British News.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

The report of Earl Durham on the affairs of Canada has been laid before her Majesty in Council. It is an extraordinary long document: but the following passages, as given in the London *Times*, will show the plan by which his lordship proposes to bring about a pacification of the existing disturbances in the Canadas, and secure the permanent prosperity of those countries:

"In existing circumstances, the conclusion to which the foregoing considerations lead me is, that no time should be lost in proposing to Parliament a bill for repealing the 31st of Geo. III., restoring the union of the Canadas under one legislature, and reconstituting them as one province.

"The bill should contain provisions by which any or all of the other North American colonies may, on the application of the legislature, be, with the consent of the two Canadas, or their united legislature, admitted into the union on such terms as may be agreed on between them.

"As the mere amalgamation of the Houses of Assembly of the two provinces would not be advisable, or give at all a due share of representation to each, a parliamentary commission should be appointed, for the purpose of forming the electoral divisions and determining the number of members to be returned on the principle of giving representatives, as near as may be, in proportion to population. I am averse to every plan that has been proposed for giving an equal number of members to the two provinces, in order to attain the temporary end of outnumbering the French, because I think the same object will be obtained without any violation of the principles of representation, and without any such appearance of injustice in the scheme as would set public opinion, both in England and America, strongly against it; and because, when emigration shall have increased the English population in the upper province, the adoption of such a principle would operate to defeat the very purpose it is intended to serve. It appears to me, that any such electoral arrangement, founded on the present provincial divisions, would tend to defeat the purposes of union, and perpetuate the idea of disunion.

"At the same time, in order to prevent the confusion and danger likely to ensue from attempting to have popular elections in districts recently the seats of open rebellion, it will be advisable to give the governor a temporary power of suspending by proclamation, stating specifically the grounds of his determination, the writs of electoral districts in which he may be of opinion that elections could not safely take place.

"The same commission should form a plan of local government by elective bodies subordinate to the general legislature, and exercising a complete control over such local affairs as do not come within the province of general legislation. The plan so framed should be made by an act of the Imperial Parliament; so as to prevent the general legislature from encroaching on the powers of the local bodies.

"A general executive on an improved principle, should be established, together with a supreme court of appeal, for all the North American colonies. The other establishments and laws of the two colonies should be left unaltered until the legislature of the union should think fit to change them: and the security of the existing endowments of the catholic church in Lower Canada should be guaranteed by the act.

"The constitution of a second legislative body for the united legislature involves questions of very great difficulty. The present constitution of the legislative councils of these provinces has always appeared to me inconsistent with sound principles, and little calculated to answer the purpose of placing the effective check which I consider necessary on the popular branch of the legislature. The analogy which some persons have attempted to draw between the House of Lords is consonant with the frame of English society: and as the creation of a precisely similar body in such a state of society as that of these colonies is impossible, it has always appeared to me most unwise to attempt to supply its place by one which has no point of resemblance to it, except that of being a non-elective check on the elective branch of the legislature. The attempt to invest a few persons distinguished from their fellow colonists neither by birth nor hereditary property, and often only transiently connected with the country, with such a power, seems only calculated to insure jealousy and bad feeling in the first instance, and collision at last. I believe that when the necessity of relying in Lower Canada on the English character of the legislative council as a check on the national prejudices of a French assembly shall be removed by the union, few persons in the colonies will be found disposed in favour of its present constitution. Indeed, the very fact of union will complicate the difficulties which have hitherto existed, because a satisfactory choice of councillors would have to be made with reference to the varied interests of a much more numerous and extended community.

"It will be necessary, therefore, for the completion of any stable scheme of government, that parliament should revise the constitution of the legislative council, and by adopting every practicable means to give that institution such a character as would enable it, by its tranquil and safe, but effective working, to act as a check on the popular branch of the legislature, prevent a repetition of those collisions which have already caused such dangerous irritation.

"The plan which I have framed for the management of the public lands being intended to promote the common advantage of the colonies and of the mother country, I therefore propose that the entire administration of it should be confided to an imperial authority. The conclusive reasons which have induced me to recommend this course will be found at length in the separate report on the subject of public lands and emigration.

"All the revenue of the crown, except those derived from this source, should at once be given up to the united legislation, on the concession of an adequate civil list.

"The responsibility to the united legislature of all officers of the government, except the governor and his secretary, should be secured by every means known to the British constitution. The governor, as the representative of the crown, should be instructed that he must carry on his government by heads of departments, in whom the united legislature should repose confidence, and that he must look for no support from home in any contest with the legislature except on points involving strictly imperial interests.

"The independence of the judges should be secured, by giving them the same tenure of office and security of income as exist in England.

"No money votes should be allowed to originate without the previous consent of the crown.

"In the same act should be contained a repeal of past provisions with respect to the clergy reserves, and the application of the funds arising from them.

