GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

[From Papers by the English Mail.]

From the London Times, March 7.

The intelligence from North America, which appeared in a second edition of yesterday's *Times* and in the evening papers, was not, we apprehend, the whole nor the most important of which her Majesty's ministers have been put in possession by the same arrival. We will go a little further, and express our belief that the news actually received is of such a nature as to impose upon ministers the positive duty of making it public without an hour's delay.

The reports upon the subject which we have heard and read imply, if well founded, the serious prospect of immediate hostilities with the United States, on the question of the northwestern boundary of New Brunswick.

It was affirmed some days ago that the government of Washington had issued orders, and it is now said that the militia of the State of Maine are commanded to occupy the disputed territory of New Brunswick, without waiting the result of any further amicable negociations. It is sufficiently manifest that the people of Maine have with difficulty been withheld from seizing by open force those vast districts from the old English line to the close neighbourhood of the St. Lawrence, containing, as is understood, an area of not less than 5000 square miles, and cutting off for all practical and useful purposes, the means of reciprocal access between Fredericton and Quebec—that is to say if once in the hands of the Americans, isolating the Canadas, and physically dismembering them from this country.

The British Government, even a Whig Government, will not dare to shrink from the defence of these noble colonies, thus assailed, and long as they may have been coveted by republican neighbours. Even a Melbourne Government will not venture this. Orders, no doubt, have long ago been transmitted, in full expectation of such a contingency as the accounts from New York describe to be now threatened, viz. to repel aggression by whatever military means exist at the disposal of the several colonial officers. What these means are, we almost fear to ask. Halifax and New Brunswick have been emptied of troops to meet the local emergencies of the Canadas, which were presumed to be more pressing. But now the scene has changed. If New Brunswick become the theatre of hostilities, and the Republicans hold possession for a single winter of the portion of that Province north of Mars Hill, which forms the bulk of the disputed territory, our communication with Canada is entirely cut off; neither troops, nor stores, nor provisions, no, nor such as despatches, can pass from the Bay of Fundy to the shores of St. Lawrence. We shall know nothing about the fate of her Majesty's dominions but through American newspapers.

Now we do ask, is this the condition in which our tenure of British North America ought to be placed? But we do ask, what preparations have been made to avert it? What force of regular troops or militia is at hand to maintain inviolate our sovereignty of the great Province of New Brunswick, should Sir J. Harvey be compelled to attempt the execution of those orders, which of course direct him to resort to the bayonet for the repulse of a foreign enemy? It is plain that no succor can be drawn from the corps of 10,000 or 12,000 men, on whom rests the defence of Lower Canada, three-fourths of whose population are, according to Lord Durham "irrecoverable enemies of England;" and likewise that of Upper Canada, with its land and water frontier of 400 miles, exposed to incursions or extensive invasions from south and west. Sir John Colborne, in case of war with the States, will do miracles if he saves his own immediate Provinces from conquest. Send aid to the Lower Provinces he cannot.

And what is the regular force in New Brunswick? One or two battalions at most, probably less in the field than 1000 muskets! Then how are we off at home? Last year we were in undissembled want of troops for the mere contingencies of the home service, and the same time the necessary draughts for North America could not be completed without large deductions from the already scanty garrisons in Ireland and here. Yet we now find, on reference to the Army Estimates, that the provisions made for the rapidly growing and immediate wants of the new year amounts exactly to 800 men.

We ask once more, therefore, how are the North American Colonies to be defended? Have ministers advised her Gracious Majesty to give them up?

The report in a morning paper of a serious prospect existing of hostilities with the United States, on the North-western boundary of New Brunswick had a trifling effect on the British Funds.

The Army.—The recruiting for the army was very successful during the last year, thirteen thousand men having been raised for the Line, who joined their regiments or depots in the course of 1838. Of this number upwards of four thousand were passed in the head quarters district, of which Colonel Macgregor is inspecting field-officer. This is exclusive of the recruits raised for the East India Company's service. It would thus appear that London and its vicinity alone furnishes about a third of the men raised to fill up the casualties in Her Majesty's army.—Recruiting is still going on very briskly.

It is intended to call out one third of the militia for permanent duty for one year each in succession, and the remainder for twenty eight days training, the portion called out to do garrison duty.—*United Service Gazette.*

War Office, March 1—*69th Regiment.*—Lieut. Frederick W. Dalgety, from 86th Regiment, to be Paymaster, vice Mundell, deceased.

Portsmouth, Feb. 22.—The new Governor of Bermuda, Colonel Reid, C. B., sailed on Tuesday in the ship *Barlow.*

The Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral have issued a notice for the contract of fifty thousand gallons of rum, for the use of the navy. This contract, it is expected, will shortly be succeeded by another for an equal if not a larger quantity, as the increase in the navy will require additional supplies of this article. The state of the West India Market is at present rather unfavorable for such contracts, the prices of Leward rum being rather high. There is at present, however, an ample stock of rum in the port of London, according to the last statement made up to the 1st inst. The stock consisted of 11,100 puncheons, and 1,400 Hogsheads. At present the stock exceeds by about 2000 puncheons that on hand at the same period of the past year.

The Queen has appointed Colonel Sir Henry George MacLeod, to be Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Trinidad.—*Gazette of Tuesday.*

Mr. Colley Grattan has been appointed to the office of British Consul at Boston, in the United States. It seems almost unnecessary to remind our readers that this gentleman, the author of "Highways and Byeways," and of several other popular works, is among the most distinguished literary men of the day.

The first stone of the new houses of Parliament was laid on Monday last.

In Lord Normandy's reply to the address from the inhabitants of Dublin on his departure for England, this sentence occurs—

"The impending departure which has produced these demonstrations was at this time *equally unexpected and unwelcome*—A sense of imperative duty calls me away—an obligation which I could hardly feel, if I did not at the same time believe that in a difficult emergency my decision, however painful, was the best for Ireland."

Private letters from Paris repeat that very important negotiations were on foot respecting Spain, and that the impression that civil war was about to terminate speedily, was becoming stronger daily.—*Shipping Gazette, March 5.*

The Gulnare, (English ship) laden with muskets for the Carlists, was captured by a Spanish cruizer near Alfaques, and carried into Barcelona on the 11th of February.

London, March 7.—*The Tallow Trade.*—There appears more animation in this market, and today's quotations for the best Russia candle on the the spot is 21s. 3d. per cwt. this afternoon, which is rather higher than the morning; and 46s. for the new on arrival. The market is in a state of such agitation that the prices ruling one day can scarcely be called much guide for the next.

The prevalence of easterly winds has been the means of bringing in some very large importations of wheat from the northern parts of Europe, which has already had the effect of causing wheat to decline from 1s. to 2s. per qur.—*Morning Herald.*

Liverpool Corn Market, March 5.—There was a general depression in all descriptions of wheat in our market this morning, but particularly so in Odessa and other inferior kinds, which were sold at a decline of 4d. per bushel. Oats being scarce, maintained their price. Flour was a dull sale at 1s. decline.

