"Of four other Spelling Books, viz:—Wyse's, Fennings's, Blair's, and Mason's, we consider the last decidedly the best. The first two contain each a history of England, but that in Wyse's Spelling Book is, to say the least, meagre and vapid, while the history published under the name of Fenning, may be pronounced a bold and well written epitome, indulging however, too freely in observations which we consider ill calculated to cherish a due respect for the Throne.

"The collection furnishes four Catechisms of Religion. Of these it may be sufficient to remark that the 'Church Catechism' is a well printed and cheap edition of the ancient form of instruction of the Church of England; the 'Assembly Shorter Catechism' is a well known exposition of Calvanistic Theology, adopted by the Church of Scotland; and the 'Baptist Catechism' is an abridgement of the preceding, with a peculiar adaptation; while the series of 'Dr. Watts' Catechism' is a most excellent statement of Christian doctrine, free from dogmatical peculiarities, and therefore admirably adapted for general use.

"Of the works in this collection, published under the superintendance of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, the 'New Zealanders,' and the 'Menagerie,' are instructive and interesting, and well adapted for prizes. The 'Distinguished Men of Modern Times,' is unquestionably on the whole a valuable compilation, but the religious and political tendency of some of the characters appears to us not entirely unexceptionable; the 'Pictures and descriptions of remarkable events in the History of England,' although comprehensive and graphic, and at first view highly attractive, appear on a closer inspection, open to more decided objections than the work last named; some portions of it in our judgment being calculated to cherish a democratic and disaffected spirit.

"'The results of Machinery,' 'The Rights of Industry,' and 'Cottage Evenings,' are masterly treatises on the science of political economy, more especially adapted to the circumstances of the labouring classes of the Mother Country. 'The Maid of all Work,' although chiefly addressed to persons of that class in large cities, contains much excellent advice for female servants in any situation. The 'Exercises for the Senses,' and 'Arithmetic for Young Children,' are collections of hints, which may be very useful in the nursery and infant schools, but could hardly be recommended as adapted for the general use of parochial schoolmasters.

"We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) "EDWIN JACOB,
GEORGE ROBERTS."

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. &c. &c.

"*King's College, 11th February*, 1839.

"SIR,—In addition to the Report made by Mr. Roberts and myself, on the 9th instant, I beg leave to state that among the books sent to me was a 'Catechism upon the Lesson system of Religious Instruction, by William Darling,' with a 'Key' to the same, which Mr. Roberts did not appear to have received. This Catechism seems to have been formed upon the general plan of the 'Assembly's Catechism,' omitting those expressions and statements which are usually regarded as distinguishing the Calvanistic system. I cannot learn that it represents the doctrines of any separate denomination.

"I am not certain that your Excellency required more than an examination of the works actually placed before us, otherwise it would have been proper to remark, that the collection does not furnish Catechisms for the Roman Catholics, or Wesleyan Methodists, who must, I presume, be quite as numerous in the Province as the Presbyterians and Baptists. I should also feel myself bound to add, that I see not any work to instruct the rising generation in the true principles of the British Constitution. "I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) "EDWIN JACOB."

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., &c. &c.

Thursday, 21st February.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill for establishing a Boom at the mouth of the Aroostook, in the County of Carleton.—In the Committee it was moved—"That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months."—And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

BORDER AFFAIRS.

Letter from Governor Fairfield to Sir J. Harvey

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUGUSTA, Feb. 19, 1839.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey,
Lt. Governor of New-Brunswick:

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 13th inst. by express, and avail myself of the return of your messenger, R. English, Esq. to make a reply.

You say "I have just heard, with the utmost surprise and regret, that without the *courtesy* of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force from the State of Maine has entered the territory, the claim of which is in dispute."

In reply, I cannot but regret that your Excellency should have thought the use of such language suitable to be employed on this occasion. If I am amenable to a charge of want of "*courtesy*" in any thing I have heretofore done, I will endeavour to manifest enough of that accomplishment in this reply, not to bandy epithets with one, of whom I had formed so high an opinion of as your Excellency—and will only say further, that while I have the honour to hold the place I now occupy, I trust a sense of duty to my State and her interests will always predominate over a mere blind regard to the artificial rules of etiquette. I think, however, that your Excellency would not have used that term, if you had considered for a moment that the proceedings of our Land Agent were in execution of a Resolve of the Legislature of this State, adopted in *secret session*, and that no notice of their proceedings could have been given without an unqualified breach of faith and duty.

In speaking of the disputed territory, your Excellency says "the claim to which is in dispute betwixt Great Britain and the United States, and which it has been agreed betwixt the two General Governments shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England until that claim shall be determined."

Now, sir, I cannot hesitate to say that in my opinion, your Excellency is labouring under an entire misapprehension in regard to the facts. No such agreement, I am persuaded, has been made between the two governments. I have looked in vain for it among the numerous documents which have grown out of this question, and never heard of any recognition of it, verbal or otherwise, on the part of the officers of the General Government. If however, such an agreement exists, your Excellency can undoubtedly point it out. At all events, such an agreement can never be recognized by this State. A decent self respect will ever forbid it, if there were no other considerations in the way.

Your Excellency entreats me immediately to recall the force now upon the territory, and adds—"it is proper that I should acquaint your Excellency that I have directed a strong military force of Her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support Her Majesty's authority, and protect Her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory in the event of this request not being immediately complied with."

In reply I have to say, that the territory bordering upon the Aroostook River has always been, as I regard the facts, in the possession and under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Maine—that more than thirty years ago Massachusetts surveyed and granted large tracts of it, which have ever since been in some way possessed by the grantees and those claiming under them—that the rest of it was surveyed by, and some of it divided between Massachusetts and Maine, soon after the latter became an independent State—that both States have been in the habit of granting permits to cut timber there without being molested from any quarter—that many persons have purchased these lands of Maine and entered into their actual occupation—and that in various other ways Maine has exercised a jurisdiction which may fairly be regarded as exclusive over this territory. Under these circumstances information was received that a body of armed men had gone into this territory and were cutting vast quantities of the timber, defying the power of the State to prevent them. On these facts being communicated to the Legislature, the two branches immediately directed the Land Agent to take with him a sufficient force to arrest these depredators, and to break up their enterprise.

The party of the Land Agent is now on the territory engaged in executing the trust with which it was charged, and with my consent will never leave it while the protection of the property of the State from plunderers renders it necessary for them to remain. If your Excellency chooses to send an armed force to attempt their expulsion, I can only say that the State will endeavour to meet such an attempt as it will deserve.

I have no threats to make or boastings to indulge. If Maine does her duty, as I trust in God she will, nothing that I could say in advance would add to the glory of her career. If she proves recreant to her duty, and tamely submits to be expelled from her territory, by a force that she could successfully resist, nothing that I can say would tend to diminish the measure of her ignominy and disgrace.

I have the honour to be with high respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine.

Message of the Governor of Maine to the Legislature.

