requesting the Legislative Council to concur in the Resolution, but as it was understood the Council was engaged in similar proceedings, he did not urge the suggestion.

Mr. End said the same idea had occurred to him as struck the learned member from the county of Northumberland; but he thought the Resolution had better remain as it was; for as to the Message of Mr. Van Buren, it was difficult to say whether it was most pacific or warlike. The same perfidy that had been alluded to by the hon. mem. for York, seemed to pervade all the motions of the General Government. He believed in his heart they were fomenting all the border troubles. And if gentlemen would reflect upon what had always been the American policy, they would find it marked throughout by the same duplicity and want of principle.—When England had her hands full elsewhere the revolution was concocted; in 1812 she was treacherously assailed when contending single handed against the great enemy of Europe. And the United States would be found pursuing the same insidious course down to the present time. The spirit manifested as respects the border troubles, forms a part of the same whole, although no pointed maifestation was to be observed in the conduct of the General Government. The Resolution had, however, better stand as it did.

The Resolution was then put and passed unanimously; and Messrs. End, L. A. Wilmot, and Col. Wyer, were appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency with the same, and request him to transmit it to the Lieutenant Gvernor of Nova-Scotia.

The House, pursuant to the order of the day, then resolved itself into a Committee on the state of the Province. Mr. Barberie in the Chair.

A very spirited debate followed, for which we have not room to-day.

The following is a copy of the Resolution passed by the Committee, and afterwards adopted by the House:

Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this Committee, that a sum equal to the whole available means of the Province should be placed at the disposal of the Executive Government, to provide for such emergency as may occur during the current year, in the defence of the Province.

Saturday, March 9.

A Message from the Legislative Council.—Mr. Miller, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Resolutions of Appropriation dated the 22d and 27th of February last, with the exception of the following:—

To Abner Bull, £99 to pay the Contractors the balance due for building the Bridge across Bull's Creek, in Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

To the Managing Committee of the Baptist Seminary, the sum of £500 towards that object.

Which were not concurred in.

Mr. Fisher, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, on behalf of, and authorized by a general meeting of the Stockholders of the said Bank, praying that an Act may pass incorporating a Provincial Bank, and thereby consolidate certain of the present incorporated Banks which he read.

And the Order of the House limiting the time for introducing Petitions being in this instance dispensed with, Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee on the Colonial Banking system, submitted their Report, and also a Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President and Directors of the Provincial Bank of New-Brunswick, which was read a first and second times.

The following are copies of some of the documents communicated to the Assembly on Tuesday, by Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:

Washington, February 27th, 1839.

Sir,—I received on the 23d instant, Your Excellency's letter of the 13th, containing your Proclamation of that day's date, and conveying to me information of an armed incursion by the people of Maine, into a part of the disputed territory, situated on the Restook River.

I herewith transmit to you copies of an official correspondence, which has since passed between the United States Secretary of State and myself.

You will perceive from this correspondence that the American government is now prepared categorically to deny the existence of an agreement to the extent as understood by us, respecting the exclusive exercise by Great Britain, of jurisdiction over the Disputed Territory, pending the negotiation for the settlement of the boundary.

The two governments are thus placed pointedly at issue upon this subordinate branch of the Boundary question. It is only by direct negociation and free discussion between them, that a definite understanding upon the point at issue can be arrived at.

In this state of the affair, I think it best becomes us, as the servants of a Sovereign whose generous forbearance is unequalled in the history of nations, to refrain from further action until time shall have been afforded to Her Majesty's Government to attempt the adjustment of the difference by friendly means.

Governed by these feelings, I have this day signed with the Secretary of State of the United States, the inclosed Memorandum, containing terms of accommodation which we have agreed to recommend to the adoption respectively, of Your Excellency and the Governor of Maine.

I am aware, considering the nature of your instructions, of the grave responsibility which you will incur by acceding to the proposed terms of accommodation; but I think that in the present conjuncture, such responsibility ought to be fearlessly met; and any share thereof that may fall upon me for the advice which I am now giving, I will cheerfully accept.

We shall be making a large and generous concession to the pretensions of the people of Maine, by admitting the question of present jurisdiction to be in any way open and debateable; but I deem the concession worth making, if it enable us to preserve peace honorably between the two countries.

The question of present jurisdiction is after all, from its nature, subordinate and provisional; it will cease to be any question at all, as soon as the boundary controversy is determined. Surely it would be a lamentable act of imprudence, if, while the two governments are gravely and in a friendly spirit, negociating the general question of Disputed Boundary, the nations should rush to war in order to decide the inferior point, of which of them shall in the mean time exercise temporary jurisdiction within the district in dispute.

The duplicate of the inclosed memorandum is forwarded to the Governor of Maine, who I have no doubt, under the recommendation of the President, will comply with the terms proposed, if your Excellency shall be willing equally to accede to them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant, H. S. FOX.

His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B.
March 6th, 1839.

Sir,—Your Excellency's letter of the 27th ult. with its enclosures, was this day delivered to me by Mr. Scott, a special messenger.

Yielding to circumstances, which I admit with your Excellency to constitute a sufficient justification for the departure from the strict letter of the instructions from Her Majesty's Government, under which it is made my duty to act in reference to the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the South West Frontier of this Province, and I will add, to the anxious desire which I have always felt, that matters of obviously secondary and minor import connected with that great question, should not be allowed to involve this Province in border collision with the State of Maine, which might lead to a national war, I do not shrink from the responsibility imposed upon me by those instructions of deferring all offensive measures, as relates to the occupation by the Militia of the State of Maine of a certain portion of the disputed territory, for a period which may be sufficient to enable me or Your Excellency to receive the decision of Her Majesty's government upon the subject. My measures shall accordingly be confined to the protection of the communication between this Province and Lower Canada, through the Valley of the Saint John, and of Her Majesty's subjects of the Madawaska settlement.