BORDER AFFAIRS.

The Boundary Question.—To the documents which we formerly published, embracing the official evidence of the adjustment of the Boundary difficulties, we add the following, copied from the Washington Globe of the 1st instant:—

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Augusta, Me. March 26, 1839.

Sir,—I have the happiness to enclose herewith two copies of the arrangement entered into through my agency, between the Governor of Maine and the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

The copy of my official note to Sir John Harvey, with his acceptance of the arrangements, is in the hands of the Governor of Maine, and another copy of the same official note, followed by the acceptances of the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor, was yesterday transmitted by me to Sir John Harvey. At the same time I sent him copies of two orders which were yesterday issued by the Governor of Maine—the *first*, disbanding the thousand detached militia which has been held in reserve at this place; and the *second*, recalling the military force of the State from *the Disputed Territory*; and directing the organization of the civil *posse*, that is to be held by the State in that territory. The papers so transmitted, and which bore the signature of the Governor of Maine, or that of his Adjutant General, were officially certified by me.

I trust that the arrangement between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, together with my humble agency, in bringing it about, will be satisfactory to the President and the Department. The arrangement, I have no doubt, will be executed by the parties to it in good faith and in cheerfulness.

In haste, I have the honor to remain,
With high respect, your obd't. serv't,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Sec'y. of War.

As proof of the friendly disposition of the Governor of New Brunswick, we add the following:—

Government House,
Fredericton, March 23, 1839.

My Dear General Scott,—Upon my return from closing the Session of the Provincial Legislature this day, I was gratified by the receipt of your very satisfactory communications of the 21st inst. My reliance upon *you*, my dear General, has led me to give my willing assent to the proposition which you have made yourself the acceptable medium of conveying to me, and I trust that as far as the Province and State respectively are concerned, an end will have been put, by it, to all border disputes, and a way opened to an amicable adjustment of the national question involved. I shall hope to receive the confirmation of this arrangement on the part of the State of Maine at as early a period as may be practicable; and as it is my intention to proceed to Woodstock early in the ensuing week, I request you to have the goodness to address it to me at that place.

I shall certainly use my best endeavours to protect the timber on the valley of the Saint John, within the Disputed Territory, from depredators, and shall probably place, for this purpose, a small civil force at the disposal of the Warden.

I grieve to learn that there is so little chance of my seeing you upon the present occasion; but I wish you to give me some ground for holding that I may have that high gratification at as early a period as may be compatible with your many important and arduous duties.

Believe me to remain, my dear general, with sentiments of warm esteem, regard and respect, your faithful friend. (Signed,) J. HARVEY.

P. S.—I readily consent to all my letters to you being considered as semi-official, and thank you for the suggestion. (Signed,) J. H.

Major General Scott, &c. &c.

OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

From the New-York Herald.

It is now conceded that Maine has gained all the honor and glory that has been afloat during the late commotion there, and New-Brunswick has gained all the substantial benefits. It is said in Augusta that the Executive has received intimation from Washington, that Maine must submit to a conventional line, and that it is only upon these conditions that the General Government will sustain her.

From the Boston Courier.

The North Eastern Boundary.—Nothing has ever happened in our country, of a national or political character, more disgraceful than the proceedings that have been connected with the disputed boundary of Maine. Who could have believed, when the Governor of Maine took an independent stand, and was supported by the entire population of that State, determined to defend her territory at all hazards, and to vindicate her rights even at the cannon's mouth, that in two little months, the Governor and the Legislature would suffer themselves to be coaxed to a surrender of their honor, by our national government, or frightened to a disgraceful backing-out by a little cockney bravado? But so it is. Let not Maine hereafter claim the honor of yankee descent. Every drop of that blood, which runs in their veins, has turned to dishwater. Sir John Harvey has promised that he will continue his measures 'to the protection of the communication between the Province of New Brunswick and Lower Canada through the valley of the St. John, and of *Her Majesty's subjects on the Madawaska settlement;*' and Governor Fairfield withdraws his troops, and silently acquiesces in the surrender of Madawaska, a town incorporated by the *Legislature of Maine*, to the protection of Sir John Harvey! Most impotent and cowardly conclusion.

From the Kennebec Journal.

Our apprehensions have been from the beginning' not that Maine would *push the matter too far*, but that she would not push it far enough to *accomplish her object;* that the matter would be *hushed up* too easily, and we should be left in the lurch, without gaining much. Our apprehensions we think are more than realized. Sir John Harvey has in this business practiced on the old policy by which the British have been constantly encroaching upon us. He has *claimed much*, that he might *gain a little*, by splitting the difference to make peace. He has given up the Aroostook which he never had, to gain all the upper waters of the St. John and a free passage up that river to Canada. He has taken the lion's share, and is no doubt well satisfied, as well he may be, with the present arrangement. The British Government will now be ready to *negociate* from this time forward indefinitely, having both the *consent of Maine* and the General Government to retain jurisdiction over all that part of our State which they actually want, and have been so long contending for.

From the Somerset Journal.

By this agreement, Gov. Fairfield yields to Sir John Harvey, virtually, the *right* of occupancy to about one third of the territory in dispute, which has ever hitherto been indignantly denied, and gives the British uninterrupted communication by mail *across our territory south of the St. John.* For one, this agreement takes us by surprise. We feel mortified and humbled, as a citizen of Maine, that our State authorities should have acceded to any such terms, after having assumed so bold and apparently so determined a position, and were so universally and enthusiastically sustained by the whole people. The crisis appeared to have arrived when British insolence was to be silenced, and Maine to become the rightful possessor of her *whole* territory, up to the extreme limits of the treaty line. And this, and nothing short of this, we had a right to expect, after having incurred an expense of three quarters of a million of dollars, in preparing to accomplish that object. But in lieu of this she—(we will not use that term, for *Maine* has not recognized such an agreement, and to use Governor Fairfield's words in his letter to Gov. Harvey, we "trust in God she never will") Gov. Fairfield has agreed to give Gov. Harvey exclusive jurisdiction over all that the British Government ever expected or wished to get—with the stipulation on her part, that she will take back her threat to *expel our posse*, and will *consent* to give us possession over another part of the territory, which has always been under our jurisdiction, and over which the Government of Great Britain has never thought of extending her jurisdiction.

What, then, it will be asked, has been gained by all the noise and bluster which has rung in our ears for the last few weeks? What have the war speeches and war songs, that have been wafted to us upon every breeze, availed? The answers have already been given. They have burdened the State with a debt of between *seven and eight hundred thousand dollars*—and our authorities have wrongfully (to use no harsher term) placed one third of the territory in *dispute* (being all he wished for) under the exclusive control of Her Britannic Majesty's *long string of titles*, Sir John Harvey.

From the Bangor Whig.

It was therefore with feelings of pain and astonishment that we examined the arrangement entered into by Gov. Fairfield, by which Great Britain is allowed to hold "*possession of a part of the said territory.*" The more we examine into this arrangement, the deeper and stronger are our feelings in regard to it.