To the House of Representatives:—

Under the order of the House of Representatives of the 19th inst. I herewith lay before you certain correspondence since had with the Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick, and the correspondence between Geo. F. Street, Esq. Solicitor General of the Province of New-Brunswick and Charles Jarvis, Esq. provisional Land Agent of this State.

The reply of Mr. Jarvis, to the inadmissible and preposterous claims and pretentions of Her Majesty's Solicitor General for the Province of New-Brunswick, must, I think command the unqualified approbation of every one having a just regard for the honor of his State. It is in the true spirit.—And I have every reason to believe that the same spirit animates the whole body of our citizens.—While it prevails, though success will be deserved defeat can bring no disgrace.

You will see by the accompanying papers, and I take great pleasure in communicating the fact, that Mr. M'Intire and his assistant have been released. It was however upon their parole of honor to return when thereto required by the Government of that Province. Immediately upon the receipt of this information, I advised the release of James Mac Laughlan, Esquire, Provincial Land Agent, and his Assistant *upon the same terms*.

Since my last communication, the Land Agent's forces at the Aroostook have been reinforced by about 600 good and effective men, making the whole force now about 750.

I have a letter from Mr. Jarvis dated the 19th, before the reinforcement had arrived, and when his company consisted of only about 100 men.—He says he "found the men in good spirits, and that they had been active in making temporary, but most effectual defences of logs," &c.

After describing his defences, he says: "by tomorrow noon, a force of 100 men would make good our position against 500. *Retreating therefore is out of the question*; we shall make good our stand against any force that we can reasonably expect would be brought against us." He says further: "I take pleasure in saying to you that a finer looking set of men I never saw than those now with me, and that the honour of our State, so far as they are concerned, is in safe keeping."

The draft of 1000 men from the Third Division has been made with great dispatch, the troops I understand arrived promptly at the place of rendezvous at the time appointed, in good spirits, and anxious for the orders to march to the frontier. The detachment from the Second Division will be ordered to march at the earliest convenient day, probably on Monday next. Other military movements will be made, which it is unnecessary to communicate to you at this time.

The mission of Col. Rogers to the Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick, has resulted successfully, so far as relates to the reclaim of the Land Agent, and his Assistant, and has been conducted in a manner highly satisfactory.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Council Chamber, Feb. 21, 1839.

SIR JOHN HARVEY'S LETTER TO GOV. FAIRFIELD.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B.
18th February, 1839.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by the hands of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, of your Excellency's letter, of the 15th inst. Mr. M'Intire and the gentlemen with him, have been subjected to an examination before Her Majesty's Attorney General of this Province, who has reported to me that the offence of which they stand charged is one rather against the Law of Nations, and of Treaties, than against those of this Province.—They must accordingly be regarded as "State offenders." In this view their disposal rests exclusively with Her Majesty's Government, to which I shall accordingly report the case—in the mean time, I have had the pleasure in directing that they shall immediately be allowed to return to the State of Maine, upon pledging their parole of honor to present themselves to the Government of this Province, whenever Her Majesty's decision may be received, or when required to do so. The high respectability of their characters and situations, and my desire to act in all matters relating to the disputed territory in such a manner as may evince the utmost forbearance consistent with the fulfilment of my instructions, have influenced me in my conduct towards these gentlemen,—but it is necessary that I should upon this occasion distinctly state to your Excellency;

1st. That if it be the desire of the State of Maine that the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States should not be disturbed, it is indispensable that the armed force from the State now understood to be within the Territory in dispute, be immediately withdrawn, as otherwise, I have no alternative but to take military occupation of that Territory, with a view to protect Her Majesty's subjects and to support the civil authorities in apprehending all persons claiming to exercise jurisdiction within it.

2d. That it is my duty to require that all persons subjects of Her Majesty who may have been arrested in the commission of acts of trespass, within the disputed territory, be given up to the tribunals of this Province, there to be proceeded against according to law.

3d. That in the event of the rumour which has just reached me relative to the arrest, detention, or interruption of James M'Lauchlan, Esq. the Warden of the disputed territory, being correct, that that officer be enlarged and the grounds of his detention explained. Mr. Rogers takes charge of this letter of which a duplicate will be placed in the hands of the Hon. Mr. M'Intire, with both of whom I have conversed, and communicated to them my views in regard to the actual position in which I shall be placed, and the measures which will be forced upon me, if the several demands contained in this letter be not complied with—and I have reason to believe that Mr. M'Intire leaves me fully impressed with the anxious desire which I feel to be spared the necessity of acting as the letter of my instructions would both warrant and prescribe.

With regard to trespassers upon the lands of the disputed territory, I beg to assure you that the extent to which those trespasses appear to have been carried, as brought to my knowledge by recent occurrences, will lead me to adopt without any delay the strongest and most effectual measures which may be in my power for putting a stop to and preventing the recurrence of such trespasses.

With high respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's ob't sv't,
JOHN HARVEY, Maj. Gen.
Lieutenant Governor, &c.

Copy of the Parole of Honor signed by Mr. M'Intire.

Fredericton, February 18, 1839.

Whereas the offence wherewith you stand charged has been pronounced by the law officers of this Province, as one rather against the law of nations and of Treaties, than against the municipal laws of this country, and as such must be referred for the decision of Her Majesty's Government, you are hereby required to pledge your Parole of Honor, to present yourself at Fredericton in this Province of New-Brunswick, whenever such decision shall be communicated or you shall be otherwise required by or on the part of this Government, and for this purpose you shall make known the place or places to which such requisition shall be sent.

J. HARVEY.

To the Hon. Rufus McIntire, Gustavus C. Cushman, Thomas Bartlett, and Ebenezer Webster, Esquires.

I have no hesitation in giving, and hereby give the Parole of Honor above referred to.

Witness: W. END.

Governor Fairfield's Reply to Sir John Harvey.

His Excellency, Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 18th inst, by the hand of Col. J. P. Rogers.

To your demand for the discharge of the persons arrested by the authorities of this State for being engaged in acts of trespass upon the public lands of this State, I have to say, that the persons named are now in the custody of the law. With that custody I have neither the disposition nor the authority to interfere.

In regard to James M'Laughlin, Esq. Provincial Land Agent and Mr. Tibbets his assistant, I have advised that they be released upon the *same terms* upon which the Hon. Rufus M'Intire, and his assistants were released, to wit, upon their *parole of honour*, to return to Bangor whenever they should be thereto required by the Executive Government of this State, to answer to any charges that may be brought against them for their acts and proceedings upon what your Excellency is pleased to call "the Disputed Territory."

For a reply to the remainder of your Excellency's communication, I must refer you to my letter of the 18th inst. which you will receive by the hand of R. English, Esq.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

The Solicitor General's Letter to Mr. Jarvis.