"In order to promote emigration on the greatest possible scale, and with the most beneficial results to all concerned, I have elsewhere recommended a system of measures which has been expressly framed with that view, after full inquiry and careful deliberation. Those measures would not subject either the colonies or the mother country to any expense whatever. In conjunction with the measures suggested for disposing of public lands, and remedying the evils occasioned by past mismanagement in that department, they form a plan of colonisation to which I attach the highest importance. The objects, at least, with which the plan has been formed, are to provide large funds for emigration, and for creating and improving means of communication throughout the provinces; to guard emigrants of the labouring class against the present risks of the passage; to secure for all of them a comfortable resting-place, and employment at good wages immediately on their arrival; to encourage the investment of surplus British capital in these colonies, by rendering it as secure and as profitable as in the United States; to promote the settlement of wild lands and the general improvement of the colonies; to add to the value of every man's property in land; to extend the demand for British manufactured goods, and the means of paying for them, in proportion to the amount of emigration and the general increase of the colonial people; and to augment the colonial revenues in the same degree."

CANADA—LORD DURHAM AND SIR F. HEAD.

House of Lords, Feb. 15.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved an humble address to her Majesty for copies of the correspondence of Sir F. Head with her Majesty's Government on the affairs of Upper Canada; and also for copies of the correspondence between Sir J. Colborne and her Majesty's Government, relative to the establishment of rectories in Upper Canada.

Viscount MELBOURNE said it would be extremely inconvenient to produce the whole of the papers; but he was perfectly ready to lay before the House such portions of them as appeared to be necessary for the defence of Sir F. Head. If, therefore, the Noble Duke would allow him, he would suggest that the motion should be for "copies or extracts." As to the correspondence with Sir John Colborne, respecting the establishment of rectories, he had no objection to its being produced.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, when he saw the recent correspondence between the Noble Viscount and Sir F. Head, he thought that it would not be necessary to move for the production of those papers; but from what he subsequently saw in the report of the Noble Earl (Earl of Durham), he felt that the same justification on the part of Sir F. Head ought to be allowed. He had since seen a note from Sir F. Head, stating that notwithstanding what had passed between him and the noble Viscount he intended to publish the whole of his correspondence with her Majesty's Government. In his opinion, therefore, it would be better if all the despatches were produced. He had no objection, however, to alter his motion.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, it was impossible for that house to proceed to legislate on this important question—without being in possession of this correspondence, whether Sir F. Head had been alluded to or not by the noble earl in his report. The observations which had been made in that report perhaps justified Sir F. Head in requiring the production of these documents, but that was a matter which might safely be left to Sir F. Head himself. But, unless the house was prepared to take the report of the noble earl as its sole ground of legislating on this subject, it was quite clear that Sir F. Head's despatches should be laid before their lordships. Sir F. Head had filled a high situation in Upper Canada—he had successfully carried on the government there—and, therefore, his views of the policy which he conceived ought to be pursued with reference to that province, must be of sufficient importance to be laid before that house, even if the noble earl had made no such observations. The noble earl had, of course, felt it to be his duty, to make certain allusions to the conduct of Sir Francis Head. The noble earl was himself the best judge of the necessity of adopting such a course, but it was for Her Majesty's Government to consider whether those parts of the report should have been published and laid on the table of the House. In consequence, however, of the most unprecedented and unjustifiable example of allowing the noble earl to make a printed report, her Majesty's Government were prevented from dealing with it as it was their duty to their Sovereign to do before presenting it to that house. The noble earl took the production of the report so much as a matter of certainty, that, before her Majesty's speech was read at the table, he asked when it would be laid before the House, as if it was a matter of course, that it should be produced. He (the Earl of Aberdeen) denied that any portion of that report should be published as a matter of course; on the contrary, he contended that her Majesty's Government sho'd have the option of deciding whether it should be produced or not, or whether certain portions of it should be produced. It appeared to him to be a most unfortunate precedent that Government sho'd have consented to receive a printed report. If persons employed in official capacities supposed that their reports or despatches were their own property or that they had a right to publish a single syllable of them without Her Majesty's permission, they were much mistaken. They belonged to the Crown and to the crown only, and it was for her Majesty's Ministers, on their own responsibility, to produce such and no more of these reports as they thought proper. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of DURHAM assured the Noble Earl, that he agreed entirely in the doctrine laid down by him, and he certainly never did desire to consider despatches or reports furnished by him in his official capacity to Her Majesty's Ministers, he unquestionably understood that it was to be presented on the first day of the meeting of Parliament. So much was he impressed with that conviction, that he actually had, at the time when he asked the question relative to its being produced, a printed copy of the report in his hand, and he was aware that many thousands, or at least several hundreds, of copies, had been prepared for circulation after it should be laid on their Lordships' table. It subsequently appeared, that in consequence of some deliberations on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers, the presentation of that report was postponed. Of that he was at first ignorant; but when he was acquainted with the fact, he felt it necessary to put the question as to when the report was to be produced. He certainly thought he had some right to consider when he had received Her Majesty's Secretary of State's announcement that the report had been laid before Her Majesty, and that she had been pleased to express her approbation of the manner in which it had been prepared, and the comprehensive views taken of the questions referred to, he certainly, under such circumstances, felt that he had some reason to consider that the report had arrived at such a stage as justified him in concluding that his duty had terminated. Her Majesty's Ministers having received the document, having laid it before the Queen, and having communicated her Majesty's gracious approbation of the care he had taken in preparing it, he conceived that he had a right to conclude that it was an official report, which would be immediately presented to Parliament, and that his duty would be finished. The letter to which he alluded he received on the Tuesday night, and it was not until Friday that he made complaint of the publication, having, in the meantime, only distributed about half a dozen copies of the report amongst his immediate friends. So much for his own conduct. He would now, if the house would permit him, say a few words with regard to the motion of the noble duke. Any noble lord who had taken the trouble to read the report must see that no intention whatever was manifested on his (the Earl of Durham's) part to make any charge against Sir F. Head. Indeed, from the observations of that gallant officer himself, it was clear that he founded the necessity for justifying himself, not on any statement in the report, but upon marginal annotations, which were hardly to be considered as a ground either of justification or charge. If any charge were to be looked for, it must be looked for in the body of the report itself. He disclaimed any notion whatever of making any charge against Sir F. Head.