I cannot conclude this despatch without tendering to your Excellency my best thanks for the frank and manly offer which you have made of sharing with me the responsibility of a deviation on my part from the strict letter of my instructions:—That offer is in strict accordance with the whole tenor of the correspondence which I have had the honour and the pleasure of holding with your Excellency upon this subject, during the short period of my administration of the Government of this Province; and I beg you to believe, and I know that your Excellency will not doubt, that I sincerely participate in the sentiments embodied in the paragraph immediately succeeding that conveying this tender.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, &c. &c. (Signed) J. HARVEY.

His Excellency the Right Honorable H. S. Fox, &c.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B.
March 7th, 1839.

Major General Sir John Harvey presents his compliments to Governor Fairfield, and with reference to a communication which he has just received from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, transmitting a memorandum under the joint signatures of Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, containing terms of accommodation recommended by the Secretary of State, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, to Governor Fairfield and himself respectively, begs to say, that he will be happy to enter into such amicable communication with his Excellency upon the subject, as may conduce to the attainment of the very desirable and important object thereby proposed to be effected.

Sir J. Harvey has answered Mr. Fox's communication, by expressing his entire readiness to give effect to the proposed agreement, so far as may be dependant upon him.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The finale of the Session.—The twenty-fifth Congress departed this life about one o'clock this morning. One third of the Senators died with it, and nearly two thirds of the members of the House of Representatives. The Speaker made his dying speech in answer to the doubtful compliment bestowed by the House. He retires from the honors of the place he held to be a candidate for Governor of Tennessee. The closing scene was confusion—and confusion has been the order of the day.

Pending a debate on the Indian Appropriation Bill, Mr. Downing read a letter from the Governor of Florida, stating that the war had now progressed to the very centre of that territory. It showed fifteen citizens had been murdered by the Indians, and that in the opinion of the Governor, the territory was in a worse situation than it had been during the whole war.

LAW FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act giving to the President of the United States additional powers for the defence of the United States, in certain cases, against invasion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorised to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce, by arms, her claim to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the State of Maine which is in dispute between the United States and Great Britain; and, for that purpose, to employ the military and naval force of the United States, and such portions of the militia as he may deem it advisable to call into service.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of this act, or by the act entituled, "An act to provide for the calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after the arrival at their place of rendezvous, in any one year, unless sooner discharged.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event of the actual invasion of the Territory of the United States by any foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion discovered, in his opinion, to exist before Congress can be convened to act upon the subject, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, if he deem the same expedient, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand, in the manner provided for in an act entituled "An act authorising the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons of mounted riflemen," approved May 23, 1836.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event of either of the contingencies provided for in this act, the President of the United States shall be authorised to complete the public armed vessels now authorised by law, and to equip, man, and employ, in actual service, all the naval force of the United States;—and to build, purchase, or charter, arm, equip, and man such vessels and steamboats on the Northern lakes and rivers, whose waters communicate with the United States and Great Britain, as he shall deem necessary to protect the United States from invasion from that quarter.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten millions of dollars is hereby appropriated and placed at his disposal, for the purpose of executing the provisions of this act; to provide for which, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to cause to be issued certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof; and the same to be sold upon the best terms that may be offered, after public notice for proposals for the same;—*Provided*, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed, after the expiration of five years, from the first of January next; and that the rate of interest shall not exceed five per cent, payable semi-annually.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of eighteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for outfit and salary of a special minister to Great Britain:—*Provided*, The President of the United States shall deem it expedient to appoint the same.

Section 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event of either of the contingencies provided for in the first and third sections of this act, the President of the United States shall be authorized to apply a part not exceeding $1,000,000 of the appropriation made in this act, to repairing or arming fortifications along the seaboard and frontier.

Section 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the militia or volunteers are called into the service of the United States, they shall have the organization of the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and allowances.

Section 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions of this act shall be in force until the end of sixty days after the meeting of the first session of the next Congress and no longer.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. R. KING,
President pro. tem. of the Senate.
Approved, March 3, 1839.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

On the passage of this bill in the House of Representatives, there were 201 yeas, and only 6 nays. The nays were Messrs. Cranston of Rhode Island, Davies of Pennsylvania, Giddings of Ohio, Maxwell of New Jersey, Stratton of New Jersey, and Wise of Virginia.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

In Senate—*Thursday, March 7.*

Mr. Boutelle called up the Resolve for the enlistment of volunteers, and remarked that his impression was that the conditions of the Resolve were inconsistent with the constitutional powers of this State. He was aware that volunteers were more efficient than the militia, but the position in which this State is now placed, is of a *civil* character and not a military. All we have done is to call out the *posse* of the Sheriff to assist him in executing a civil process. He then moved that the Resolve be referred to a Select Committee of the Senate.

Friday, March 8.—Mr. Boutelle from the committee to which was referred the Resolve for the enlistment of volunteers, reported that it contained several provisions inconsistent with the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and therefore ought not to pass,—Report and Resolves laid on the table.

IN THE HOUSE.

Thursday, March 7.—A message was received from the Senate, that they have reconsidered their vote passing to be engrossed the Resolve providing for the survey and settlement of lands on the Restook river and road, and struck out the word "Restook" and inserted "Aroostook" in its place. The House concurred in this amendment, and passed the Resolve to be engrossed as amended.

Friday, March 8.—Mr. Moore, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire whether any member of the House has been concerned in unlawful operations on the public lands, and also whether any member, under pretence of going to Boston, went to the disputed territory, made a report, from which it appeared that the committee, after investigation, are *unanimously* of opinion, that neither Mr. Cary nor any other member of the House is guilty of the charges above described.

A bill has been reported in the Maine Legislature to incorporate the *County of Restook*, the shire town to be Houlton.

Augusta, March 9.