At the mouth of the Aroostook, River Saint John, Province of New-Brunswick, 17th February, 1839.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency, Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Province, to express to you his great surprise at the very extraordinary occurrence of an armed force of the description now with you, having entered upon the disputed territory, so called, and attempted to exercise a jurisdiction there, foreign to the British Government, seizing upon and maltreating British subjects, and retaining many of them prisoners, without having in the first instance given any notice or made any communication to the Government authorities of this Province of such your intentions, or the causes which have led to these acts of aggression. If you are acting under any authority from your own Government, the proceedings are still more unjustifiable, being in direct defiance and breach of the existing treaties between the central Governments of the United States and England. If you have not any such authority, you and those with you, have placed yourselves in a situation to be treated by both Governments as persons rebelling against the laws of either country—but be that as it may, I am directed by His Excellency to give you notice that unless you immediately remove with the force you have with you from any part of the Disputed Territory, so called, and discharge all British subjects whom you have taken prisoners, and at once cease attempting to exercise any authority in the said Territory, not authorised by the British Government, every person of your party that can be found or laid hold of, will be taken by the British authorities in this Province, and detained prisoners to answer for this offence, as His Excellency is expressly commanded by his Sovereign to hold this Territory inviolate and to defend it from any foreign aggression whatever, until the two Governments have determined the question of to whom it shall belong—and to enable him to carry these commands into full effect, a large military force is now assembling at this place, part of which has already arrived and will be shortly completed to any extent that the service may require. In doing this, His Excellency is very desirous to avoid any collision between Her Majesty's troops and any of the citizens of the United States that might lead to bloodshed, and if you remove from the Territory peaceably and quietly without further opposition, such collision will be avoided—as in that case His Excellency will not think it necessary to move the British troops further, but if you do not, he will, in the execution of the commands of the British Government, find it necessary to take military possession of the Territory in order to defend it from such innovation—and the consequences must be upon the authority, if any, upon which you act.

The three gentlemen who were with you, and were taken prisoners by some of our people, have been forwarded on to Fredericton by the Magistrates of the country, and will be detained, (as all persons heretofore have been, who on former occasions were found endeavouring to set up or exercise any foreign jurisdiction or authority in the territory in question.) They will, however, be well treated, and every necessary attention paid to their comfort, but I have no doubt they will be detained as prisoners to be disposed of as may hereafter be directed by the British Government. The warden of the Disputed Territory, Mr. M'Lauchlan went out, I understand a few days since, to explain all this to you, but he not having returned, we are led to suppose you have still further violated the laws and treaties of the two nations, by detaining him who was a mere messenger of communication, together with Mr. Tibbets the person who was employed to convey him.—But as Mr. M'Lauchlan was an accredited officer, acknowledged by the American Government, as well as the British, and appointed for the very purpose of looking after the Territory, I trust you will on reflection, see the great impropriety and risk you run even with your own Government by detaining him, or his attendant, Mr. Tibbets any longer. I shall await at this place to receive your answer to this.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. F. STREET,
Solicitor General of the Province.

Mr. Jarvis's reply to the Solicitor General of New-Brunswick.

Confluence of the St. Croix Stream, Arestook River, Township No. 10, State of Maine, Feb. 19, 1839.

Sir,—Your communication of the 17th inst. has been this moment received. The Solicitor General of the Province must have been misinformed as to the place where the force under my command is now located, or he would have been spared the impropriety of addressing such a communication to me, a citizen of Maine, one of the North American confederacy of the United States.

It is also to be hoped, for the honor of the British Empire, that when Major-General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, is made acquainted with the place where the Hon. Rufus McIntire, Land Agent of the State of Maine, and the two other Gentlemen with him, were forcibly arrested by a lawless mob, that he will direct their immediate discharge, and bring the offenders to justice.

The officer to whom you allude, and the person in company with him, were arrested for serving a precept on a citizen of Maine. He was sent on immediately to Augusta, the seat of Government, to be dealt with by the authority of the State.—Their persons are not, therefore, in my power, and application for their discharge must be made to the Government of the State.

If, however, I have been in error as to your being under a mistake as to the place where I am now stationed, on land which was run out into townships by the State of Massachusetts, and covered by grants from that State before Maine was separated from Massachusetts, and which has therefore been under the jurisdiction of Maine since she has taken her rank among the independent states of the North American Union, then, as a citizen of Maine, in official capacity, I have but one answer to return to the threat conveyed—I am here under the direction of the Executive of the State, and must remain till otherwise ordered by the only authority recognized by me; and deeply as I should regret a conflict between our respective countries, I shall consider the approach to my station, by an armed force, as an act of hostility, which will be met by me to the best of my ability.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES JARVIS, Land Agent.

GENERAL ORDERS.—STATE OF MAINE.
Head Quarters, Augusta, Feb. 19, 1839.

General Order—No. 7.

The Commander-in-Chief directs a detachment of ten thousand three hundred and forty-three officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, including field and staff officers, to be made by draft from the several divisions, in the proportions, and from the several corps mentioned in the schedule of detail prepared by the Adjutant General. The officers and soldiers when detached, will severally hold themselves in readiness for an immediate call into the service of the State, armed and equipped as by law required.

By the Commander-in-Chief.
A. B. THOMPSON, Adjutant General.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.
Wednesday, February 20.

The following message was received from the Governor.

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

"I transmit to the two Houses copies of the several documents received from His Excellency the Governor of Maine, on the 18th and 19th inst. They relate to the Trespasses committed on the Public Lands—the property of Maine and Massachusetts—by bands of plunderers associated in large bodies for the purpose of carrying on their operations without interruption. The measures taken by Maine to enable her Land Agent to put a stop to these depredations, and the purpose of resisting these measures by military force, announced by the Lieut. Governor of the Province of New-Brunswick, will appear from the papers communicated. The course adopted and menaced by the local authorities of New-Brunswick, has led the Legislature of the State of Maine to the adoption of vigorous measures for the protection of the public property and the defence of the agents employed in removing the depredators."

"Among the papers transmitted by Gov. Fairfield, is a copy of a resolve of the House of Representatives of Maine of the 18th inst. requesting the aid of Massachusetts in the measures adopted by Maine, relative to the trespassers on the public lands. The opinions and feelings of Massachusetts on the great questions connected with the North Eastern Boundary, have been so often set forth in the public acts of her legislature and executive, that they do not need to be repeated.—The land agent of the Commonwealth has at all times efficiently co-operated with the land agent of Maine, in all measures for the protection of public property which fall within the scope of the ordinary duties of those officers."

"I had the honor in my address to the Legislature at the beginning of the session, as on more than one former occasion of the same kind, to call the attention of the two Houses to the ruinous extent of the depredations committed on the public lands in that region. The rightful sovereignty and government of the territory belonging exclusively to Maine, Massachusetts has no jurisdiction over it, and possesses only an interest in a moiety of the soil. For this reason, no further steps on our part, have been deemed within the competence of Massachusetts, to maintain her right in the territory which forms the subject of controversy so long protracted between the governments of the United States and Great Britain. Should a state of things unhappily arise in which the government of the United States shall call upon Massachusetts for her assistance in asserting the rights so long and so injuriously withheld, I am persuaded that the call will receive a prompt response from the legislature and the people.

EDWARD EVERITT.

Council Chamber, Feb. 20, 1839.