The British have tried at various times to assert jurisdiction over a certain portion of this territory, but never before has Maine for an instant consented to it. From first to last, we have claimed jurisdiction. We have denied the power and the right of the General Government to cede away either the territory or the jurisdiction over it. The noble stand we occupied a few weeks ago seems only to have aggravated our fall.

There is no longer any check upon the British claim. They have an agreement, under the hand of Gov. Fairfield, giving them all they ever really wanted. Having got all above the St. John, they will refuse to treat upon the line of '83, and have only to protract negociation, strip the country of its timber, and then the whole is not worth the trouble of looking after.

There is no limitation as to the time they are to hold it.—"Pending negociations" of course they will claim to hold it, and how can we deny them this? It is fifty-six years since the treaty of '83, and we see now no reason to expect an adjustment for the same number of years to come, unless we depart from the treaty line. Will our people consent to this?

The British have got all they desire. They claimed more in order to make sure of what they have now got. They have no inducement to make any further bargain whatever. They have repeatedly asked of us to accept the recommendation of the King of the Netherlands, and now they have practically obtained that without rendering us any equivalent whatever.

If our State had held on to the ground she assumed—had she maintained her rightful position—we should have compelled an adjustment without bloodshed, and without delay. Britain would not go to war for all her North American possessions, but while she can trade to advantage, she is willing to do it.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Sir Robert Peel has told us that all his country wants is a direct communication between the two Provinces. The British authorities in the East have made an appropriation for opening a road to Canada, and are determined, we believe, to execute the law authorising the road. Once the British authorities were courteous enough to ask permission of the American Government to transport men and arms through the disputed territory. But now it seems to be different, and the territory is to be taken possession of without even asking "by your leave, sir." Why, what have we gained by the recent war cry in the State of Maine and the expense of half a million of dollars? Echo answers—*What?*

COMMUNICATIONS.

SIR JOHN HARVEY AND THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.
No. II.

Mr. EDITOR,—

Sir,—As the "City Guards," like the Spartan band at Thermopylæ, never retreat as long as a foe remains to face them, I find I must once more "come down to the charge." The Editor of the Observer—like a sensible man, as he really is—the moment he saw his error, had the manliness to acknowledge it, and the good judgment to effect an honorable retreat. But he of the *Herald* still retains his position, without one argument to fortify it. "*The act* of Sir John Harvey," says he, "with regard to the *settlement of the Boundary question*, was decidedly inconsistent and unpopular." Now Sir, this is sheer nonsense. If by *the act* of Sir John, is meant the temporary arrangement concluded through the mediation of General Scott, it can have no more to do with the *settlement* of the *Boundary question*, than with the dispute between Belgium and Holland. The *Question* remains untouched; but the effect of the present arrangement has been, in my opinion, most beneficial to our claim. It has taken the matter entirely out of the hands of the State which had usurped its management, and referred it to the General Government, to be made a grave National question. It no longer depends upon the doubtful issue of a Border conflict. The lance is now "placed in rest" between the two Nations, and if broken, it must be by them. Sir John has ceded nothing—compromised nothing: he has merely relieved the question from further embarrassment and complication. And where, Mr. Editor, is the inconsistency? His Excellency obeys the instructions of Government by proclaiming to the world his intention to resist aggression on our soil, and by making prompt and vigorous efforts to carry that intention into effect. He no less obeys the spirit of those instructions by yielding to the advice and earnest recommendation of Mr. Fox, the Minister whose special business it is to protect our Country's rights, and guard our Sovereign's dignity. A recommendation from such a source is equivalent to a command. Dare he dispute it? When a former Governor on a certain occasion appealed to the letter of the Royal Instructions to justify delay in complying with the directions of the Colonial Minister, was his conduct deemed prudent?—Was it even popular?—Have we so soon forgotten how the Press proclaimed that he had thereby "forfeited the confidence of the country." Some persons have fallen into error by not sufficiently considering the character of General Scott's mission. It was eminently pacific. He came not at the head of an army to dictate terms—but in the sacred character of a mediator—an Ambassador of Peace. The Country, therefore, which sent him on this mission, by that very act fell back from its menacing attitude—in the language of that people, they were, in fact, the first to "back out." But the *Herald*, it appears, has discovered a new cause of complaint: "Our Executive," as it terms His Excellency, has had the misfortune to incur the Editor's displeasure, by holding "*an interview*" or "*conference*" with General Scott! Now do tell us, Mr. Editor, when and where did this wonderful interview or conference take place? Was it on the ice of the Aroostook—like the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander on the waters of the Niemen?—or was it at Mr. Charles Connell's at Woodstock, where the papers tell us Sir John was so hospitably entertained? Truly it is the first I have heard of it. We have seen a correspondence between His Excellency and General Scott, alike honorable to the hearts and heads of both parties—but where was the interview?—When the conference? We have a long account of Sir John's going to Woodstock to review the troops, and of the acclamations which every where greeted him. But still no interview—no conference.—Again, cries the *Herald*, "Sir John should never have disbanded the Militia, nor allowed one part of the regular troops to return to Canada." And why? most sagacious *Herald*. Surely thou wilt condescend to give us a reason, why thou thinkest, in thy wisdom, that gallant fellows who at the cry of invasion had rushed to their Country's standard—who had abandoned, unprepared and unprovided, their families and homes—should, when the hour of danger is past, and the threatened invasion averted, be still subjected to the sacrifices, hardships, and privations of common soldiers? Suppose Sir John, instead of granting them permission to depart in peace to their ordinary pursuits, had said to them, "I acknowledge the noble spirit you have shown—I admire your bravery—I thank you for volunteering unconditionally as you did—and I will take advantage of it, now that the exigency has ceased, to retain you here, to drill and parade you, and make you Soldiers, instead of Farmers." What would even the *Herald* have thought of such conduct?—or, what is of more importance, who would have tilled their neglected farms—who would have fed their starving families? Besides, I ask, was it not necessary for our Governor to manifest the good faith of his professions by diminishing his armament? Have not the Americans done the same? Ah! but say some of our sapient croakers, "Sir John showed plainly his willingness to acquiesce in a pacific arrangement." Yes! Sir—I admit it. He did so—and I honor him for it. He, the hero of many a well fought field—He who has often witnessed elsewhere the horrors and desolation of war—exhibited a desire to avert like miseries from this Province! He, with *the whole available resources of the Colony* at his command, might indeed have raised Regiment upon Regiment. He might have surrounded himself with a brilliant and well paid Staff. He might have poured out our treasure and our life blood without stint. But he had no morbid desire for sights of blood. The cry of distress had no music for his ear. The peace and prosperity of the Province under his charge, were dearer to his heart than all the "pride and pomp and circumstance of war"—and unthinking or unfeeling must be that man who does not applaud his conduct.

ONE OF THE CITY GUARDS.

St. John, 11th April, 1839.