Gen. Scott and suit arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday afternoon he was introduced to the members of the Legislature and a large number of citizens, who met him for that purpose in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

After the introductions, the meeting was called to order, when Mr. Allen of Bangor addressed a few eloquent remarks to Gen. Scott, expressive of the gratification afforded by his visit to the State in the present crisis of affairs. In behalf of our citizens he bid him welcome—he alluded in appropriate terms to the gallant deeds and distinguished services of Gen. Scott—and said, that should events now in progress terminate in a war, the stout hearts and strong arms of the yeomanry of Maine stood pledged to sustain him in defence of his country.

General Scott, in reply, expressed in strong language his gratitude for the cordial reception he had met with at the capital of Maine, and said it would be the study of his future life to merit this mark of confidence from his fellow citizens. He stated that during the last war he had the honor to command the soldiers from this State, and could bear high testimony to the zeal and to the reliance which was placed in them on all occasions of difficulty and danger. He trusted that the calamity of war would be averted, but should the honor and interests of Maine and our common country demand an appeal to arms, he should be proud to go into the conflict shoulder to shoulder with the gallant yeomanry of Maine.

His remarks were received with much satisfaction and applause, and the assembly then separated.

The particular duties assigned to Gen. Scott, in relation to our border troubles, have not, as far as we know, as yet transpired.

Bangor, March 6.—Fitzherbert, at whose house our Land Agent and others were taken prisoners by the trespassers, and by whose assistance they were seized, has been arrested, and is now, we learn, on his way to Bangor, as a prisoner. It seems that after his guests had retired, he sent information to the trespassers, who were stationed some five to six miles off, and they thereupon proceeded to his house, and with his assistance secured them as captives.

[The above extract is part of a letter of the correspondent of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. If Mr. Fitzherbert should be treated fairly in the investigation by the authorities of Maine, we are confident he will convince them of his entire innocence in the affair. The fact is, Mr. M'Intire's capture was planned and executed altogether by a party of lumberers, one of whom, (a Mr. Beardsley, we believe, well versed in the use of *soft sawdur*,) was despatched to Fitzherbert's, where he found the Land Agent and his party, and he it was who gave information of their locality to his comrades.]—*Ed. N. B. Courier.*

Correspondence of the Bangor Whig & Courier.

Houlton, March 5, 1839.

The morning report shows a force over 800. Two companies under the command of Captains Maxfield and Fish marched yesterday to occupy a position about twenty-five miles from this place, and erect some temporary defences to protect the troops in marching through a defile which is within sixty rods of the line of 1783. This line of march was taken at the request of Col. Jarvis.—The Provincials are in considerable force in that immediate vicinity. Four companies were ordered to march to the Aroostook this morning, and the remainder will follow in a few days.

The utmost enthusiasm pervades the whole detachment. Stationed within two miles and a half of the line, and exaggerated and exasperating rumours constantly afloat, nothing but the restraints of military discipline can prevent the troops from marching to Fredericton, which I have not the least doubt they could do. There is no regular force of any magnitude in New Brunswick, and their local militia, (I give my deliberate opinion,) would be about as effective in the field, as the Penobscot Indians.

Intelligence has just reached here, that the 11th regiment of Regulars has arrived from Quebec to Madawaska. Notwithstanding the representations of the Blue-noses, the fact is, that Sir John Harvey is making most extensive and energetic preparations for a contest with Maine. He is determined to take military possession of a part of our territory. He will, unless we move at once in the right direction, and command the Saint John. If we could only have orders to retaliate, and occupy a part of the territory, our troops would find good quarters in Woodstock to-morrow night.—British insolence would be chastised, and the expense of remaining for months on the Aroostook to wait for an attack which will never be made, would be saved.

Mr. Buckmore reached this city yesterday from the Aroostook. He reports, we understand, that Colonel Jarvis has selected a fine position, and that one thousand men can defend it against an attack of five thousand. Mr. Buckmore, brought as a prisoner a blue-nose, who had been arrested for stealing a gun from the camp of Col. Jarvis.

Bangor, March 9th.—An express arrived here this afternoon from Houlton, which proceeded immediately on to Augusta, bringing information that Sir John Harvey had sent engineers to Mars Hill, for the purpose of selecting a site for fortifications, and that eight companies, six of regulars, and two of the militia, were to march immediately for that spot.

It will be recollected that Mars Hill is about 30 miles north of Houlton, a mile or two west of the north "Monument" line, and very near the north west angle of Nova Scotia as claimed by Great Britain.

The trespassers arrested on the Fish River, by Col. Jarvis, have been released by that officer, in consequence of their showing permits from the Government of New-Brunswick.

United States Minister to Constantinople.—The Senate have confirmed the nomination, made by the President, of Commodore Porter, as resident Minister to Constantinople, with a salary of $6000 per annum.

The Special Ambassador.—It is reported on what we consider good authority, that the Hon. John C. Calhoun has been appointed by the President of the United States, Special Ambassador to Great Britain on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

If the rumour be true that *John C. Calhoun* is appointed Special Minister to Great Britain, it is an outrage upon Maine and New England, and shows in the Cabinet an utter disregard of the feelings of this section of the union.—*Potland Cou.*

The Constitution, now at Philadelphia, was to be immediately fitted for sea—for the purpose, it is stated, of taking to England a special messenger.

Ordnance for the Frontier.—We understand, says the Albany Daily Advertiser of Wednesday, that a train of waggons, carrying twenty-four field pieces, left the Watervliet Arsenal this morning, for Maine, under charge of Lieut. G. H. Talcott, in pursuance of orders from Washington.