The message and accompanying documents were read and referred to Messrs. Duncan of Haverhill, Bliss of Springfield, Russell, of West Cambridge, Williams, of Northampton, Motley, of Boston, Allen, of Northfield, and Lincoln, of Worcester, with such as the Senate may join.

Correspondence of the Portland Argus.)

"AUGUSTA, Feb. 20—*Arrival of the Land Agent.*—Mr. M'Intire has just arrived here, accompanied by Jonathan P. Rogers, Esq.—Mr. M'Intire was liberated on his parole of honor. The others that were taken with him have also returned.

"The information brought by these two gentlemen is, in brief, that Governor Harvey will defend the territory which he claims: THAT THERE MUST BE FIGHTING.

"I have just seen Mr. M'Intire, and have heard his detail of the circumstances of his arrest and trial. He was treated kindly and unfeelingly by turns. Of Sir John Harvey he does not complain personally. His treatment was courteous. The ground assumed at the trial was that he had violated the law of nations. The Governor stated to him distinctly his regret that the circumstances had transpired. His orders were, however, whenever the disputed territory was occupied by an armed force, to occupy it himself. He had eight regiments placed at his command for that purpose, which were mostly in the Canadas! Mr. M'Intyre fell in with two companies of British troops going on to the Aroostook."

AUGUSTA, FEB. 26.—The latest news from the East, is a letter received here on Sunday, dated at the encampment on the Aroostook, Feb. 22. There were then 300 men on the ground, and more expected every hour. A party of 200 had been sent forward to Fish River, and no doubt was entertained that they would succeed in breaking up the gangs of trespassers at that place. The remaining force, under the command of Mr. Jarvis, was to march down the Aroostook twelve miles that day, to the Little Machias, where a fortification was to be constructed, and where the detachment of 200 was expected to rejoin the main body. The whole force was then to move down the Aroostook to the vicinity of the line (about 40 miles) and there fortify themselves. All the men were in good spirits, and the movements of the Land Agent were prompt and decisive and gave great satisfaction to the force under his command. The British force was at the Tobique settlement about four miles within the Province, and it was not apprehended that they would attempt to advance at present.—*Age.*

From the Augusta Journal.

We understand a British regiment of regulars, of about 450 men, has arrived at Halifax from the West Indies, and another is expected soon. These, we suppose, are the troops which have lately suffered much from disease incidental to a hot and unhealthy climate. They will not be in a very good condition to encounter Yankees and snow storms on the river St. John.

There are ten or fifteen thousand troops in Canada, but the withdrawal of them would be followed almost immediately by insurrectionary movements in both provinces. If we have war, the British lose the Canadas.

From the same.

If, at the time our force was sent to the Aroostook to drive off the trespassers, the Governor had sent word to Sir John Harvey what was the object of the expedition, it may be doubted whether he would have interfered so abruptly to repel our force, but on the contrary he might have driven them off himself.

But then, regarding the territory as ours, it may with propriety be urged that we were under no obligation to notify him, except as a matter of courtesy; and moreover there is no good reason why we should avoid a collision. We have avoided it too much and too long already. We now know where the line is, or should be, and desire no conciliation short of the establishment of that line. * *

One thing seems clear, that the Governor of New Brunswick claims to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the territory where these trespasses were committed. Now as this territory is in the Counties of Penobscot and Washington, on townships located fourteen years ago in the vicinity of the Aroostook River, where Maine and Massachusetts have exercised jurisdiction for half a century, we think this question of jurisdiction should be met at once; and if after Mr. Rogers has an interview with Governor Harvey, he shall not immediately release the Land Agent, or if he shall attempt to repel the American force by British troops, let us have the issue at once. *Let the sword be drawn, and the scabbard be thrown away*, and if the General Government at Washington will not sustain us, *let us call Massachusetts to our aid, and beat up for recruits in all the other States.*

We have suffered indignities and insults enough. If our Land Agent cannot be sent to protect the property of the State from thieves, without being seized as a culprit, and put into Fredericton jail, it is time that we showed a little of the spirit of '76, and not only rallied to defend our territory, but peradventure demolish the prison at Fredericton, which has for years been a standing monument of our disgrace.

From the Boston Atlas.

The Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, in a letter to the British Minister at Washington, dated January 20, 1834, says:

"Mr. M'Lauchlan was appointed to the *wardenship* of the country, with the *knowledge and concurrence of the President*; and it is not conceived therefore, that any fair ground of objection can be taken to his faithful performance of the duties of his office. But this government never has admitted, and never can admit, the right of any Agent from Maine or Massachusetts to exercise authority *within the conventional frontier* of the Province, while its proper limits remain a subject of negotiation."

This letter was communicated to the Secretary of State on the 28th of February following, by Mr. Vaughan, who makes use of the same form of expression, "the *conventional frontier* of the Province." It does not appear that any exception was taken by our Government, to the fact as stated, nor to the form of expression which was used. *It may therefore be assumed as true, that a Warden had been appointed by British authority, over the whole Disputed Territory, with the knowledge and concurrence of the President*; that a "*conventional frontier*" had been established; a line of boundary definitely agreed upon, over which neither Maine nor Massachusetts, nor their Land Agents, the *wardens* appointed by them, should be permitted to pass.—*Mr. Evans's Speech in Congress.*

The surrender of the territory, real or pretended, be it recollected, was made by General Jackson and Martin Van Buren. Now, if Governor Fairfield is to be believed, and we think he must be, Maine was no party to this arrangement, temporary or permanent, whenever and however made. Nor would it appear that she had ever been advised of it. During the administration of Mr. Adams, on the other hand, the most explicit and distinct admonition was given to the British Government, that if it persevered in the exercise of sovereignty and jurisdiction, the American government would not hold itself responsible for the consequences to which it would lead. Such was the tone and spirit of the administration of Mr. Adams. The groundless assertions of fact, and the equally unfounded assumptions of right, put forth by the British Government, were both repelled in the strongest manner, and in clear view of the consequences which might ensue, if these assumptions were persisted in. But mark the difference in the course of the administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren! They are willing to withdraw their protection from our soil and our citizens, give them up to foreign dominion, and permit them to be held amenable to foreign laws, and that too, without their own consent or knowledge.

The disputed territory contains 10,705 square miles, being 2,905 square miles more than the entire State of Massachusetts. This immense territory is the joint property of Maine and Massachusetts, and the interest of Massachusetts is estimated to be now not far from two millions of dollars. We may well be supposed to feel, therefore, a deep concern in the transactions which are now taking place on the frontier, and an intense solicitude that our rights shall be asserted and maintained in a manner which will admit of no dishonourable abandonment.

Our North Eastern Boundary line must now be settled. Maine will consent to no other terms than that the line of 1783 shall be established and maintained—she has permitted a foreign power too long to exercise jurisdiction over a part of her territory. This will be permitted no longer. All classes of our citizens are united on this subject. There is a strong, fixed, and determined resolution to sustain the course taken by our Legislature and Executive.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Feb. 21.