Viscount MELBOURNE with respect to what fallen from the Noble Earl, he knew of no circumstances that rendered it necessary, or which could lead to the conclusion at which the Noble Earl appeared to have arrived, that this report should be laid before their lordships, *in extenso*, without having received the full consideration of her Majesty's Ministers. [hear, hear.] The Noble Earl seemed to think that the letter from the Secretary of State justified him in coming to that conclusion. He, however, could not coincide in that opinion. The Noble Earl stated that the publication of the report would not produce any bad effects. That, however, was not the question. The question was, whether the Government should or should not be allowed the discretion of deciding whether the report or any part of it should be produced. [Hear, hear.] And certainly they had been completely cut off from the exercise of that discretion by the course which had been taken.

Lord GLENELG said, he entirely agreed in the doctrine which had been laid down—namely, that it should have been left to Ministers to declare whether this report should or should not be laid before Parliament. That was a point which rested exclusively with every Government, and was uniformly exercised by them. The publication of this report unquestionably rendered it necessary that the correspondence of Sir F. Head should be produced. He had formerly objected to the production of that correspondence for this reason, that it contained animadversions on individuals in the province of Upper Canada, together with other matters which could only have been communicated privately. Now, it might be very proper to lay such information before the Government at home, but it might not be so well to communicate it to the individuals themselves. Now, the effect of producing this correspondence would be, that this information would appear in the English papers, and for the first time, those persons would see strong animadversions on themselves, without the possibility of entering into the charges. He regretted this as a great misfortune; but at the same time he must say, that the case of Sir F. Head could not be complete unless the whole of the papers naming those individuals were laid before Parliament.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked whether the noble viscount would object to causing an inquiry as to who had ordered the 2,000 copies to be struck off? By that means the party to blame might be come at.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE concurred in this suggestion. It seemed admitted that 5000 copies were ordered to be printed. It was necessary that they should know accurately by whom that order was given, that they might ascertain by whom the breach of trust was committed.

The Earl of DURHAM did not say that the noble Lord, at that time at the head of the Colonial Department, was cognizant of the arrangement for printing the report; but however ignorant the Noble Lord might be of the affair, it was certain that his office was not so, for the printing took place by the direction of the Under Secretary, Sir George Grey, and was completed under the superintendence of that Hon. Gentleman and one of his (Lord Durham's) late secretaries. He (Lord Durham) had no communication with the Noble Lord at the head of the department on the subject, except in writing. The whole of the arrangement with the printer was, he repeated, by Sir George Grey and one of the late secretaries to the Canadian mission. Reference had been made to the letter addressed to him (Lord Durham) by the Noble Lord the late Secretary of the Colonies on the 5th inst., and a meaning was put upon part in which he did not concur. Now, he would ask whether there would be any objection to the production of that letter? He would move that it be laid before the house.

Lord GLENELG was understood to say, that as far as he was concerned he could have no objection to that motion that it was made under the direction of Sir George Grey. It was sent to Hansard, and printed under the same regulations as similar papers. The noble Earl had said that the directions for the printing of 2,000 copies were given by Sir George Grey. Now certainly he (Lord Glenelg) did not understand that Sir George Grey had given any such directions.

The Earl of DURHAM said, he understood from Sir G. Grey that the whole of the documents were to be printed with all despatch, and the 2000 copies were to be printed for the purpose of having them in the hands of the members of both houses at, or soon after, the opening of Parliament.

[From the Standard.]

TO VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

Athenæum, Feb. 13, 1839.