Mr. CHUBB,—The *Observer* has given us this week a specimen of Editorial *filling* and *backing*; and notwithstanding the very lame explanation through which he waddled respecting the communication of "K", I am inclined to believe that the unsuspecting Editor has been hoaxed by a cunning Brother of the Press, and as friend Anthony R. has exercised the privilege of *guessing* respecting the author of K, I also guess that he could find the writer *nearer home* than Portland. With this guess, I must give the Chronicle credit for *good Generalship*;—viz. writing an offensive article, *managing* to get it in a paper of opposite sentiments, and afterwards using it for their own particular purposes, —for there is certainly a visible agreement between the sentiments of the communication and those contained in the Editorial of the Chronicle, which would have the Province "hang its harp upon the willow". It is certainly a clever stratagem, and I only wonder that it did not appear so to the Editor of the Observer. I. I.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

No. I.

"Slander *meets no regard from noble minds—*
"*Only the* base *believe what the* base only *utter.*"

It is said that the Upas-tree poisons the atmosphere and soil around it, and that it is immediately fatal to animals within its influence, whose decaying carcasses nourish and increase it. In like manner the Upas of Scandal grows with rank luxuriance in the silly credulity of brainless gossips, and in the more hateful natures of those malcontent wretches, who are themselves destitute of the better feelings of humanity, and are cursed with that depravity of mental vision, which deforms the actions of others, and represents them agreeably to the hideous moulds in their own minds. And as the Upas is supported by ruin and rottenness, so Slander feeds upon falsehood, and draws nourishment from the wounds which it inflicts upon reputations. The animal and vegetable kingdoms are equally infested with noxious productions. The poisonous ivy steals gradually upon the sturdy oak, and fastens its destructive tendrils in the openings of the tree, which ultimately withers beneath its influence; nor does the purity and sweetness of the rose protect it from mildew and blight. Slander, either like the poisonous Aconite upon the arrow, wounds and infuses its deadly virulence, and the unfortunate victim writhes with the painful consequences of it, or it secretly poisons, and the unsuspecting sufferer is exposed to the malevolence of those, who

"Convey a libel in a *frown*
"And *wink* a reputation down."

Every place and every community are more or less infested with such creatures, but I believe it is generally acknowledged, if not, it can be easily proved that they abound in the City of Saint John, where the very atmosphere is contaminated by the calumnious breaths of those, whose hearts are the store-houses of envy, hatred, and malice, which they deal out with the *confidential privacy of town-criers* to the itching ears of congenial spirits. The propensity to Slander is referable either to constitutional or domestic errors.—Under the former we may include an inordinate love of the *marvellous*, without the restraints of proper education,—an inherent principle of ill-nature, and weakness of understanding.—Domestic errors comprehend uneasiness or discord at home, idleness, and the undignified conversational familiarity of mistresses with their chamber-maids, the ingenious artificers of Slander. The pulpit has declaimed with little success against the moral turpitude of this vicious propensity, which should be lashed with unsparing severity, whilst the votaries of it are exposed in their hideous deformity to public contempt and execration. Q. E. D.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

Just received per Evergreen, from Liverpool, and on sale at market prices:

100 BOXES Liverpool SOAP; 40 ditto DIPT CANDLES, 6's;
20 ditto MOULD CANDLES, 6's;
40 bags 6 and 7 inch SPIKES;
100 coils assorted Greenock CORDAGE, 15 thread to 4 inch;
50 coils 2, 3 and 4 yarn SPUNYARN;
600 bars assorted Round IRON, ⅝ to 1¼ inch;
69 ditto Patent Metal ditto, ⅜ to 1¼ inch.

ADAM & DAVIDSON,
30th March. *South Market Wharf.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, April 13, 1839.

By the English Mail for March, which arrived here on Tuesday evening, we have London papers to the 7th of that month, three or four days later than we were in possession of last week. H. M. Ship *Inconstant* had arrived at Portsmouth in *fourteen* days from Halifax, and the packet-ship of the 7th February, from New York, landed her letters in Ireland early in March, and had subsequently reached Liverpool. The article we have copied from the London *Times* will give some idea of the feelings of the people of England on hearing of the recent unprovoked incursion on our territory by authority of the State of Maine and the subsequent warlike proceedings in Congress. We anxiously await later intelligence from England.

The suspension of hostilities upon our Frontier has called forth some contrariety of opinion respecting the manner and propriety of it, and as an erroneous conclusion has been drawn from our unwillingness to give a hasty comment upon the ready acquiescence of Sir John Harvey to the prudent suggestions of the British Minister at Washington, and to the pacific overtures of General Scott, we shall now enlarge upon our sentiments, which were most unequivocally expressed last week, when we asserted that "actual hostilities would have been actual madness" in the present defenceless state of the Province. We shall say nothing about the rights of parties and the language and letter of the Treaty. Judgments much more competent than ours are at variance upon this subject, which is "*in dispute*," and the declaration of our confidence will not diminish the confidence and assumed or real claim of our opponents. England and America must define the Boundary; but the question of immediate war or suspended hostilities devolved upon Sir John Harvey, who with a decision which is characterized by prudence and humanity, determined in favour of forbearance, until he received instructions and support from England. We would not applaud the measures of any Governor with fulsome sycophancy, and we are perfectly convinced that we express the general sentiment of New Brunswick when we assert that the decision of Sir J. Harvey in the present case has given universal satisfaction. Let us examine the merits of that decision, and contrast with it the consequences of an opposite proceeding.—We have already said that the arrangements of Sir J. Harvey and General Scott, will not, and cannot lessen or augment the title of either claimant to the disputed territory—and we repeat it.—The memorandum of agreement between them recognizes the unsettled state of the question of Boundary, and if any inference touching it were deducible from their proceedings, we should certainly say that it went to prove the determination of each party to maintain their claim, in the first place by pacific negociations, and in failure of these, by an appeal to force. We cannot imagine any evil that can possibly result from the present position of affairs. The suspension is a most desirable peace-offering on both sides; and although we fear the worst, we are willing to hope that the good sense of each nation will prevail, and that a war will be prevented. Should this be the case; the memory of Sir John Harvey will always be associated with the prosperity and happiness of these Colonies, for his exercise of discretion at variance with positive instructions, which would have plunged the Provinces into all the horrors and desolations of a war, for which we were entirely unprepared, with the certainty of losing some, and the probability of losing many more, of the advantages which we now possess. We are not disposed to receive the positiveness of general assertions as proofs of their correctness; and therefore the opponents of the measures adopted by the Lieutenant Governor must specify the manner in which those measures would weaken the claims of England, embarrass the question at issue, or militate against the interests of the General or Provincial governments, otherwise their objections must be considered altogether visionary and unreasonable. Let us suppose that there was no suspension of hostilities—and that our forces were concentrating on the territory,—we ask, what would be the probable consequence? and what would be the advantages?—The probable consequence would be the collision of some inconsiderate and hot-headed parties, which would be the signal for a war—sustained under every disadvantage on our side, at an inclement season of the year.—But let us suppose that a large military force was retained upon the disputed territory without any actual hostility, what would result from it?—It would not determine the question; If the right to the soil must be settled by the numbers upon it, the Americans would gain it, nor will that territory be the Battle Ground, if a war ultimately ensues. The Forest is not the theatre for British Regulars, nor for the "*great national war*," which would be requisite to maintain British Supremacy and the integrity of the Empire