As has been apprehended, the danger of actual collision by arms, has become imminent, unless prevented by the timely interference of the National Government. The parties on the spot are apparently ready to rush to immediate conflict. But there is no necessity for such a result, if the National Government do their duty, which we trust they will. They must perceive that the real controversy is not to be settled in this summary way, and they will take immediate measures to restore affairs, as far as possible, to the position in which they were before the quarrel began. We are surprised at the omission of Gov. Fairfield to inform the Executive of the United States of so important a crisis of affairs, requiring his immediate interference.

From the same, Feb. 22.

Sir John Harvey in his late letter to Gov. Fairfield speaks of the Aroostook country, which is the scene of the late operations, as a territory "which it has been agreed betwixt the two General Governments shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England, until the claim be determined." Gov. Fairfield, on the other hand, says that no such agreement as that alluded to can be recognized by Maine, and that "it is an entire misapprehension to say the least of it, that such an agreement has ever been made."

It has become a question of some importance what has been the actual understanding between the parties in regard to the temporary jurisdiction during the pendency of the negociation. In reference to this point we made an erroneous remark, from a misrecollection of the tenor of the negotiations, importing that this territory was within the conceded temporary jurisdiction of Maine. On the contrary, the Executive of New-Brunswick, under the instructions of the British Government, has uniformly, since the question has been under negotiation, insisted on the exercise of jurisdiction over the territory watered by the Aroostook as well as that north of the St. John, on the ground, that the government from the first settlement of the territory has had the actual possession and jurisdiction; this claim of continued possession and exclusive jurisdiction, has been accompanied by an express disclaimer of any exercise of new acts of sovereignty, or of the right to make fresh grants, locations, or surveys, to fell or carry away timber, or to insinuate British settlements into any part of the disputed territory.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 21.

We agree with several of our contemporaries in regretting these recent occurrences, although we entertain a strong hope that by more prudent counsels hereafter, the mischiefs they portend may be averted. We think the Government of Maine was wrong in taking measures of force against the trespassers. The duty assumed by that State belongs to the General Government, and to the General Government it should have been left. It is very questionable, also, whether the Government of Maine or that of the United States, had any right to send a force into the disputed territory,—at least without the concurrence and co-operation of New-Brunswick or Great Britain. It was the interest of both parties to prevent depredations and trespasses on the timber; and we cannot but think that it would have been more courteous, as well as more politic, in the Government of Maine, before resorting to force, to communicate with the authorities of New-Brunswick in the matter.

From the same, Feb. 22.

The more we reflect upon this matter, the more we are convinced that the proceedings of Governor Fairfield are very absurd and very wrong. Wrong, because he had no authority to stir in the matter without the sanction of the General Government—because in exercising jurisdiction in the disputed territory he violates an agreement which the United States had entered into, with full right and power to do so—and because, in any event, his proceedings against the trespassers, if justifiable at all, could only be justified by the concurrence of the Government of New-Brunswick, which should first have been applied for and obtained.

His course is absurd, because the expense, even supposing that no serious difficulty arises between us and Great Britain, will infinitely exceed the worth of the whole territory about which he is putting himself in such a pucker. The expense to his own State will be enormous. And, by and by, when the fuss is over, we shall have the national Congress besieged with shoals of petitions for pay to the Maine Militia, which will be debated for weeks, at a cost of some $5000 per diem—to say nothing of the waste of time and temper.

But after all we do not apprehend any very formidable issue to all this nonsense. The accounts we get are obviously exaggerated; and we shall not be at all surprised to find, at last, that all this noise has been made about the blustering and bravado of some 50 or 100 loafing lumberers. We place our trust in the good sense of the people of Maine, the moderation of Sir John Harvey, and the prompt and judicious action of the General Government. Even Governor Fairfield himself, we suspect, will look about him and do a little more thinking, when he finds that if he persists in going to war on his own hook, he will have to do it unassisted by any other state, or by the United States.

From the New-York Albion.

It is most gratifying to observe that the matter is fully understood in this quarter, and that the New-York press, with a candour that does it infinite honor, places it in the proper light, and condemns the proceedings of the eastern warriors in toto. We cannot bring ourselves to apprehend any ill consequences from this matter yet; the two governments will take care to have a proper understanding upon the subject, and no blood, we trust, will be shed.

We ask the people of Maine, whether they suppose that Great Britain and the United States are silly enough to be brought into a cruel, unnecessary and bloody war, for the sake of a few acres of pine timber land? What would the world say, if the two nations which proclaim themselves to be the most enlightened and civilised on the face of the earth, should be guilty of so much folly and wickedness?

The wisdom of Governor Everitt, of Massachusetts, is much to be commended; in a communication to the Legislature of the State, His Excellency says, that, should the *General Government* call on Massachusetts for aid, the call will be promptly responded to. This leaves all the honor of carrying on "the war" to Maine.

COMMUNICATION.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather on Monday, many persons were prevented from attending the Monthly Meeting of the Institute, held on the evening of that day; I therefore beg leave, for the information of such persons, to mention a few of the statements made by the mover of the resolution passed on reading the letter of Mr. A. R. Truro, published in this number of the *Courier*.

The Resolution was adopted on a division of SIXTY-SIX to TWO; no arguments were advanced by the minority, except that the Resolution went to take away Mr. Truro's character.

Firstly,—The Constitution and Bye-laws of the Institute have been on several occasions openly read at the Meetings.

Secondly,—A sufficient number of Copies for distribution among the Members were being printed and were nearly completed on the 28th January, (before the date of Mr. Truro's letter,) as was stated by the Chairman at the meeting held on the evening of that day.

Thirdly,—One member only has refused to pay his annual subscription; and this arose from some misapprehension, and not because the Bye-laws were not printed.

Fourthly,—One hundred and seventy-five members have already paid their annual subscription, and forty-two others, being members of the Philosophical Society, are exempt from payment, making, in all, two hundred and seventeen members whose annual dues are now arranged.

Fifthly,—The petition mentioned by Mr. Truro and signed by two hundred and eighty-eight persons was prepared and forwarded for the avowed and express purpose of obtaining an Act of Incorporation, and was so interpreted by the Legislature.

Sixthly,—Upwards of one hundred members attended at the Monthly Meeting on the 28th of January.

Seventhly,—The sum of Sixty Pounds was voted to the Directors at a General Meeting on the 3d of January, for employing Lecturers during the present season, and the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for procuring books and apparatus.

The foregoing facts, and Mr. Truro's version of them, require no comment.

I am told he has threatened several Editors with a prosecution if they dare to publish the vote of the Institute.—Shame! shame! Anthony, to restrain the liberty of the Press; I am sure you claim the privilege of speaking the truth yourself sometimes, whether you avail yourself of it or not. Fie! fie! "unknit that threatening unkind brow," and do not suffer your fears to get the better of your discretion.

LEGION.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1839.