The war Fever at Washington.—The apathy which was manifested at Washington, in relation to the quarrel which has arisen on the eastern frontier, for several days after the news of this event arrived there, is followed by a degree of excitement quite as remarkable, as was, at first, the appearance of indifference. This last show of feeling will perhaps be of as short duration as the other. The resolution, displayed in Mr. Howard's report and bill, is all hypothetical. The Committee on Foreign Relations express a determination to raise an army, and to take the field, in a certain contingency, which they presume will not take place, and which the President has entered into an arrangement with the British Minister to prevent. It does not appear to us that this threat of active hostilities, upon a contingency, considered so improbable, is in good taste, or that it will tend to diminish the chances of that contingency. Nor do we think that the tone of discussion upon the questions which have arisen on the subject in Congress, is one which is calculated to encourage the expectation of a peaceable adjustment of the controversy. *If it is to be made a point of national pride and honor, to insist on a concession of our whole demand, how directly and infallibly does the course pursued tend to make it a point of national honor on the other side, to resist our demands.* We cannot conceal the impression that the language which has been used in Congress, in reference to this question has greatly diminished the prospect of any peaceable adjustment of the controversy.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The building occupied by the U. S. troops at Rouse's Point, near Plattsburgh, was destroyed by fire on the night of Sunday the 24th ult. together with the dwelling house of Messrs. Norton and White. The fire was first discovered in the north end of the barrack building, where no fire had been kept by soldiers, and spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to prevent the entire destruction of the two buildings mentioned. A considerable quantity of military stores were also destroyed. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the building was set on fire, but whether by the "patriots," or the Canadian volunteers, or by some individual, it is difficult to determine.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1839.

THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The efficient preparation for war, is the surest preservative of peace. The opinions of the ablest statesmen, and the experience of nations, confirm this assertion. But when peculiar circumstances, such as the inflation and anarchy of those, who are now threatening our Provinces with the disturbances and desolations of war, sound its *tocsin*, then that preparation becomes our safeguard; and the *Secret Sessions* of our enemies will find us either willing to negociate for the continuance of peace upon honest and honourable terms, or, ready to devote ourselves to the service of our Country, in maintaining the rights of the Queen in this portion of her Empire, and in defence of Monarchy, that system of Government, which every good subject must love,—which our enemies must respect,—which inspires confidence and commands obedience,—which has elevated the British Empire to its envied height among the Nations of the World,—and which flourishes with increasing strength and prosperity amidst the discordant elements of human nature. Nations as well as individuals should calculate the probable profits and losses of an undertaking, before they embark in the expenditures of it; for immeasurable losses may prove that valour and discretion, when united, are not incompatible: and the Governor of Maine may learn the sad lesson from his temerity, that the torch of war, when lighted, may kindle a fire, which will involve not only his own dwelling, but the abodes of millions in the ruin. It is matter for deep regret, that the question of Boundary should have remained so long unsettled, and the spirit of hatred which is evinced by the Governor of Maine and his reckless adherents, is a mockery to civilization and a disgrace to the feelings which should subsist between the people of Great Britain and the United States, and to the experience and good sense which should characterize the present century.—The assertions of President Van Buren, in responsive echo to the feelings of the people of Maine, and illustrative of the obedience of the Chief Magistrate to the influence of mobocracy, are strangely at variance not only with the decision which should be a prominent character in the conduct of a ruler, but to the Resolutions which have been passed in the United States respecting the "Disputed Territory." The reference to a third power was a public acknowledgment of ambiguity respecting the question:—such a reference was made—but the Government of the United States would not abide by the decision. Let us admit for the present, as an hypothesis, that the wariness of the American, and the ignorance or neglect of the British Commissioners, in determining the Boundary, may have given the letter of the line in favour of the United States; but the spirit of that line, in accordance with common sense and common justice, would comprehend the union of the British Provinces of Canada and New-Brunswick, as now claimed by Great Britain. Each party asserts its exclusive right—and the *Sovereign* People of a Republican State, despite the General Government, are determined to involve the Union in war, to wrest from that General Government the *right* to govern, and to sacrifice millions in a hazard, where the chances are so decidedly against them.

When we compare the proceedings of the citizens of the United States upon the Canadian frontier, with the *Secret Session* of Governor Fairfield, and the reply of that Governor to Sir John Harvey, we are forced, from the time, the language and the circumstances, to conclude that his scene is but another in the drama, which has recorded the disgrace of the Republic upon the Canadian frontier, and is about to record the hatred and maniacal boastings of an infuriated State; which, compared with England in belligerent ability, resembles the inflated bursting of the swollen reptile in the fable. Should the obstinacy of Governor Fairfield of Maine urge on a war between Great Britain and the United States, England and her Colonists will have powerful incitement in the reflection that the proceedings of our Government, at home and in these Provinces, have been marked by forbearance, long suffering, and that generosity which so truly characterizes the Mother Country.