My Lord,—I have the honour to state to your Lordship, that in glancing over that portion of Lord Durham's report, to her Majesty on the affairs of British North America which relates to Upper Canada, I have just observed three paragraphs described in the margin as "*Proceedings of Sir Francis Head—failure of result aimed at by Sir F. Head—real result of Sir F. Head's policy—legislature does not posses sufficient popular confidence—exasperation of the people.*"

In one of the above paragraphs, which, like the rest of Lord Durham's report on Upper Canada, contains information perfectly new to me, is the following statement—"In a number of other instances too, the elections were carried by the unscrupulous exercise of the influence of the Government."

My Lord, after having, in reply to the addresses of both houses of the Legislature of Upper Canada, declined to embarrass her Majesty's Government by divulging my correspondence with the Colonial Department, having told your Lordship that I would neither publish my despatches nor give the names and numbers to enable either House to ask for them and having, since my return to London, most clearly made it known, "that I had determined never again to ask your Lordship to produce my despatches, that I intended not to petition either House of Parliament for their production; and that, in case they should be asked for in either House in my name, I should authorize the Government to deny the allegation;" having faithfully performed these duties to the Government, it is, I own, with extreme surprise I find that your Lordship and your colleagues should have deliberately advised her Majesty to lay before both Houses of Parliament a report containing the paragraphs alluded to, when her Majesty's Government knew perfectly well that they were, and long had been, in possession of despatches from me containing unanswerable evidence of the series of misstatement which these paragraphs contain.

I conceived that Her Majesty's Government, by submitting those paragraphs to parliament at all, and at all events, by doing so without disclosing a single word of the complete contradiction of them which they possess, have made it unavoidably necessary that without a moment's delay, I should vindicate myself; and I have, therefore, the honour to inform your Lordship that I shall this day send to the press documents which will enable the British public to form their own judgment, not only on the policy which has been pursued by Her Majesty's Government in the British North American colonies, but on the "parmaceti, for an inward bruise," recommendations which are contained in the elegantly written document which has assailed me.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord, very respectfully, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

F. B. HEAD.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—We have heard various rumours within the last few days relative to apparent acts of mutiny, perfidy, and confusion, in the ministerial camp. The contest for the viceroyship of Ireland, we understand, is not yet over, although the appointment of Lord Radnor is spoken of with confidence. It is of very small importance who fills that situation in the present state of things, for a more wretched tool and slave of the hedge-priests and Mr. Daniel O'Connell than Lord Normanby was cannot possibly be found in England. The ex-viceroy comes here to rule over the colonies, and we pity those who have any property to lose, or any estates to cultivate.

But among the other intrigues going on, there is an under-current intrigue at work, of which Lord Howick is said to be the chief director. The nature of it is thus explained by the London correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Mail*:—

"Lord Howick having succeeded in scheming Lord Glenelg out of the cabinet, is now actively employed in scheming Lord Hill out of the Horse Guards. The plan which Lord Howick proposes is this—to consolidate the three offices of commander of the forces, secretary at war, and paymaster of the forces. A board is to be appointed over which Lord Howick is to preside—the duties of the various departments to be performed, as at the Admiralty, by junior lords. By this means patronage will be created, and the control of the army transferred from a conservative general-officer, to the hands of the radicals. It is understood that Lord Howick means to tender his resignation in the event of his plan not being acceded to by the cabinet."

We have reason to believe that the shabby lordling, one of the Hannibal Greys, in his attempt to undermine Lord Hill will, greatly to his own discomfort, accelerate the downfall of Lord Melbourne and his party. The people of England now know what the whigs are; they perfectly understand the selfish nature of their policy; and any scheme, such as this, for the increase of patronage, will only add fuel to their rising indignation. The pitiful and wavering conduct of Lord John Russell plainly shows the ricketty state of the cabinet. It evinces a want of union—a deplorable want of candour—a trifling and truckling, indicative of a contemplated retreat. Some of the ministerial journals state that, notwithstanding the office-bribery of Buller, and the lavish promise of lucrative appointment to others of Lord Durham's friends, that noble earl is indomitable in his resentment towards the premier and his colleagues. Hints, therefore, are thrown out that Lord Melbourne's days at Windsor are numbered—that out of office he must go—that from *the presence* and the dinner table he must retire—and that Lord Durham will take his place.

All this is said with an air of pertness and confidence, as much as if they said—"we know what we are talking about, and are delighted therewith." But we do not believe a word of it. A ministry with that empty and intemperate creature, Lord Durham, at its head, would not last a week.—*Mail*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

St. Stephen, March 27, 1839.