---

The *Saco Democrat*—a paper published where Governor Fairfield resides, and seeming to speak by authority—undertakes to correct some misapprehension which it alleges prevails as to the nature of the arrangement recently entered into between Sir John Harvey and Governor Fairfield. The Democrat says that Governor F. has only agreed not to disturb '*by arms*, the *possession of the Madawaska Settlements.*' And continues—"We do not speak unadvisedly, when we say that he will effectually protect the timber in every part of the disputed territory, and will seize trespassers wherever they may be found on the territory, *even within the limits of Madawaska.* A civil force, sufficient for that purpose, will be kept there during the season, and the people may rely upon it that Gov. Fairfield will do all in his power to protect the public interests throughout *every part of the territory.* Already has a force gone up the River de Chute, which flows into the St. John, where a large quantity of timber has been cut—and another body of men, under the command of Capt. Nye, has started for Fish and Grand Rivers. The timber which has been cut will be secured, and the trespassers arrested if they can be found, and brought to justice."

The talented Mr. Hoit, while lately in this City, finding how much our worthy Rector was endeared to his flock, handsomely offered to take his likeness, free of any charge—which he did, and which is now in frame at Mr. M'Dermott's Picture and Frame Store in Germain-street.

We understand that a number of Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, not willing that the whole expense of such a costly and finished picture and frame should be borne by a stranger, have taken steps to furnish the frame, and will see that Mr. H. is not at the sole expense of the picture.—The picture will remain at Mr. M'Dermott's for some days.

A beautiful new Baptist Meeting House has been lately finished and dedicated to the worship of God, in the Parish of St. Martins, County of Saint John. We understand it cost nesrly £1000, the whole of which has been paid, and a surplus of nearly £200 is still remaining in the hands of the building Committee.

On Tuesday 2d inst. a meeting of the Church and Congregation was held for the purpose of settling a Minister, and raising funds for his support, when a sermon was preached suitable to the occasion, by the Rev. S. Robinson, of Saint George, and the Rev. John Masters chosen and installed as their Pastor. The harmony and liberality manifested in the whole proceedings are highly reputable to the flourishing and growing community of Saint Martins.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Tuesday last, on view of the body of a new born Female Child, which had been found the same morning near the "*Monkey House*," (so called.) Verdict—that the "child was born alive, and deprived of life by the felonious conduct of some person or persons unknown."

☞ We understand that the Steamer *Nova-Scotia*, Captain Reed, will commence her regular trips to Windsor on Thursday evening the 25th instant, returning on Friday—always leaving Windsor the same tide she arrives.

Accounts from the Canadian frontier state that the horrible system of midnight burnings continue on both sides of the line. Twenty buildings have lately been destroyed in this way in Champlain and Odletown.—Governor Seward, of New-York, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the detection of any person concerned in setting fire to dwelling houses, barns and other buildings in Clinton county on the frontier of the State.

Fredericton, April 6.—We learn from an individual who left the Aroostook on Sunday, that the American militia were to commence their march homewards on Tuesday morning last, leaving the Land Agent with a party of about 200 men behind them. Two booms have been thrown across the river, for the purpose of preventing the passage of timber in the spring; but with what effect remains to be proved.—*Sentinel.*

We understand that a considerable Force is stationed at the mouth of the Restook, for the purpose of protecting the Boom, which has been placed across the mouth of that River, and of the officer whose duty it is to seize all the Timber cut upon the Disputed Territory, which may be attempted to be passed into the Saint John; and also that the Warden of the Disputed Territory has received authority to employ a sufficient Civil Force to make seizure of all such timber cut upon the Upper Saint John.—*Royal Gazette.*

Head Quarters, Fredericton,
9th April, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER,

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

First Battalion Saint John County Militia.—Charles Waterberry to be Captain of a new Company to be formed in the parish of Portland, Thos. Gillespie to be first Lieutenant in do.

Second Battalion Saint John County.—Andrew George Crookshank, to be Ensign.

Second Battalion Charlotte County.—Lieut. and Adjutant Hubert Flaherty to have the rank of Captain.

First Battalion King's County.—The resignation of Capt. Thos. Flewelling is accepted, who is permitted to retire with his rank, from age and long service.

His Excellency has also been pleased to accept the resignation of Capt. James Prince.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

William J. Bedell, Esquire, at Fredericton,—John Ambrose Street, Esq. at Newcastle,—Henry Cunard, Esq. at Chatham, to be Commissioners for establishing a line of Stages between Fredericton and Newcastle, pursuant to an Act of Assembly.

David Vaughan to be added to the list of Commissioners for erecting a Breakwater in the Harbour of Quaco.

George D. Robinson and Isaac Woodward, Esquires, to appraise dutiable Goods imported into Saint John.

The Rev. Jas. Stephen, with John Montgomery, Chipman Botsford, Joseph Hunter, Donald Stewart and Andrew Barbarie, Esquires,—A Board of Education for the County of Restigouche.

Thomas Wyer, Esq. appraiser of Goods at the Port of Saint Andrews in the room of William Scott deceased.

Charles P. Wetmore and William H. Odell, Esquires, to be Commissioners for expending in the Town of Fredericton, the residue of the money derived from the sale of the Wharf Lots above Phœnix Square.

Halifax, April 6.

It is with much pride we learn that a *Novascotian* well known for his enterprise, has undertaken to accomplish a most important and long contemplated project—the intercourse, by steam, betwixt the mother Country and this. The Hon. S. Cunard, has contracted for conveying the Mails from England to Halifax twice a month in steamers of not less than 300 horse power—the first vessel to leave Liverpool the first of May, 1840. The contractor to forward the Mails to Boston in small steamers, and to run a steamboat between Pictou and Quebec. Contract for seven years at £55,000 sterling per year.—*Recorder.*

Among the list of presentations to Her Majesty at a levee held on the 5th March, we notice the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and Lieutenant Col. J. Leander Starr, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, by the Marquis of Normanby. Mr. Labouchere has been appointed an Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The two great questions now before the Legislature of Upper Canada are the disposition of the Clergy Reserves, and the union of the province with Lower Canada. The latter is strongly insisted on by a large portion of the members, as well as of the people, who believe that it will form a principal ingredient of the panacea which the distresses of the Province so urgently require.

But such is not the opinion of Mr. Hagerman, the Attorney General.

We have only a brief sketch or outline of his speech in the House of Assembly, on the 21st of March, We copy from the Toronto Patriot, where Mr. Hagerman is reported to have

Proposed two questions to the House, which opened a new and important view of our future relations with Great Britain. He asked *first*—Whether it was the opinion of the House that the people preferred a constitutional monarchy as a form of Government, to a democracy. And, *secondly*,—If the answer were in favor of the former, as no one could doubt would be the case, he would next ask, whether in the course of events it was not certain that these Provinces would assume that rank among the nations of the world, to which their vast extent of country—commercial importance—natural resources, and increasing population, entitle them to look forward.