England still entertains for America feelings which sameness of language and religion and kindred blood will create. These feelings have influenced her councils in all her former wars; and have induced her to bear, without resentment, the injuries and insults of the United States upon the Canadian frontier, which, in history, will be monumental records of the inefficiency of a Republican Government, and of the degradation and moral turpitude of its border and "*sympathizing*" citizens. But the ties of kindly feeling may be snapt, and the measure of forbearance broken, and as domestic enmities are oftentimes most rancorous, so a war between England and the United States, under the present irritations from that Government, would be a severe and deadly conflict, in which much would be lost on both sides, and nothing gained on the part of America, but the display of a vindictive feeling. The supineness of England in her former wars is misleading the belligerents of the Union; and although we are ready to acknowledge the individual courage and determination of Americans, still the odds are disproportionately against them in wealth, the sinew of war, and military and naval equipments. The British have been trained in the school of war. The Americans, although they possess equal moral and physical force individually, are comparatively speaking raw and undisciplined Militia-men; and the experience of war has determined the advantages of discipline, which renders a few equal and oftentimes superior to the superior number of their enemies. But a war with the United States would not be so much a military contest, as a war upon the commerce and sea-board of the Union, for which that Government is totally unprepared. A comparative estimate of the navies of England and America must convince the hottest advocate for war in the United States that England has a vast preponderance,—and if, in their full blown confidence, they will admit that British seamen are not deficient in experience, discipline and courage, the consequences of a war must be obvious and fearful. Both parties, it must be confessed, will be subjected to enormous expenditures; both parties will sustain incalculable losses in commerce, both parties will pour forth the blood of their subjects. The Provinces, stanch in their allegiance, and unalterable in their attachment to the mother country, and assisted by her powers will sustain the shock, but can the defenceless sea-ports of the Union resist the batteries of the British Navy, with fortifications less impregnable than those of Algiers, which were quickly silenced by assailing fleets. If England is goaded into a war, is it probable that she will repeat her former forbearance, irritated as she has been by American citizens upon her borders? And if America failed in her hostile efforts, when Great Britain was attacked by every belligerent in Europe, and was faint with fatigue and weary even with victory,—if America, striking at such a time and under circumstances which enabled her to take the conflict fresh in strength, and confident in the hope of subduing an enemy exhausted in other struggles,—if she failed at such a time, what will be her chances of success against the same opponent towering in in strength, and not enfeebled by warfare. If it is the object of the United States to extirpate British Rule from the Continent of America, and with a spirit similar to that which stimulated them to the last declaration of war, they are calculating upon the recent troubles in Canada as so much in their favour, they will find by experience, that they have erred in their calculation, that the idea has out-stript the reality, and that a public enemy is frequently the best corrective for private animosities. The Militia of Canada have given a noble illustration of their principles and prowess: and when those heroes are assisted by the disciplined Regulars of Britain, that country will have but little to apprehend from the vauntings of American Invasion. A few disaffected individuals in Canada endeavoured to diffuse the spirit of rebellion in those Provinces, and made an abortive effort to revolutionize, and to disconnect them with Great Britain, but the good sense and loyalty of her faithful adherents prevailed.—The clemency and forbearance of the British Government were misconstrued, and mercy was mistaken for weakness, until renewed and repeated aggressions called forth sterner determinations in justice to violated laws, when American Marauders and Canadian Traitors received the wages of infamy and treason upon the gibbet, beneath which they acknowledged the justness of their condemnation, the treachery of their employers, and the folly and error of their conduct. Immediately upon the manifestation of internal disturbance in Canada, meetings were held in various parts of the United States to kindle the smoking spirit into the flame of general rebellion, the ridiculous appellation of Sympathizers was given to those miscreants, who, under the prostituted banner of Liberty, violated the laws of their own country, and displayed their real characters of midnight incendiaries and cowardly assassins in another. The hatred of the least respectable and most ignorant classes of society throughout the Union against England and every thing English stimulated them to entangle strangers in their prejudices. Bandits assumed the imposing epithet of Patriots, and rancourous enmity to England was concealed under the delusive declaration of affection for Canadians,—a continuation of the same feeling which warmed the bosoms of American invaders during the last war, and which Brock and the patriotic Canadians amply reciprocated with the bayonets and bullets. The recent trials by Court Martial in Canada afford conclusive evidence of the Falsehood and Treachery which characterized the *meetings* of the "*Sympathizers*"; co-temporary with these conventions is the *Secret Session* of Maine, and in accordance with the same feelings, if we may judge from language, is the Reply of its Executive, a *sui-generis*-document, to the Governor of this Province. England and the United States should cultivate feelings of reciprocal good-will. The interests of each, laying aside all moral ties, require it, and it will be matter for deep regret, if the respective Governments allow the wrong-headedness of a petty Governor, or petty jealousies, to kindle a fire, which must be quenched by the blood of their subjects.

Border Affairs.—Our limits would not permit us to give a tithe of the reports which are daily current respecting the proceedings growing out of the difficulties on our Border territory, nor could any good arise from our doing so. The whole Union, we may say, is hot for war, and some of the *savants* of the press have already portioned out the spoils of the contest. Nova Scotia, for the noble stand she has taken in behalf of New-Brunswick, is to be captured *instanter* by an expedition to be fitted out for the purpose—to be despatched, we presume, with greater promptitude and efficiency than the exploring expedition, recently sent out by our calculating neighbours, and, with the Canadas, this Province, Prince Edward Island, &c. fall to the United States; while Russia, which the Americans have made sure will assist them in the contest, is to have a large slice off the North-Western part of America, with the British possessions in the East Indies, as her share. These are a few specimens of the vain boastings of the American press: the chances, however, it must be acknowledged by every thinking man in the Union, are fearfully against such results in favour of America, while contending with so powerful a nation as Britain; and the end, we have no doubt, would prove it so.

The proposition agreed to by the American Secretary of State and the British Minister at Washington, and subsequently acted upon by Sir John Harvey, is likely, for the present, at least, to prevent actual hostilities between the two countries.—In reply to Sir John's note to Governor Fairfield, we learn, the latter functionary states in substance that he had had the honour to receive Sir John's note,—that he had not power to enter into the communication desired by Sir John on the subject of the Memorandum between Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, but he would immediately lay the same before the Legislature, and he had no doubt their reply would "*follow close*", and should it be favourable to Sir John's proposal, he should be happy to comply therewith.

"City Guards."—Upwards of two hundred of our citizens have associated themselves together under this name, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of military tactics, and to meet daily in the New Market House for that purpose. The object is a really good one, and as the persons composing this Body, belong to different Militia Companies, the information they may individually acquire will prove generally useful.

We understand that upwards of one hundred and twenty names were enrolled for the City Militia, by the Enrolling Officer, Captain Baldwin, on Tuesday last.

The Transport Barque *Numa*, Lieut. Crawford, arrived yesterday morning from Halifax, with a detachment of the 69th Regiment.

The transport barque *Elizabeth*, from Halifax for this port, with the head quarters of the 69th Regiment, put into Shelburne, last week, in distress—very eaky, and with loss of rudder. The ship struck on the Brazil Rock on the night of the 27th ult. and was assisted off by the barque *David Leckie* from this port for Liverpool. The government schooner *Victory*, from Halifax, subsequently took the transport in tow, and succeeded in getting her into Shelburne.