MR. EDITOR,—Being on a visit to this place, I embraced the opportunity of walking across the lower Bridge, (there are four of them,) to breathe the air of LIBERTY in the adjoining town of Calais. Having somewhat of a Yankee phiz, and as my friends frequently tell me, an impudent expression of countenance, I was at once, with that disgusting freedom, for which Jonathan on the Lines is so remarkable, hailed as one of their own freeborn! and enlightened! citizens. I found out that there was a general feeling running strong against Randol Whidden and "Bill Delez." (Delesdernier,) and ascertained that the reason why the first had asserted "that the Fredericton Jail was a standing monument of the disgrace of Maine," arose from no prejudice against this jail in particular, but from intense horror of the interior of *all* the Provincial Jails,—Randol having ascertained, (to his cost,) from a personal inspection of most of them, that they afforded any other, than comfortable quarters, for a Yankee Commissary General, in the receipt of $200 per month: with which office and pay Randol is duly invested. This promotion and income, Randol observed recently, was far more agreeable than racing in the Magaguadavic woods, with sheriffs and constables at his heels, ad libitum," and where his present townsmen inform me, that he could not latterly obtain credit for half a quintal of dry pollock.

Delesdernier was a noted card player at Eastport, and many of your fellow citizens will recollect him at Pine's some years ago. When he played with a *certain partner*, there were more signs passed between Darby and Joan than ever existed in a Lodge of Royal Arch Masons. He had no other means to defray his board bills, and he never wanted for a dollar!

The above described worthies—tell it not in Gath, are the leaders of the loco foco party in Maine.—Oh, shade of Washington! that ever a country once shielded by thine arm should become so far festered and cankered by the abuse of liberty, and the use of republicanism, as to tolerate such mental and moral pigmies as Randol Whidden and Wm. Delesdernier, in any position of importance, much less in those in which its Government and people have placed them.

There are now 367 militia-men in Calais: they have 3-4 lb. of "clear shear" and 15 oz. bread per diem. The pork is unfortunately rusty, and as they have had to smuggle Flour from St. Stephen, our folks have furnished them with damaged Hamburgh, thus with consummate generalship trying to undermine the consitution of the enemy. Eighty-two are now laid up with dysentery, and forty-seven have run off. I perceive from the window of my lodgings, that two funeral processions are now passing down the front street in Calais: the coffins are carried by *four boys*. I am told that the bodies are those of two Yankee soldiers—fishermen from Quoddy, actually wasted to skin and bone from the prevailing complaint.

The hearts of the people in St. Stephen beat in the right place; they are loyal to the bone, and their very contiguity to the United States, leads them to admire their own Government the more ardently, and all its glorious institutions. They are well convinced that "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark," where Jack is considered as good as his lord, and where a runaway jail-bird and a black leg gambler take the helm of state affairs, and run counter in conjunction with their cook's mate of a Governor, to every dictate of honor, and principle of common decency.

Affectionately, your's, REX.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, APRIL 5, 1839.

OUR latest Liverpool dates are to the 1st March, received per the ship *Quebec* which arrived on Wednesday last.

Those papers confirm the resignation of Lord Glenelg, as Colonial Secretary, who is succeeded by Lord NORMANBY, from Ireland.

VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, the uncompromising opponent of the Protestant Church in Ireland, is gazetted, as the new Lord Lieutenant for Ireland.

Sir George Grey, the under Secretary in the Colonial office, is superceded by Mr. Labouchere.

It is currently reported in the London papers, that in consequence of certain exposures made respecting the Indian and Persian affairs, Lord Palmerston has been obliged to follow the retreat of Lord Glenelg.

A fire broke out on the 21st, in the steam engine house of the Thames Tunnel. The roof of the building was destroyed, but no other damage was done, and there was no interruption of the works of the tunnel, which were proceeding satisfactorily.

The Architects of the new House of Parliament have been to the West of Scotland, with two professors of Geology to select the Granite to be used in the construction of the new edifices, and have just completed their report. The embankment wall is nearly completed, but the foundation stone is not yet laid, and it is calculated that eight or ten years will elapse before the completion of the new buildings.

THE ROYAL WILLIAM, STEAMER.—This fine steamer, the first that ever accomplished the winter passage to and from New York, has been placed on the station between Dublin and Havre, which promises to become one of the best occupied by the City of Dublin Company. Lieutenant Swainson, who has so skilfully navigated the Royal William across the Atlantic, continues in command.

On the 15th of February, a remarkable marriage took place at Naples. It was no less than the Queen Dowager Maria Isabella, mother of the reigning King, and of a family of twelve children, all of whom are living, to the Chevalier de Babro, Col. of the King's regiment of Lancers. The bride is a daughter of the late King Charles IV. of Spain, and the gallant Colonel becomes the step father not only of the King of Naples, but of the Queen Regent of Spain, the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, the Prince of Capua, &c. The King gave his consent to the marriage, and has appointed the bridegroom to be one of his Chamberlains.

Lords Durham and Brougham.—A reconciliation is said to have taken place between Lords Brougham, and Durham, and the facts of an interview at Lord Wellesley's through whose instrumentality the arrangement is said to have been effected, are before the public. Though our information does not go so far as that of some of our contemporaries, we do know and can answer for this. Some short time since Lord Durham wrote to Lord Brougham a deprecatory letter, to the effect that he bore no grudge against him for the leading part taken against him in the Lords by Lord Brougham, in his absence, but that all his hostility was directed against the Ministry. Lord Brougham wrote a brief complimentary reply, and there, as we are told, the correspondence ended.