In a Postscript, last Saturday, we announced the receipt of our files of English papers by the steamer *Great Western*. Not having then received any New-York papers printed subsequent to her arrival, we were unable to give any particulars as to her passage, which was a boisterous one. She left Bristol on the evening of the 28th of January, and arrived at New-York about the same time on the 16th of February—being nineteen days. She had 103 passengers. Distance made—January 29, 145 miles—30th, 130—31st, 128—Feb. 1, 175—2d, 154—3d, 136—4th, 129—5th, 150—6th, 150—7th, 138—8th, 148—9th, strong gales, squally, with high cross sea, 108—10th, heavy gale and high cross sea, 65—11th, fresh gales and squally, followed by fair weather, 163—12th, strong breezes and rain, 200—13th, moderate gale and high cross sea, 160—14th, light variable winds, 261—15th, 261—16th, at 4 P. M. received a pilot, at 6 45 passed the Hook Light, and at 8 arrived off the city.

The London Sun of Jan. 25th, announced with all formality, the approaching marriage of the Queen to her cousin Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg—adding that the marriage will be announced in the speech from the throne. The Chronicle and Globe, with the same formality, denied the assertion, as utterly destitute of truth, or even of the slightest foundation; and this denial was put forth "by authority."

It is said that the address in answer to the speech from the throne, will be moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Lovelace, (formerly Lord King,) and in the Commons by Mr. E. Buller.

It is stated in the Court Circular of the 26th, that Mr. Bedard, (one of the suspended Canadian judges,) had an interview with Lord Glenelg on the preceding day at the Colonial Office.

There was some talk of the formation of a coalition Ministry in England.

The Governor General of India has declared war against the Burmese Empire, and taken active steps to prosecute it.

We perceive that the Times is in favor of repealing the corn-laws, as well as the ministerial journals. Indeed the only papers of any note that vehemently oppose the repeal, are the Standard and Morning Herald.

The murderer of Lord Norbury had not yet been discovered, although the most strenuous exertions were made, in every conceivable way, for his detection. The government had offered a reward of £1000, and the present Earl an annuity of £100 for life, to the discoverer. And in addition to these the sum of £2982 had been raised by subscription.

Among the deaths recorded in the London papers, we observe those of Prince Lieven, for many years ambassador from Russia; of Lady Dalhousie, widow of the late Earl; of the Duke of Buckingham; of Lord Clements, eldest son of the Earl of Leitrim; and of the Hon. Lady Diana Manners Sutton, sister of Lord Canterbury. The latter nobleman was himself dangerously ill at Paris, with a venous tumor in the neck.

The English papers give the statement of a distinguished officer, (Sir John Barrow,) showing the comparative strength of the British navy and those of France, Russia, America, &c.

The English ships of the line are stated to be 90; of France, 49; of Russia, 50; United States 15.

The English frigates number 93; French, 60; Russian, 25; American, 35.

The English *steam-ships* of war, 12; French 37; Russian, 8; American 1, building 9.

A steam ship of 1200 tons has been launched at Greenock for the India trade, via the Cape of Good Hope. Lieutenant G. N. Kendall, R. N., one of Franklin's companions in the Polar expedition, is to command her.

At a meeting of the committee who have the management of the funds raised for the relief of the sufferers and others in the late storm, the sum of £400 was voted to the Steam Tug Company for the use of their steamer Victoria, and £100 to the captain, 10 to the mate, and £5 to each of the crew.

The losses at Lloyd's, from the late gale, are estimated at over *half a million*.

The French Government had ordered the formation of an army of observation, to consist of 25,000 men, on the frontier of Belgium.—Marshal Soult had been instructed by the King to form a new Ministry—in consequence of the others having resigned, owing to their inability to command a sufficient majority in the Chamber of Deputies for carrying on the business of government.—The receipts of the revenue for the year 1838, are stated to have exceeded the expenditures by the sum of 17,000,000 of francs.

Various reports are in circulation as to the force sent by the State of Maine to the Disputed Territory, and the arrest, by some of the party, of Lumberers in the vicinity of the Madawaska.—We, however, to-day, have only given some further official documents on the subject of the aggression of Maine, with the remarks of two or three American prints on the subject. A desire appears to pervade nearly the whole of the American press that Maine should be successful in wresting the jurisdiction of the Disputed Territory from New-Brunswick, without, if possible, embroiling the two nations in a war. This, indeed, under all the circumstances, can hardly be expected by our Western neighbours, and the return in a few days of the special messengers, despatched to Washington and Quebec, will, in all probability, determine the course to be adopted. In the mean time, the most active preparations are still going forward in the Province for the crisis so much to be deprecated, and which appears not a little to startle the thinking portion of the people of the United States.

We understand that Mr. M'Lauchlan, the Provincial Warden of the Disputed Territory, returned to Fredericton on Tuesday evening last, having been liberated from Bangor, on the same terms as Mr. M'Intire was allowed to return from this Province. We are informed that he was generally well treated by the authorities of Maine.

We have it from good authority, that the report of the Maine Land Agent and his party having been invited to dinner at Government House, is without foundation. We regret that we should have given currency to the rumour, which was set on foot, doubtless, for no good purpose.

At a Common Council, held at the Council Chamber on Thursday, 28th February, 1839:—

PRESENT—His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Porter, Humbert, Harding, VanHorne, Salter, Bond, Assistants Knollin, Ray, Hagerty, Cameron, Coram, Beatteay.

Alderman VanHorne moved the following Resolution:—

"*Resolved*, that the sum of *One Thousand Pounds* be appropriated from the funds of this Corporation for the purpose of relieving the families (in need of assistance) of such Citizens whom His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor may require from the City, for assisting in repelling any Invasion of this Province, or of any of the British Possessions in North America."

Which motion being seconded by Assistant Alderman Knollin, was carried unanimously in the affirmative.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—Last evening, we received the Journals of the House to Tuesday last, on which day a Report was received from the Road Committee recommending the appropriation of £19,370, as follows, viz.—From St. John to Nova-Scotia line, £1800; St. John to St. Andrews, £1500; to assist in building Piers for the Steam Ferry Boat Landings in St. John, £1250; from Fredericton to St. John, via Nerepis, £600; Nerepis Road to Gagetown, £200; Dorchester to Shediac, £150; Shediac to Bend of Petitcodiac, £100; Richibucto to Chatham, £300; Newcastle to Bathurst, £500; Bathurst to Campbelltown, £1500; for Bathurst Bridge £900; from Fredericton to Canada line, £2000; Fredericton to Finger Board, £400; Belleisle to St. John, £100; Fredericton to Newcastle, £3500; Fredericton to St. Andrews, £2500; Salisbury to Hopewell, £500; Shediac to Richibucto, £120; Hammond River to Hopewell, £200; Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale, £500; Oromocto to Gagetown, £150; Bend of Petitcodiac to head of Richibucto River, £100; towards widening the Mill Bridge, leading from the City of St. John, £500.