On account of the misfortune reaching Halifax, it was feared that the troops might suffer from the want of provisions, the mail-boat *Lady Ogle* was immediately despatched with a supply. She returned on Monday last, and brought the gratifying information that they were in want of nothing, being comfortably billetted upon the inhabitants.

H. M. S. *Crocodile*, which arrived off Halifax on Sunday last, in 68 hours from this port, immediately proceeded to Shelburne, for the purpose of conveying the troops to this port.

Make Ready for Strangers!—By reference to a letter in another column, it would appear that some of the American Militia are anxious to visit Fredericton. We would recommend the good folks at Head Quarters immediately to provide accommodations for their guests, as the hospitality afforded by them to *Baker, Greely*, &c. is likely, it appears, to gain them a host of visitors, and unless they lose no time in erecting their *new jail*, the old one, we fear, will be so crowded that they will have to put some of their Yankee friends in the *Poor House*.—Perhaps, however, as they will be *pretty slim* by the time they reach the Seat of Government, they will all find room in the old domicile. So—*Come on, Macduff!*

The *Frontier Journal*, printed at Calais, would have us believe that "General Famine" and "Retreat" are a *leettle* farther off the forces of Maine than we were disposed to believe. The Journal, however, does not give us any good reason for joining in opinion with it; and while we have heard it stated, upon good authority that about *three hundred* of the Maine Militia left the Aroostook territory on one day last week for their homes, for what particular reason we cannot say, and have a letter from Calais, fully confirming our expectations, our Frontier friend must excuse us for still adhering to our former belief.

"Calais, March 11, 1839.

"Presuming that you have not heard of the military force which is now stationed in this town, I send you the following particulars:

"There are now stationed in Calais, between three and four hundred troops, 130 of whom are stationed in the upper village, (Milltown,) and the remainder in the lower village, (Saltwater) They are all Militia (except one Independent Company of about thirty,) from Cherryfield, Ellsworth, and Surry. They arrived last week, and seemed to be in good spirits—but, alas! several of the poor fellows have been taken ill, and *starvation* seems to stare them in the face: they have no beds of any kind whatever, and are compelled to lay down their heads on the icy boards of an old building, and there sleep if they can. Their allowance is very scanty indeed, being only fifteen ounces of bread and half a pound of pork per day; the consequence of which is, that the men, generally, are dissatisfied, and those who are able, go to the bakers and buy their own bread; indeed, the most of them say, openly, that they will not stop here another week on such living, even if they should be compelled to spend the remainder of their lives in a state prison; and I have no doubt they will put their threats into execution."

A Special Minister, it appears, is to be sent to England,—if Great Britain consults her own dignity, she will have nothing to do with that Envoy—nor ought she to negociate further on the subject of the disputed territory, while the Act "giving to the President additional powers for the defence of the United States", &c. is in existence. Had the United States Government rested satisfied with the arrangement entered into with Mr. Fox for preventing any violent collision upon the Northern border of the Union, and then determined upon sending a Special Ambassador to England, all would have been well, and the mission might have been attended with results satisfactory to both parties,—but the position they have assumed is grossly insulting to Great Britain, and is one to which she cannot for a moment submit without the sacrifice of all national character.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

Fredericton, March 13.—Captain Boyd of the 11th Regiment, who arrived express, yesterday, reports the arrival of Colonel Goldie and that gallant Corps, at the Madawaska. The whole are in high spirits, and appear to have gained fresh vigor from the rapid marches and countermarches to which they have this winter been exposed.—*Royal Gaz.*

We have nothing of importance to communicate from the Restook, further than that we learn that part of the American force in that quarter have either been withdrawn, or, which is more probable, have returned to their homes, having become dissatisfied with their winter quarters, or fearing the consequences which must inevitably follow, should they attempt to overstep the line of our acknowledged territory.—*Ibid*

(*From the Sentinel.*)

The hon. Mr. Botsford returned on Monday from Washington; the debates in Congress were hostile in the extreme, with reference to Great Britain; and a law has been passed authorising the President to call out an armed force, should Her Majesty's troops occupy military possession of the "disputed territory", which in the Act is designated a part of the State of Maine.

The same violent disposition which is manifested in the halls of Congress, pervades the body of the people; and our readers may form some idea of the dastardly and unmanly feeling that prevails, when they learn that the figure of the youthful Queen of England is set up as a target, for firing parties of militia.

In fact, there is a decided and deadly animosity evinced by the citizens, and we may add, the authorities of the United States,—however they may try to conceal it. Recent events, when they shall have become known in Great Britain, will satisfy the people of England of that fact; and in whatever point of view we consider the present posture of affairs, there seems little probability that war can be averted.

We are without any information from the Upper country; but we observe from the Canada papers, that in addition to the 11th Regt. a company of Royal Artillery had proceeded to Madawaska.

When the troops now on the route shall have reached their destination, there will be a regular force of nearly 3000 men assembled on the frontier to carry into effect the determination of the Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

A message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was yesterday sent down, including copies of the despatches between Mr. Fox and the Secretary of State at Washington, and the arrangement subsequently entered into; also a letter from Mr. Fox to Sir John Harvey, and His Excellency's reply; together with a letter to the Governor of Maine expressing the willingness of the Lt. Gov. of this Province, to enter into the arrangement which had been recommended. From the tenor of the letter last sent to Mr. Fox, we collect that it is the intention of the Lieutenant Governor, to retain military possession of that part of the disputed territory, which will keep open the communication with Quebec, and protect the settlement of Madawaska, until further instructions shall be received from Her Majesty's Government.

Rifle Corps.—It will be seen that a Rifle Corps is about to be formed at Fredericton. Major Power who commands it has been for several years in Her Majesty's service, held a command in the Yeomanry corps in Ireland, and is every way qualified for the situation to which he has been appointed.—We heartily recommend this useful body, to the youthful and aspiring portion of the inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity.