Apprehension of the Earl of Sterling.—The Earl of Sterling has been apprehended at Edinburgh, on suspicion of being accessary to the forgery of certain documents in a cause now pending, and has been undergoing an examination previous to his commitment for trial, if the suspicions, so far as he is personally concerned, be not removed. If these documents be proved to be forgeries, not only are they various and extensive, but of an extraordinary character, and must have been designed and executed by imposters of rare talent, skill, and dexterity.—*Scotch paper.*

The Frankfort Journal of the 20th states, under date Berlin, Feb. 16, that although the last accounts from Paris removed all serious apprehensions, yet that some uneasiness was felt for the 26th of March next, the day fixed for the meeting of the French Chambers. "Prussia, Russia, and Austria, accordingly were making warlike preparations, not to be taken unawares by events."

PRIVATE BILLS.—Resolved, "That this House will not receive any petition for Private Bills after Friday the 22d day of this instant February." Resolved, "That no Private Bill be read the first time after Monday the 18th day of March next." Resolved, "That this House will not receive any report of such Private Bill after Monday the 10th day of June next."—*Votes, &c. of the Commons.*

EARL GREY.—This venerable nobleman met with an accident on Tuesday se'nnight which might have been productive of serious consequences. After the fatigue of dressing for dinner, his lordship placed himself in a recumbent posture on the sofa in his dressing-room, immediately above which a large picture, by Barclay, we believe, of Lady Grey and the scions of his noble house, had hung for many years. The picture fell upon his lordship's forehead, which it cut severely, but happily did not fracture. The noble lord was stunned by the blow, and some slight temporary indisposition followed; but we sincerely rejoice to say that from the first no apprehension of danger has been entertained.—*Morning Post.*

The Belgic question was in Paris deemed settled. The accounts from Brussels received in the course of Saturday were held to justify the expectation that the report of the committee of the Belgic Chamber to which the *projet de loi* to empower the King to accept the fiat of the London Conference had been referred, would recommend that it be adopted, the six members of which it was composed being all of them in favor of submission.

Mr. McNeill, the ambassador to Persia, finally left Teheran on the 3d of January, giving orders to the British officers in the Persian service to proceed to Bagdad, and there wait farther instructions. The Persian court had shown no symptoms of a desire for reconciliation with England.

The successor to Lord Glenelg, as Colonial Secretary, is *The Marquess of Normandy* late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. There is not yet any official appointment as successor to the noble Marquess in the Irish Government.

LOSS OF THE DILIGENCE, REVENUE CRUISER IN THE LATE STORM.—We feel it our duty to announce the serious apprehension entertained of the loss of this gallant cutter, in the late storm, and her entire crew of forty-one men, besides some passengers. Her commander, Sir John Reid, (son-in-law of Hugh Matthie, Esq., of Liverpool,) was on shore, unwell; he having remained in Liverpool after his late cruise, and thus providentially escaped a watery grave. The Diligence was proceeding to the coast of the county of Donegal under the command of the chief-mate. She came to in Glenarm Bay on the evening of Sunday, the 6th instant, and there took on board one of the coast-guard, who had recently been promoted, with his wife and a family of young children, in order to land them at Donegal. It is presumed, that the unfortunate cutter perished somewhere about the Causeway, as some oars, pieces of timber, and the stern of a boat, with the Queen's mark upon them, were, we understand, washed on shore, near Ballycastle, in the course of the week. This is the only certainty of the sad calamity, added to the fact, that she has not since been heard of, and the almost utter impossibility of any craft living in such a sea as must have run about Rathlin, and along that coast, during the hurricane. This frightful calamity has not merely plunged many an industrious family into the deepest affliction, but, we also fear, reduced them to absolute poverty. We trust a subscription will immediately be set on foot.—*Ulster Times.*

It is stated by the "*West of England Conservative,*" that the Great Western will in future convey the mails from England to Halifax.—We trust that the statement may prove correct. The Great Western was to leave Bristol on Saturday 23d March.

The Maine House of Assembly have passed a resolution to the effect that Maine will not again submit the Boundary question to arbitration.

Serious Illness of the Duke of Wellington.—It is with deep regret we state that his Grace the Duke of Wellington was seized with an attack of palsy, on Friday, and continues seriously indisposed. Four physicians sat up with his Grace on Friday night. We shall not fail to report any alteration in his Grace's health in another edition.—*London Age, February 21.*

The following paragraph from the Observer of same date, will alleviate in some small degree the alarm created by the above:—

Alarming reports prevailed yesterday afternoon respecting the health of the Duke of Wellington. It was confidently stated that his Grace had been seized with a sudden attack, and that no less than three physicians had been summoned to attend him. Upon inquiry at Apsley House we ascertained with more than ordinary pleasure, that there was no foundation for the reports in question. We understand, however, from other sources, that the Duke is suffering from an attack of lumbago, and that, although he yesterday transacted business as usual, he occasionally complained of a pain in the back, and of stiffness in one of his knees.