The Finance Committee also made a Report, by which it appears that the amount of Balances in the hands of the Treasurer and his Deputies, in Cash, is

	£		
(Cash)	8303	11	4
Balances of Bonds not yet due,	34,489	5	5
Probable amount of general duties,	65,000	0	0
Do. duties from Auction Sales,	1,500	0	0
Do. rec'ts from Officers of Customs	12,000	0	0
	£121,292	16	2

From which, the amount of unpaid warrants in the Treasury (£27,000) and the appropriations of last year, for which warrants have not issued (£2500) being deducted, the sum of £91,792 16s. 9d. will be left as the probable amount for appropriation at the present session,—exclusive of £40,000 funded on Provincial account from the proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenues.

A Message was received from the Governor stating that circumstances had rendered necessary the calling out, for actual service, of a portion of the Militia, and that he had ordered drafts to be made of 850 men, to be held in readiness as emergencies might require. Of these, about 500 were actually embodied, for whose pay and subsistence immediate provision was requisite, until arrangements can be made by Her Majesty's Government.

We understand that on the day following, the House responded to His Excellency's Message, by placing at his disposal the sum of £10,000. This, with the sum of £1000 liberally voted by the Corporation of Saint John, shews that our authorities are disposed to provide at once on the present unexpected emergency for the persons whose duty to their Sovereign and their Country requires their services.

The sum of £500 has also, we learn, been appropriated by the Legislature for the equipment of a Corps of Light Dragoons.

The whole of the funds thus voted, we are proud to say, are immediately available. Indeed, the finances of this young Province are far from being in the humiliating state to which we see the State of Maine reduced at the outset of her would-be-warlike career: for already is this independent portion of the American confederacy compelled to advertise for a loan of $250,000, wherewith to pay and feed her citizen soldiers, who are reported to be almost in a state of starvation and insubordination on our frontier. Would it not be well for SIR JOHN HARVEY to allow the braggadocio forces of Maine to occupy the disputed territory until *General Famine* would compel them to beat a retreat! which from present appearances will be very shortly!

THE DOINGS IN NOVA-SCOTIA!

In addition to the encouraging spirit displayed by public bodies in this Province, we this morning received accounts of a most gratifying nature from Nova-Scotia.—We have not room this week for the particulars. The following extract, however, will give an idea of the extent to which the sympathies of the Legislature and People of Nova-Scotia are enlisted in our favour. The noble feelings displayed in our Sister Province, will, we are sure, be responded to throughout the British Dominions, and must prove to the braggarts of Maine, that the Colonies of Britain possess, and, when occasion requires, will furnish "the sinews of war."

HALIFAX, February 26.—Immediately on the receipt of the important information from New-Brunswick, the House of Assembly, on motion of the Hon. E. Dodd, seconded by Joseph Howe, Esquire, resolved itself into Committee for the defence of the Province, and for assisting the inhabitants of New-Brunswick to repel the invading foe; all other business was stopped until the committee should report, which was done at five o'clock.

Never perhaps in the history of Nova Scotia has there occurred such an outbreak of deep impassioned feeling, as was given expression to when the Committee reported their resolutions.

Notwithstanding the suddenness of the measures adopted by the House, when the doors were opened at half-past five o'clock, the lobby and gallery were filled to overflowing, by the crowds of inhabitants who had been waiting for admission. The report was then read, after some preliminary observations by the Hon. Mr. Dodd, Chairman of the Committee. It consisted of a series of Resolutions, empowering His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to call out and embody Volunteer and Draft Companies of the Militia, to the number of 8000 men, between the ages of 18 and 45; and authorising the expenditure of £100,000, if it should be required, to repel the aggressions on the sister Province. The resolutions provided also, that in addition to the same allowance as the regular Troops from the Military Chest, the Militia should receive pay from Provincial resources authorised to be expended in the service. The House received the report *unanimously*, after which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Dodd, the whole House, and the assembled multitude, arose and united in three times three cheers for the brave inhabitants of New-Brunswick, and three times three for Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which were given with such rapturous and tremendous effect, that the solid walls of our Province Building seemed to shake to their foundation, and the sound was heard in the adjacent streets.

[Similar measures were adopted by the Legislative Council. The report of these proceedings appear to have been warmly received by Sir Colin Campbell, and we trust his future proceedings, will be such as to remove from the minds of the people in New-Brunswick an impression that in this affair he has not acted with becoming promptitude, in forwarding healthy and veteran troops to our aid.]

H. M. Ship Crocodile, Captain Stewart, arrived this morning from Halifax, having on board six Officers and 190 men of the 69th Regiment, under the command of Major Brooks. She sailed on Sunday.

The troops brought by the *Crocodile* landed today, we understand they will proceed to Fredericton as soon as the necessary conveyances can be procured.

The transport *Eliza*, with another detachment of the 69th, sailed from Halifax on Monday last. The *Numa*, from Barbadoes, with the remainder of the Regiment, was spoken near Halifax on Saturday, and may also be daily expected here.

The Drafts made from the Regiment of City Militia, received orders this morning, to prepare for duty, and are to go into Barracks immediately.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday last, in referring to Sir John Harvey's letter of the 13th ultimo, and Governor Fairfield's reply, with proceedings in the Maine Legislature, (published in the last Courier) says:—"We have no remarks to make upon them, except the painful one that the moderate tone of Sir John Harvey's expressions is in strong contrast with the unnecessary vehemence of Governor Fairfield."

The Steamer Great Western, was to have sailed from New-York on Sunday last, but her departure was postponed until the day following, for the purpose, it is supposed, of carrying to England intelligence of the course which the United States Government will adopt in regard to the disturbances on the North Eastern frontier.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that, in compliance with the wishes of a number of our most respectable citizens, Dr. GESNER proposes to deliver a course of Lectures on the important and interesting science of Geology, in this City.

Apart from the valuable information which will be made public on the occasion, Dr. G's well known abilities as a lecturer, and the devotion of his time and talents to the study of the science, warrant us in anticipating a delightful and instructive treat, particularly as the information obtained by the Doctor in his recent researches in this Province, will form a prominent part in the lectures; and it affords us much pleasure to find that arrangements have been made for having the lectures repeated before the Mechanics' Institute in the evenings.

At a Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute of Saint John, on Monday evening, 25th February, A. D. 1839,—

The Copy of a letter from Mr. Anthony R. Truro, of Saint John, to a Member of the Provincial Legislature, containing sundry objections to the passing an Act for the Incorporation of the Institute, having been read,—it was Resolved—That the letter of Mr. Anthony R. Truro to a Member of the House of Assembly contains several gross misstatements, and is highly insulting to the Members of this Institute, and that the same be published in two of the City Newspapers, together with a copy of this Resolution.

(LETTER.)

Saint John, February 7, 1839.