In commenting upon these propositions he contended that all schemes for meliorating the political condition of these vast possessions of the British empire, short of erecting them into a kingdom, would be mere expedients for a temporary purpose—and that no plan, in his opinion, could so effectually and certainly perpetuate the connection with Great Britain, or advance their general prosperity, and remove the evils by which they were oppressed, as raising them to that dignity—giving it representation in the British Parliament, and governing it by a Viceroy, as Ireland is governed. Mr. Hagerman pointed out many advantages that in his opinion would result from the measure, which, when published, will deserve, and unquestionably will receive, the deep and anxious consideration of the people of this Province.

We have received the Montreal papers of the 1st instant, in one of which we find it stated that a Resolution in favor of the Legislative union of the two Provinces has passed the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, by a large majority.

The Resolution also declares the importance of despatching agents to England, to advocate the measure there.

The Toronto Mirror says that Sir Allan M'Nab and William Hamilton Merritt, Esq. are the persons selected for this important service.

Nicholas Biddle, Esq. long known as one of the oldest financiers of the day, has resigned the office of Presihent of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, which he held for the last twenty years. In his letter to the Directors of the Institution, communceating his resignation, he states the principal reasons for this step, to be, his advancing age and declining health; but some of the papers say he is likely soon to succeed Mr. Woodbury as Secretary of the Treasury. Should this turn out to be the fact, it would be a most convincing proof that the course pursued by Mr. Biddle for several years past, although obstinately opposed by the government of the United States, is now highly approved of by the Cabinet at Washington.

New-York, April 1.—It is not to be denied that the present is a time of severe commercial trial—especially in this city, and also at the South. The banks have been curtailing—stocks are depressed, money is scarce, and there have been a few suspensions. A variety of causes have contributed to this pressure—and among them, not a little, the senseless panic that has existed in connexion with the Maine boundary question.—*Commercial Adv.*

The Vicksburg Whig of the 13th ult. gives quite a gloomy picture of the monetary affairs of Mississippi. It represents the darkest days of 1837 as presenting but a faint picture of what is now exhibited in every town and county of the State. Goods have been sold at *less than half* the original cost—and lands and negroes have gone off, under the sheriff's hammer, for *one-fifth* of their value.

(*From the New-York Herald, April 6.*)

Important Naval Movements.—By the British sloop of war, Modeste, which arrived here a few days ago, we learn from unquestionable authority, that despatches were received and forwarded to Mr. Fox at Washington, containing important intelligence from Admiral Douglas, of the British fleet on the Mexican station, relative to his future movements.

It appears that as soon as the negociations had been brought to a close between the French and Mexican authorities, Admiral Douglas, with the fleet under his command, prepared to leave the Gulf, and to concentrate his forces on the Bermuda station.—This movement was hastened in consequence of the outbreat in Maine on the Boundary question, followed up by the war speeches in Congress, and the general tone assumed in this country after the passing of the war contingent measure for raising 50,000 men. The British fleet in the gulf consisted of 6 ships of the line, with frigates, sloops, in all making fifteen sail. It is also stated that the naval forces in the West indies were ordered to join the rest of the fleet at Bermuda, at a particular time, in readiness for receiving orders from England. The whole British force will thus amount to nearly *twenty vessels* of war.

While these movements are taking place at the south, what do they in the north? In Canada, and the other Provinces, there are 15,000 regular troops ready for action, and concentrating at the proper points of defence or attack. All these movements are not without a purpose.

In the mean time, what preparation is making in this country, should the British Government take it into their head to negociate with arms in their hands?

Yesterday General Scott passed very hastily through this city, *en route*, for Washington.

Departure of the British Corvette.—On Thursday Captain Eyres, of the British corvette Modeste, returned from Washington, and sails this morning for Norfolk, there to await the return of the Great Western steamer, with dispatches for Mr. Fox, the minister.

Since the corvette lay in our waters several incidents have taken place, developing the spirit and temper of the times, in regard to England. One evening a small boat rowed several times round the vessel, playing Yankee Doodle and giving cheers at intervals for Maine. On another occasion a locofoco went aboard, pulled out his instrument and played Yankee Doodle quite merrily on her quarter deck. After closing his merry air, he cried, "come boys, give us something to drink—and if you come ashore I shall return the compliment."

Taking these signs in connection with the spirit in Maine, of shooting at the Queen's effigy as at a target, it would seem to lead us to the conclusion that the Americans and the British are fast becoming natural foes.

Other accounts at Washington state that Mr. Fox has directed the Modeste to remain at Norfolk for the purpose of being able to communicate readily with the British fleet, stationed at Bermuda. It is generally believed in Washington among the best informed circles, that Mr. Fox will be recalled on the arrival of the Great Western, and that more difficulty will be created between England and the United States than people dream of. Col. Worth returned from Washington on Wednesday, and departed for Albany yesterday. He is of the like opinion. Other persons who have returned from Washington think in the same way.

We are not yet out of the woods.

From the National Intelligencer.

We hardly know how to take the subjoined paragraph, which we first read in the American Sentinel (a Philadelphia journal friendly to the Administration) of Tuesday morning. On first perusal of it, we took it literally as a mere rumour, the foundation of which might well be questioned. Finding it transferred, however, and transferred too, without comment, to the columns of the official paper of last evening, we must either conclude that it has some foundation in fact or in probability, or that it is a *feeler* put forth by one or other of the gentlemen named, in order to ascertain how the friends of the Executive would relish the proposed "reform" in the Cabinet. Considered in either of these lights, our readers are entitled to see the paragraph thus published at Philadelphia, and officially endorsed here; and we therefore give it as follows:—

"It is rumoured that several changes will shortly take place in the Cabinet at Washington. It is said that Messrs. Forsyth and Woodbury (the latter to England,) will be sent on Foreign Missions; that Mr. Poinsett will take the place of the former, and Mr. Kendall of the latter; that Mr. Grundy will be appointed Postmaster General, and Mr. Stevenson, present Minister to England, will take his place. We give the rumour as it was received from Washington, without vouching for its accuracy, which may be questioned."—*Baltimore American.*

PROVINCIAL LAWS.

An ACT to provide for the prompt payment of all demands upon the Provincial Treasury.

Whereas it is deemed advisable to empower the Treasurer for the time being of this Province, to enter into agreement with one of the Banks or Banking Companies, or any branch thereof now established in the City of Saint John, for advancing to him the said Treasurer, upon the credit of the Province, such sum or sums of money as may be required from time to time for the public service;

I. *Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly,* that it shall or may be lawful for the said Treasurer for the time being, and he is hereby authorized and required, to receive Tenders from any such Bank, Banking Company, or Branch thereof, in the said City of Saint John, as may be willing to advance such sum or sums of money, as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer, within thirty days after the passing of this Act, to give public notice, by advertisement in at least two of the newspapers published in the said City, that such tenders will be received by him, at any time or times, on or before the first day of June next.