Post Communication.—There is a part of this Province, which is much neglected by the Post Office department; it is that which extends from Gagetown to the Nerepis Creek. There is in that district a number of substantial farmers; and we think, were the subject brought under the notice of the House by the members for the two counties through which it passes, that a vote would be made for a courier to travel weekly. At the present moment of anxiety, such a large body of persons should not remain in ignorance of what is transpiring around them.

Head Quarters, Fredericton,
5th March, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having accepted the services of Lieutenant Colonel Allen, of the 2d York County Militia, that Officer is directed to proceed to Woodstock, and assume the command of the Drafted Militia of the County of Carleton, acting under the orders of the senior Officer of Her Majesty's Troops on the Upper Saint John.

8th March, 1839.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions:

New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

To be Captains—Captain A. K. S. Wetmore, unattached, dated 8th March, 1839; Lieutenant Robert Robertson, vice Barlow, permitted to retire with the rank of Major, 9th March.

2d Lieutenant C. J. Melick to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Robertson, promoted, dated 8th March.

Volunteer William H. Shore, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice G. Odell, absent from the Province.

William Wright, Gent. to be supernumerary 2d Lieutenant, 8th March; Charles C. Stewart, Gent. do. do. 9th March.

3d Battalion York Militia.

Henry Barclay Robinson, to be Ensign; James Robb, Esquire, to be Surgeon.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, dated 11th March, 1839.

By Command. Geo. Shore, A. G. M.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sheriffs of the several Counties for the current year, (1839):—Edward W. Miller, York; John F. W. Winslow, Carleton; John Hazen, Sunbury; N. H. DeVeber, Queen's; Asa Davidson, King's; ——— ———, Saint John; Colin Campbell, Charlotte; William P. Sayre, Westmorland; LeBaron Drury, Kent; Richd. M. Clarke, Northumberland; Henry W. Baldwin, Gloucester; James Paul, Restigouche.

Supervisors of Great Roads—(1839.)

George Anderson—from Saint John to Saint Andrews; Honorable Harry Peters—Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis, and from Gagetown to the Nerepis Road; David Crocker—Richibucto to Chatham, and Newcastle to Restigouche; Nathaniel Hubbard—Fredericton to the Finger Board; Benjamin L. Peters—Saint John to the Head of Bellisle, and Saint John to Hayward's Mills, leading to the Nova-Scotia line; L. B. Rainsford and James Brown, Junior—Fredericton to Saint Andrews; James A. Maclauchlan—Woodstock to Houlton and the Canada line; James Ketchum—Fredericton to Woodstock; Alexander Goodfellow—Fredericton to Newcastle; Hon. A. E. Botsford—Hayward's Mills to the Nova-Scotia line; Daniel Hanington—Dorchester to Chediac, and Chediac to the Bend of Petticodiac; William Chandler—Chediac to Richibucto; James Wallace, Jun.

Halifax, March 12.—One Company of the 23d Fusileers proceeded this morning to Annapolis.—There was a most creditable warmth of feeling displayed on the occasion, which shows the spirit of the Haligonians in a conspicuous light. More than thirty sleighs were *volunteered* to assist the gallant fellows on their journey. The start was made from the North Barracks at 9 o'clock, amidst such huzzas as only true British hearts know how to raise. The sleighs formed a line; Mr. Rodgers with the Officers, taking the lead in a sleigh belonging to Mr. Hill. The Band followed, and played through Dutch Town—and the Truckmen, who mounted their Coronation Flag, came after, three soldiers on each sled. They proceeded this day as far as Hamilton's, on the Windsor road.

H. M. S. Hercules left Plymouth early last month for Barbadoes; from thence, we understand, she is to convey the 67th Regt. to this place. The 37th, we believe, is momentarily expected here from Jamaica.—*Roy. Gaz.*

Quebec, March 5.—The following reply has been received, in answer to a proposal from Major Lindsay, of the Quebec Volunteer Artillery, to His Excellency the Governor General, offering his services, and those of any part of the men under his command, to proceed to New-Brunswick:

"Montreal, 1st March.

"Dear Sir,—Col. Gore has seen Sir John Colborne, and His Excellency has expressed himself much pleased with the offer from you, in behalf of the Volunteer Artillery, to proceed to Madawaska, and was pleased to say, that should their services be required, he would make use of them.

"I am, &c. "Wm. Rogers.

"To Major Lindsay."

Upper Canada.—**The Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada was opened by a Speech from Governor Arthur on the 27th ult.** Governor Arthur congratulates the Legislature on the present tranquility of the Province, and security of the frontier, but declares his belief that the dangers are far from being entirely at an end.

Letters from Upper Canada state, that Colonel Prince has killed Mr. Baby in a duel. It is a pity to see loyal men shooting one another in these times.

New York, March 2.—*From Bermuda.*—We have Bermuda papers to the 16th of February, by the British brig Breese, Capt. Tucker, from Bermuda. The Bermudian of the 16th contains the intelligence of the death of Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget. Sir Charles was the commander of the naval forces on the West India, Halifax and Newfoundland station. The admiral left Jamaica on the 17th January in the ship Tartarus, for Bermuda, being then in ill health. His indisposition increased until the 27th, when he died. His body was then removed to the steam ship Flamer, and conveyed to Bermuda. The remains were to be interred in the naval cemetery at that place.—Sir Charles was with the Earl of Durham in Canada—he was one of his council, and travelled with his Lordship to Niagara Falls.

The same paper mentions the death, by fever, of Dr. Ebenezer Scott, surgeon of the Cornwallis, and two assistant surgeons, of the Naval Hospital at Jamaica.

Commodore Douglas, on whom this important Naval Command devolves, is the same officer who was Flag Captain to Sir Peter Halkett when Commander in Chief on this station. He was at the date of our last advices with the British fleet on the Coast of Mexico.—*Bermuda Roy. Gaz. Feb. 19.*

New York, March 9.