Dear Sir,—I wish to bring under your notice a Bill and Petition that is now handing privately round for signatures, to pray for an Act of Incorporation to the Mechanics' Institute. Now, however desirable such an Act may be at some future period, it is at present not called for, nor is the Institute sufficiently matured to know its own wants. In the first place, no Member of the Institute has yet been furnished with a printed copy of the Constitution and Bye-Laws, many of which Laws are expected to be materially altered. In the second place, a majority of the members have refused to pay in their first annual subscription until they shall have been furnished with a printed copy of their Laws, of which all but the few Directors are entirely ignorant. In the third place, neither the Bill or Petition was ever exhibited at a meeting of the Institute for the Members' sanction or refusal. The only petition exhibited publicly for signatures was one praying for Legislative aid, and in that petition there was not a word about a Charter.—In April next the regular annual Election will take place, at which time, I have no doubt but a great change will take place in the Officers. The persons now in office were merely elected in December to serve until April next, that the Institute might have a name, but it was never for a moment contemplated by the Members that those persons would attempt to apply for a Charter or make use of the funds of the Institute until after the first general election. To give you an idea of the displeasure of the great body of the Members who now number upwards of two hundred, on the books, so dissatisfied are they with the proceedings of the present elected body, that at the two last Monthly Meetings of the Institute, including Officers and all, they could not number fifty persons. So also at their present Lectures not more than one-third of the members will attend, and instead of unanimity for a Charter, there is every prospect of a dissolution if the present persons, —— ——, be again elected into offices. I think if you were to demand a printed copy of the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute, and also to know if each and every Member of the Institute were furnished with the same, you would at once come at the truth —— ——.

I am, respectfully, your's truly,
A. R. TRURO.

DEPARTURE.—On Sunday, in the brig *Eliza*, Raymond, master, for Montego Bay, WILLIAM WALKER, Esq. of this City, who has for some time back been laboring under severe indisposition.—Mr. W. has for many years maintained his place as one of our first mercantile men, and he carries with him the hearty and sincere wishes of a numerous circle of friends, and the commercial community generally, for the speedy restoration of his health, and a safe return to the sphere of his usefulness.—*Observer.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—John Robertson, Thomas Wyer, Harris Hatch, and William Boyd Kinnear, Esquires, to be Members of the Legislative Council, provisionally, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.—*Royal Gazette, Feb.* 27.

The Upper Canada papers speak of the assembling of men for the purpose of invasion; and it is stated that Gen. Brady of the United States army, has notified the Government that a body of men consisting of about 3000 had collected at one point. These bandits will doubtless derive encouragement from the recent movements in Maine, which evidently have had their origin in the unsettled state of Upper and Lower Canada.—*Fredericton Sent.*

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,
25th February, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.—Officers commanding the embodied Militia, are authorised and directed to accept of the services of able bodied Volunteers, who may be disposed to serve in the embodied Militia, in lieu of those already drafted.

By Command.

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

WOODSTOCK, FEBRUARY 28.

Saturday last being the day appointed for the drafting the Militia at the Scotch Corner, in obedience to the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, under the date of the 13th of February:—Major Dibblee and Adjutant Raymond, with Mr. Justice Demill, proceeded thither for that purpose. It is, however, most gratifying to state, that drafting was rendered wholly unnecessary, by the four Companies under the command of Capts. E. A. Cunliffe and William M'Kenzie; Lieuts. R. D. Beardsley and Isaac Carvill, coming forward and unanimously volunteering to enroll themselves at once. Fifty-two of the whole number were accordingly enrolled, and declared themselves in readiness for immediate service.—This demonstration of loyalty is highly creditable to Richmond, and we are satisfied will be responded to by every other district in the County.—*Times.*

Below we give the spirited Address of Colonel MAXWELL, of the 36th Regt. to a few Companies of the 1st Battalion, Carleton Militia. The promptness with which our Militia volunteered their services to protect their country from a hostile invasion, and the enthusiasm with which the Address was received, fully warranted the gallant Colonel in declaring that he had come amongst the *right stuff*.

"MEN OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, AND MILITIA OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON!

"I have had the high honor of being sent here by your distinguished and talented Governor, to assume the command of this District, and proud I feel of this commission, for I know I have come amongst the *right stuff*—for your fame has spread far and wide as good woodsmen—good marksmen—and gallant warriors: and your devotion and loyalty to your Queen and your Mother Country, and your Fatherland, are unequalled.

"Circumstances may oblige me in a day or two to call for your active services in the field, when I feel assured, that all I have heard of you will be fully realized; for I know you have all the attributes of soldiers, and that my duty will be more to repress than to stimulate you, should the occasion arrive when you are obliged to quit your own fire sides, which your daring spirit makes you so prompt to defend, from encroachment.

"You will again prove what I have so often heard of the New-Brunswickers—that they have bodies of adamant, and souls of fire! and that they have the material within them for making the best soldiers in the known world!

"Having said this much, I have only to remind you, that the first qualities of the soldier, are good conduct—steadiness—and obedience to his superiors.

"Your Colonel has informed me, as well as Major Dibblee, who is placed in the immediate command of you—and whom I am proud to have under my orders—that your zeal and alacrity are such, that you have volunteered to assemble to receive lessons in the military art, before you are regularly called out. I have, therefore, directed my Adjutant and Sergeant-Major to give you the first rudiments of a profession that, I am sure, you are ripe to do honour to, at such time and place as may be most convenient to all parties."

UPPER CANADA.—Lyman L. Lewis, *alias* Leech, was hanged at Kingston on the 11th of February. He was one of the Prescott invaders, and, the Kingston Chronicle says, was also a principal actor in the burning of the steam-boat Sir Robert Peel. His agency in that outrage, probably, excluded him from mercy.

The Lieut. Governor has pardoned the following persons indicted for high treason:—David Fletcher, Jeremiah Graham, Richard Graham, Cornelius Willis, Joseph Winer, and Aaron Winshaw—all of the Home District.

LOWER CANADA.—Hindenlang, the Frenchman who acted as commander of the rebels at Odeltown, and C. De Lorimier, P. R. Narboune, Amable Dunais, and F. Nicholas, charged with participating in the murder of Mr. Walker, were executed at Montreal on Friday the 15th of February.—Hindenlang made a short address in French, concluding with the exclamation "*Vive la liberte.*"—De Lorimier was formerly a notary in Montreal.

We mentioned, some days ago, the murder of M. Tasche, the seigneur of Kamouraska, under circumstances exhibiting a horrid instance of cool, deliberate and savage assassination. Suspicions are strongly fixed upon Dr. Holmes, of Sorel, with whom the wife of M. Tasche has been living for some time, it is said, in adulterous intercourse—her husband having separated from her. Madame T. had been arrested and committed to prison, charged with being the instigator of the murder. Dr. Holmes, who had fled to the United States, was arrested at Burlington, Vermont. He made no concealment, it is stated, of the fact of his having killed M. Tasche, as he alleged, in a duel. This statement does not agree with the evidence given at the inquest, and the state of the body when found, as detailed on our first page.

We understand that advices were this day received of the actual occupation of the "disputed territory" by an armed party from Maine, and that the intelligence was in detail and in a shape to be thought of sufficient importance to forward to His Excellency the Governor-General.—*Quebec Mercury, February* 16.

Melancholy accident at Quebec—Sixteen lives lost.—A canoe belonging to Mr. Chabot, in attempting to cross over from Pointe Levi with twenty passengers, was upset by the floating ice in the river, by