II. *And be it further enacted,* that it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer forthwith after the said first day of June next to submit such tenders as shall have been received by him to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, who shall and may, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council, signify to the said Treasurer his approval of such tender as may be deemed most beneficial for the public interest; and the said Treasurer shall thereupon forthwith accept the said tender, and enter into the agreement accordingly.—And such agreement shall contain such stipulations for carrying into effect the object thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, as the said Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, shall direct, and shall be expressed to be made with the Queen's Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.

III. *And be it further enacted,* that as soon as any such agreement shall be entered into for the purposes aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to deposit with the said Bank, or Banking Company, or Branch thereof, so contracting, all the public monies which from time to time shall come into his possession or controul; and the said Bank, Banking Company, or Branch thereof, shall not at any time be in advance to the said Treasurer in a sum exceeding Thirty Thousand Pounds.

IV. *And be it further enacted,* that no contract or agreement, as aforesaid, shall be entered into, by which a higher or greater rate of interest than five per centum per annum shall be agreed to be paid or allowed for any sum or sums of money to be advanced to the said Treasurer under the provisions of this Act.

V. *And be it further enacted,* that the said Treasurer for the time being shall not be charged or chargeable for any failure or default in performance on the part of the said Bank, Banking Company, or Branch thereof, of any agreement or contract so to be entered into, nor for any loss or damage that may arise from any act, matter, or thing lawfully done or suffered by him under the provisions and according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, provided always, that for any thing done or suffered by him not authorised by this Act, the said Treasurer shall be liable to all intents and purposes in the same manner as if this Act had not been made.

VI. *And be it further enacted,* that this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of June which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

An ACT to alter and amend an Act intituled "An Act to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board Steam-Boats."

I. *Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly,* that the first and second Sections of an Act made and passed in the eighth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board Steam Boats" be and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof:—

II. *Be it enacted,* that no British Boat or Vessel propelled by Steam shall be permitted by the Captain or Owner to depart from any port or place within this Province to any other port or place either within or without the Province, by sea, with passengers on board, without having on board or attached in a convenient manner at least three good and efficient Boats with a sufficient quantity of good oars and other tackle necessary therefor, of sufficient capacity in all to carry sixty adult passengers, exclusively of the crew; and no such vessel shall be permitted by the captain or owner to navigate in any of the rivers or inland waters of this Province with passengers on board without having on board or attached in a convenient manner, as aforesaid, at least two good and efficient Boats properly equipped with oars and other tackle, as aforesaid, of sufficient capacity to convey, in the whole, at least thirty adult passengers, exclusive of the crew.

III. *And be it further enacted,* that if any master or owner shall permit any such vessel to depart from any port or place within this Province, or to navigate in any of the rivers or inland waters of this Province, as aforesaid, without having on board or attached such good and efficient boats properly equipped with oars and other tackle, as aforesaid, they or either of them shall forfeit the sum of Fifty Pounds for each and every time such vessel may so depart or navigate without being so provided, to be recovered, levied and applied as is directed in and by the third section of the Act to which this is an amendment.

IV. *And be it further enacted,* that it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, appoint one Commissioner residing at each of the following places, that is to-say, in the City of St. John and Towns of Saint Andrews and Newcastle, Miramichi; which Commissioners so to be appointed shall be empowered and they are hereby required and directed respectively to go on board so often as need be any such Steam vessel, and in the event of any such Steam vessel departing or navigating without being equipped as is prescribed by the second section of this Act, it shall be the duty of such Commissioners respectively to report the same to the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, in order that the party or parties so offending may be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by the said third section of the Act to which this is an amendment.

V. *And be it further enacted,* that in all cases where any damage or injury shall be sustained by any person being a passenger on board any vessel propelled by steam, by the exploding, collapsing, blowing up or giving way of any part of the machinery of such vessel, the fact of such exploding, collapsing, blowing up or giving way shall in all actions to be prosecuted against the master or owner of such vessel by the person so sustaining injury be taken to be and be *prima facie* evidence of carelessness and negligence in such master or owner.

VI. *And be it further enacted,* that this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The attention of our readers is directed to the following communication addressed to Messrs. Rowland & Son, London, (whose advertisement appears in another column.)—"*Gentlemen,*—I consider it almost an imperative duty to state the valuable efficacy of your most excellent Macassar Oil. For the last fifteen years I have been bald, occasioned by a most dreadful fever whilst in India. I have used every means to procure a head of hair again, but all my efforts proved fruitless, until, accidently, a friend advised the use of your valuable 'Hair Restorer,' (I can give it no better name,) and after using a 3s. 6d. bottle, every symptom of a new head of hair began to show itself, to the joy not only of myself, but my children. I resolved on having another, and obtained a 7s. bottle, and before the whole of which was used, I had, and have now, as handsome a head of hair as ever man enjoyed, and I earnestly recommend all who have not tried this most excellent Oil, will not fail doing so.—I am, Sir, your most grateful and obedient servant, J. WALKER, Colonel.

Whitney Lodge, near Taunton,
10th May, 1836.

☞ *Several Communications and Advertisements unavoidably omitted this week will be attended to in our next.*

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 27th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. John W. Black, of Dorchester, to Miss Jane Fawcett, eldest daughter of Mr. John Fawcett, of Sackville.

DIED,

On the 12th inst. Sarah, relict of the late Mr. William M'Gowan, aged 27 years. Funeral Tomorrow, (Sunday,) at 5 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. William Dougan, Princess-street.

At Loch Lomond, on Saturday night, Mr. Francis Whittaker, aged 70 years.

At Kingston, on Thursday evening last, Mr. Constant L. Perkins, in the 58th year of his age.

At Sheffield, on the 2d instant, Mr. Henry Allen Palmer, aged 41 years, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude.

At London, on the 19th Feb. Mr. Henry James Hodgkin, formerly of this City.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived,

Saturday—Barque Westmoreland, Thom, Bermuda, 9 days—to order, ballast.

Tuesday—Schr. Intrepid, Brint, Boston, 3—corn meal, and tar.

Wednesday—Ship Renfrewshire, Hutchinson, Port Glasgow, 35—R. Rankin & Co. merchandise.

Schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.

Ann, Allan, Boston, 4—to order, rye flour.

Potomac, Smith, Philadelphia, 15—J. & R. Reed, flour, &c.

Thursday—Ship Magnificent, Whitty, Savannah, 13—J. W. Smith, pitch pine timber.

Brig Lincoln, Ricker, Philadelphia, 6—Thos. W. Robertson, flour, bread, pork, &c.

Eliza, Graves, Porto Rico, 22—S. Wiggins & Son, sugar and molasses.

Friday—Ship Chester, Lawson, Savannah, 15—G. D. Robinson, & Co. pitch pine timber.—1st April, lat. 36 30, N. long. 72 30, W. spoke brig Linnet of Yarmouth, 29 days from Jamaica, for this port—had lost a man overboard the day previous.

Enterprise, Vaughan, Savannah, 15—John Hammond, pitch pine timber.