Philosophical Lecture, Carleton.—On Wednesday evening a large company assembled in the National Schoolhouse, to hear a third Lecture from their Rector. The Rev. Gentleman's subject was "*Steam*, its nature, history, and some account of its various operations, &c." The learned Lecturer illustrated his remarks by many experiments, with which the company were much interested.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.—During the past week, we have been almost paralized at reading the startling announcement in our cotemporary the "Observer," "that the Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey, had really lost the confidence of the people of New-Brunswick." In order to convince ourselves more fully, we had to re-peruse the paragraph two or three times, before we could possibly believe, that such startling information could have found currency in the St. John Observer. Before however, we had fairly recovered from the severe shock, another cotemporary, "the Herald" made its appearance, with a fresh announcement, that "Sir John Harvey had been *misled*, and that the "act of Governor Harvey, has been denounced by "those most friendly to his administration." It has been generally supposed, that the Honorable Speaker of the Assembly, occasionally furnished *political items* for our cotemporary, particularly when *Governors* came in for a share of the people's disapprobation; those articles of the people's censure, the losing of the *confidence* of the inhabitants of the Province, and of the prophesying of the recal of Sir Archibald Campbell, all of which appeared in the "Observer" some two short years ago, were more or less attributed to that Honorable gentleman's pen, and whether true or not, he came in for the credit of it. However contrary our opinion may be, to the daily reports of political news venders, we cannot believe, that the Honourable Executive Councillor, is the author of the paragraph in question.—Shortly after the repeated attacks of the several Editorial corps, Sir Archibald Campbell *did resign* office, gave up the administration of affairs, and positively refused to obey the *dictorial* terms proposed to him, which he conceived were contrary to his Royal Master's orders. It now becomes us to state concisely, the grounds upon which the public press condemn the conduct of Sir John Harvey, in his late transactions with the American people. In the first place, the Province fully expected from the Governor's announcement, that possession of the Disputed Territory, would have been immediately taken by him, and kept inviolate, agreeably to the positive orders of the British government. Secondly, they conceive, that the joint recommendation of Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, was almost too much concession to be made by the Governor who held *Royal* Instructions to the contrary; but when acceded to, they were led to believe, that the very letter of the recommendation, should be strictly adhered to by both parties, and particularly "that the State of Maine should "withdraw *beyond the bounds* of the disputed terri-"tory any armed force within them." Thirdly, that Sir John Harvey would refuse any further correspondence with *minor* officers of the American government after the receipt of Mr. Fox's recommendation.—That in communicating with Governor Fairfield, after the repeated uncourteous letters, received from the latter, it was sacrificing the respect due to the representative of Majesty. Lastly, that the terms of the temporary arrangement appears too humiliating for a British Province to submit to, that the concession made by Sir John will embarrass all future negotiation, and that the State of Maine, now holds possession of a portion of territory, heretofore denied her by every British Colonial Minister, and by every former Governor of New-Brunswick. It will also be remembered, that Mr. Fox stated explicitly, "that he had no specific "authority for requiring such concession from the "Governor of New-Brunswick."

The inhabitants of the province are now desirous of ascertaining, by what mysterious influence, that New-Brunswick has, (contrary to the recommendations of Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, and contrary to all prior orders from the British government) bound down to the following humiliating concession dictated by the American General Scott, viz. "that "the State of Maine shall leave a Land Agent on "the disputed territory with a small civil *posse* arm-"ed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut "by British Lumberers, and to prevent future de-"predations by British subjects!!!"

We have corroborative statements from various quarters, that ever since the great *Massachusetts Oracle*, Daniel Webster, undertook to deny or gloss over his violent speech in the Congress of the United States, regarding the North Eastern Boundary, the American people have begun to *funk* from end to end of the Union, fearful of the consequences of the indignation of England. We should not be at all surprised to hear that an Embargo has been laid upon all shipping in the Ports of England, to prevent communication for a time, and that our timber ships will be chartered to Bermuda with cargoes of coals for the depot there, for the use of the Government steamers. If a war is determined upon in the Cabinet, it will be "a great national war," a bloody war, and we shudder to think of the consequences. To say nothing of individual loss and suffering, we see nothing to prevent England from annihilating the United States altogether as a nation.

The following is the return of Charter Officers for this City, Elected last Tuesday:—

King's Ward.—Henry Porter, Esquire, Alderman.—Mr. Joseph Fairweather, Assistant Alderman.—Mr. Thomas M'Geachy, Constable.

Queen's Ward.—John Humbert, Esquire, Alderman.—Mr. Robert Ray, Assistant Alderman.—Mr. Ebenezer Herrington, Constable.