Corn Trade.—The market is in a remarkably dull and inactive state at the present time. By wholesale and retail, we do not believe the markets averaged sixteen hundred barrels per day. A sensible decline has taken place on all descriptions since the Great Western's departure; and from every point we have advices of similar reductions. Nearly an equalization has been brought about over the whole country. Southern descriptions are now selling here at $8,00 to $8,25 a barrel, and Western brands are infirmly held at $8,62 to $8,87.—*Her.*

Mr. Editor,—Do tell me, if the *breast works* at the head of King street, were erected by the City Guards to repel invading *Jonathans*, or if by coach makers or doctors, to break carriages and necks, in these "*piping times*" of destruction?—for the mounds from hotel to hotel, are admirably calculated for either purpose. Ornaments they are not—unless put in opposition with the non-descript building at the foot of the street, mis-nomen-ed a Market.
QUERIST.

To Correspondents.—Several communications are unavoidably deferred this week.

NOTICE.

Doctor Gesner's next Lecture on Geology, will be delivered on Tuesday next, at the room of the Institute, Germain-street, at 3 p. m. Another Lecture will also be delivered before the Mechanics' Institute at 8 p. m. of the same day, at the St. John Hotel.

Saint John Savings' Bank.

D. Jordan, Esq. Cashier.

Office hours—from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays.

Deposited in February, - - - £398 15 9
Withdrawn in do. - - - 319 7 0

Acting Trustee for March—G. D. Robinson, Esq.

THE St. John Hotel having had the door forced open at two several times, at most unseasonable hours, by several young gentlemen who consider themselves respectable; the Directors of that establishment would notify the above parties, that the next time such an occurrence happens, the names of the offenders will be published at full length, and legal steps taken to punish them as they deserve. 16th March, 1839.

MARRIED.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Andrew, Mr. Thomas Kelsoe, of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, to Miss Elizabeth M'Beth, of the City of Saint John.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. James Cook, of the Parish of St. Martins, to Mrs. Ann Putnam, of the Parish of Portland.

At Sussex Vale, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Thomas Pierce, of Norton, to Margaret, fourth daughter of Mr. John Blair, of the former place.—At the same place, on the 7th inst. by the same, Mr. David Stone, to Miss Mary Ann Renton, of the Parish of Sussex.

DIED,

On Saturday last, George, youngest son of Mr. Cyrus Stockwell, aged 4 years and 6 months.

On Wednesday morning, Georgian E. youngest daughter of Mr. James Bustin, aged 9 months.

On Wednesday, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Caldwell Fullerton, aged 33 years, leaving a wife and four small children to lament their loss.

On Thursday evening last, Anne, infant daughter of Mr. B. Tilton, aged fourteen days.

At the Nerepis Settlement, after a tedious illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation to the Divine will, Hannah, wife of Mr. John Sharp, leaving a husband and six children to lament their loss.

At Digby, N. S. on the 1st March, Phœbe Leonard, third daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Leonard, aged 47 years.

At Buffalo, U. S. on the 25th ult. of consumption, Mr. Samuel Cobb, aged 47, formerly of this City.

At Halifax, on Sunday morning the 3d inst. Mrs. Margaret Townley, a native of New-Brunswick, aged 30 years. She was an exemplary Christian, and has left a husband and two children to lament their heavy loss.

At Shelburne, on the 28th January, in the 45th year of her age, Hannah, wife of Alex. Jamieson, Esq. A. M. and Member of the R. C. S. London.

On the 27th January, at Titley-court, Herefordshire, England, in the 68th year of her age, beloved, respected and lamented, Lady Coffin Greenley, only child of the late Sir Wm. Greenley, of Titley-court, and wife of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bt.

At his residence, at the Hermitage, on the 16th February, in the 71st year of his age, Gilbert Salton, Esq. a native of Edinburgh, and for upwards of twenty-three years Collector of H. M. Customs in these Islands.—*Bermuda paper.*

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Govt. Schr. Victory, Darby, Halifax, 10 days—government stores.

Sunday—Govt. Brig Helena, King, Halifax, 7—government stores.

Ship London, Scott, Trinidad, via Yarmouth—Crookshank & Walker, sugar, &c.

Thursday—Ship Thetis, Brown, Liverpool, 51—J. Hammond, salt and coals.—The T. was bound for Savannah, but owing to the prevalence of head winds, bore away for this port.

This Morning—Ship George, Walker, Gloucester, 54—G. Ball, coals.

COASTWISE.

Sunday—Schr. Mary Catharine, Holland, Pope Logan, deals.

Monday—Schr. Margaret, Campbell, Dipper Harbour, ship timber; Pilgrim, Murphy, St. Andrews, cord wood.

Tuesday—Schr. Victory, Giggy, Tynemouth, deals.

Wednesday—Schr. Norval, M'Lean, St. Martins, fire wood; Deborah, Giggy, Gardner's Creek, fire wood; Lady Campbell, Gardner's Creek, timber.

Thursday—Schr. Resolute, Watters, Gardner's Creek, fire wood.

ENTERED FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

14th—Schr. Catharine, Sulis, Digby, 10 cords fire wood, 200 lbs. butter, and 5 quintals dry fish.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

11th—Brothers, Poole, Cork.
13th—Gertrude, Kenney, Londonderry.
Fenwick Keating, Allanby, Dublin.

CLEARED.

Ship Rebecca, Drake, Cork, timber.
Brig Lincoln, Ricker, Philadelphia, salt.
Schr. Will Watch, Carr, Boston, coals.
James Clark, Beck, do. do.
Russell, Nickerson, Boston, coals.

The George, arrived at New London, spoke on the 1st of November last, whale ship Margaret, of this port, with 700 barrels of oil.

Brig Gambia, Howard, of and from this port, has arrived at Barbados, dismasted.

Ship St. Andrew, Leitch, of this port, 39 days from Liverpool, arrived at Savannah on the 2d inst.

CITY BANK NOTICE.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the City Bank, will take place on TUESDAY week next, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.
THOMAS JONES, *Secretary.*
16th March, 1839.