Brig Harry King, Woodworth, New York, 7—flour.

Schr. Amethyst, Larkin, Boston, 2—assorted cargo.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Victory, Edgett, Shepody, deals.

Nightingale, Fitzgerald, Cumberland, hay, &c.

Heroine, Chisholm, Parrsboro, boards and deals.

Thomas, Hammond, Yarmouth, molasses.

Morning Star, Morris, Windsor, plaster.

Margaret, Good, Welch Pool, ballast.

Industry, Nelson, Truro, plaster.

Ocean, Lennington, Windsor, plaster.

Forest, Kennedy, St. Andrews, wine, &c.

Dove, Gilliatt, Annapolis, staves and provisions.

Lively, Eagle, Grand Manan, fish.

Maid of the Mist, Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers.

Maria, Wane, Salmon River, deals.

Only Son, Muirhead, Digby, ballast.

Sunday—Nova Scotia, Reed, Digby, passengers.

Monday—Jesse, Payson, Brier Island, ballast.

Mary Ann, Wells, Shepody, deals and hay.

Weymouth, Worster, Granville, apples and staves.

Equity, M'Gee, Black River, cord wood.

Tuesday—Post Boy, Heney, Deer Island, fish.

Favorite, Helms, St. Andrews, ballast.

Nova Scotia, Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.

Wednesday—Elizabeth, Perry, Brier Island, fish.

Barbara, Wright, Digby, staves and eggs.

Union, Price, Lepreaux, spars.

William M. Copp, Salmon River, cord wood.

Sir John Harvey, Peters, Annapolis lumber, &c.

Mariner, Worster, Digby, staves and cider.

Adventure, Shipner, Digby, hay, apples, &c.

Victoria, Cutler, Annapolis, staves and deals.

Minetty, Gilliatt, Annapolis, staves and deals.

Caroline, Landers, Annapolis, deals and staves.

Charles, Doucett, New Edinburgh, lumber & barley.

Thursday—Ion, Hammond, Halifax, sugar & flour.

Mary Ann, Rice, Digby, boards and staves.

Eliza, Ellis, Dipper Harbour, hoop poles.

Caroline, Munro, Digby, cord wood.

Albion, Boice, Digby, staves and eggs. [last.

Margaret Jane, M'Dormand, New Edinburgh, bal-

Nova-Scotia, Reed, Digby, passengers and cattle.

Mariner, Benson, Grand Manan, staves and fish.

Maid of the Mist, Leavitt, St. Andrews, passengers.

Prospect, M'Ginnis, Seely's Cove, ballast.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

8th—Mozambique, Gillis, Greenock.
Westmorland, Tonge, Hull.

CLEARED.

Ship Wakefield, Young, London, timber.

Brig Elizabeth, Brown, Savannah-la-mar, fish, &c.

Sir Peregrine, Crosby, Nevis, lumber.

Pratincole, Crosby, Sligo, timber and deals.

Schr. Union Jack, Gallagher, Boston, coals.

Thomas Lemon, Allen, Baltimore, plaster.

Schr. Eleanor Jane, Fields, hence, at Boston on Monday last.

Brig Sea Gull, Foreman, hence, at Kingston, Jamaica, 24th February.

Brig Niger, of and from this port, has been totally lost at Annatto Bay, (Jamaica.)

The Emily, at Halifax, left at Savannah-la-Mar, on the 6th ult. brig Clara, of this port, for N. York.

H. M. Ship Cornwallis was at Bermuda on the 29th ult.

The Lord Melville, (February Packet,) from Falmouth for Halifax, out 11 days, was spoken in lat. 42, long. 18, by the Minerva, arrived at Dublin.

Spoken, on the 1st March, lat. 49, long. 6, barque Barlow, of this port, from London for Bermuda.

Brig Norfolk, and sch'rs. Gem and Woodlands have cleared at Philadelphia for this port.

Sailed from Liverpool, 2d March, ship Frances, Armstrong, for New-York; 3d, Woodman, Good, Rio Janeiro; 4th, British Queen, Dudne, St. John; 6th, Hannah Kerr, Bacon, do.

Cleared at London, 4th March, ship Coronation, Cronk, St. John; 6th, Fingalton, Primrose, do.

Aberavon, February 24.—The wreck of the brig Charles, of New-Brunswick, has realised £62.

Bordeaux, 28th Feb.—The China, of St. John, for Dublin, (abandoned at sea on the 7th Oct. last,) was driven on shore at Le Teste on the 26th inst.

Whale Ship James Stewart, of this port, with 400 barrels of sperm and 800 of black oil, was at New Zealand, Sept. 17th—had previously shipped 600 barrels to London.

COMMERCIAL
Bank of New-Brunswick.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will take place at the Banking House on Tuesday the seventh day of May next, for the purpose of electing Directors] for the ensuing year, and taking into consideration such other matters as may then be brought forward. CHARLES WARD,

St. John, 8th April, 1839. *President.*

Saint John Savings' Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Annual Meeting of the Members of this Institution, will be held at the *Savings' Bank*, on Tuesday the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in conformity with the rules of the Institution; at which Meeting, Trustees will be chosen for the ensuing year. D. JORDAN,

13th April, 1839. *Clerk.*

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Assessments of Poor and County Court House Rates and Statute Labour, are forthwith to be made up in the City of Saint John; and that the same will remain open until the 4th day of May next, to give opportunity to persons wishing to furnish the Assessors with statements, according to law, of their Real and Personal Estates and Incomes, to hand in the same.

Intimation is further given, that in the absence of such statements it will remain for the Assessors to exercise their own judgment in the matter; and should any persons be dissatisfied with their Assessment, relief, if required, must be sought in the mode provided for by Law.

DANIEL JORDAN,
DANIEL ANSLEY,
HENRY CHUBB,
SETH WHETON. } Assessors.

Saint John, April 13, 1839.

☞ NOTICE ☜

THE Proprietors and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Lancaster are hereby notified, that Warrants are issued by the Sessions of the County of St. John, for an Assessment of £140 for the Poor, and £10 for the Court House, for the current year. Any Person desirous of taking advantage of the provisions of the Law of 1838, will please hand their affidavits to the Assessors, viz.:

JOHN GILLIES,
JOHN SCOTT, } Musquash.
ISAAC CLARKE, South Bay.

Musquash, 9th April, 1839.

CORPORATION CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, until Tuesday the 30th day of April, instant, for the erection and completion of the necessary FLOATS and BRIDGES for the Steam Ferry Boat Landing at the Princess-street Slip on the eastern side of the harbour, to include the abutments for the support of the Floats and all other things necessary and requisite for the Landing, agreeably to the Plans and Specifications which may be seen at any time between the hours of 10, a. m. and 4, p. m. at said office.

All materials are to be of the best quality, and they as well as the workmanship to be subject to the approval of a Committee of Common Council, and of such superintendant as may be appointed.

The whole work must be completed by the 1st day of July next, By Order.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, Mayor.

Saint John, 13th April, 1839.