Duke's Ward.—Thomas Harding, Esquire, Alderman.—Mr. William Haggerty, Assistant Alderman.—Mr. William Aikens, Constable.

Sidney Ward.—Gregory Van Horne, Esq. Alderman.—Mr. Ewen Cameron, Assistant Alderman.—Mr. A. Moody, Constable.

Guy's Ward.—Robert Salter, Esquire, Alderman.—Mr. Thomas Coram, Assistant Alderman.

Brook's Ward.—George Bond, Esquire, Alderman.—Mr. Joseph Beattie, Assistant Alderman.

Mr. John Sandall, has demanded a scrutiny for Sidney Ward, against Mr. Van Horne.

At a subsequent meeting of the Common Council, J. R. Partelow, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Chamberlain for the ensuing year.

The Militia under the command of Captain DRURY, who have been doing barrack duty for some time past, were discharged this morning; the conduct of the men reflects great credit on themselves and their officers, under whose command they were placed, and we have no doubt, should the services of the Militia in this Province be required, they will do credit to their Queen and Country.

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

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

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

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

A Coroner's Inquest was taken on Thursday the 28th ult., on view of the body of a new born male infant, the child of *Grace McMarty*, single woman. Verdict—"That it was born alive on the 27th inst., and died from the wilful and felonious neglect of the mother."

The impossibility of providing in our jail for the necessary treatment of a female in the state she was in, induced the Coroner to allow her to remain in the dwelling where she gave birth to the infant, and the consequence has been, that on Saturday night the girl absconded—a warrant has since been issued for her arrest.

Same day, at the Jail, on the body of *Peter Hughes*, who had been under confinement as a vagrant. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."—*Obs.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Robert F. Hazen, Esquire, to be continued Major, and James White, Esquire, Sheriff of the City of Saint John, for the ensuing year.

William Bayard, Esquire, to be Coroner of the City of Saint John, in the room of James T. Handford, Esquire, resigned.

2d April, 1839.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY and suite returned to Head Quarters, on Saturday last, from Woodstock.—*Royal Gazette.*

BANGOR, March 16.—A detachment of 200 men left this city to-day for the Aroostook, together with a large supply of military stores and provisions.

Great anxiety is felt here to learn the effect of Gov. Fairfield's message upon Sir John Harvey. If he insists upon a concurrent jurisdiction, must there not be a collision? All that Maine ever designed in the outset, was to protect her own property from depredation; and she claims this right still. It is not imperative on her to pursue the course recommended by Mr. Forsyth and Mr Fox. Can she with honor to herself admit the interference of a foreign power in the management of her internal concerns?

Sir John Harvey is evidently anxious to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he is placed by his threats. Maine *will maintain her ground.* If he puts his foot on our territory, our whole State will be in arms, and a war must ensue.

Communications are daily passing between Gen. Scott and Sir John Harvey, the contents of which are not known here.

CALAIS, April 2.—In the temporary arrangement which has been concluded Maine sustains fully the position which she has already assumed. She has effected the object of the resolution of January 24. She maintains exclusive jurisdiction of the territory for which Sir John threatened to expel her forces. She has compelled Sir John Harvey to withdraw his unadvised threat. And the General Government has been brought to pledge itself to procure a speedy adjustment of this long vexed question.—Thus far the course of Maine has been glorious.—*Frontier Journal.*

THE SPECIAL MINISTER.—The Boston Atlas says—"We are enabled to announce the fact that the Governor of Maine—all the members of Congress from that State, with the exception of that patriotic Loco Foco, Mr Virgil Delphini Parris—*and a large majority of the Members of the Maine Legislature*—Have signed an application to the President in favor of the appointment of Daniel Webster as the Special Minister to Great Britain."

Border Warfare settled, and the Disputed Territory placed in the possession of an armed posse from the State of Maine!—The following documents give a clear statement of the whole proceeding; comment is almost useless, and the Harp of New-Brunswick may hang on the willow!

AUGUSTA, March 26.

Just as our paper was going to press, the following correspondence between Major General Scott, Sir John Harvey and Governor Fairfield, was put into our hands, by which it will be seen that a temporary arrangement has been entered into between the Government of the Province and the State of Maine, in relation to the border difficulties, which will, for the present, remove all apprehension of collision.

The troops now upon the Aroostook, will probably be forthwith recalled.

HEAD QUARTERS,
EASTERN DIVISION U. STATES ARMY,
Augusta, Maine, March 21, 1839.

The undersigned, a Major General in the Army of the United States, being specially charged with maintaining the peace and safety of their entire Northern and Eastern frontier, having cause to apprehend a collision of arms between the proximate forces of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, on the *disputed territory* which is claimed by both—has the honor, in the sincere desire of the United States to preserve the relations of peace and amity with Great Britain—relations which might be much endangered by such untoward collision—to invite