Canada.

[From the Upper Canada Gazette, (Official,) of March 21.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 20th March, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor, and Major General Commanding, has noticed with the deepest anxiety, the undermentioned statements of events attending the late invasion of Brigands into the Western District of this Province:—

1st. A Despatch to Colonel Airey, commanding the Western District, from Colonel Prince, in Command at Sandwich, in which that Officer reports the following circumstance:—

"Of the Brigands and Pirates, twenty-one were "killed—besides four who were brought in just at "the close, and immediately after the engagement, "all of whom I ordered to be shot on the spot, and "which was done accordingly."

2d. An Address signed by Colonel William Elliott, and twelve other persons, pledging themselves, individually and collectively, for the truth of a printed paper accompanying their Address, purporting to be a "Narrative of the Action with the Brigands, "on the 4th of December," compiled for the purpose of publication, and actually printed in the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan.

The Lieutenant Governor, on receiving the first of these papers, immediately directed, in addition to personal enquiry on the spot, that a particular statement of the circumstances attending the execution of the four prisoners, by Colonel Prince, should be laid before him: and on the receipt of the Address before alluded to, the necessity for a minute and careful enquiry into the allegations contained in the printed statement, became distinctly apparent.

Under the direction of His Excellency, a Court of Enquiry was accordingly instituted, composed of Lieutenant Colonel Airey, Commanding Her Majesty's 34th regiment, President; Major French, of the 85th, and Major Deeds, of the 34th regiment, members; and those officers, after a most laborious and rigid enquiry, have submitted the following Report:—

"The Court having gone into the most minute and detailed investigation of the particulars contained in the printed paper headed "Battle of Windsor," in so far as relates to statements of a very painful nature, respecting the treatment, by order of Colonel Prince, of certain Brigand Prisoners, who were captured at Windsor, Upper Canada, on the 4th December last, and having carefully and patiently examined, individually, the several gentlemen who signed the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, transmitting the said document, in which it is stated, that "As the several particulars, (which, joined together, form the connected statement) are known to some one or more of the subscribers, they pledge themselves individually for the truth of the parts to which they were respectively eye witnesses, and collectively, to the accuracy of the whole narrative, in all its essential points"—is of opinion, that the invidious colouring which characterizes the detail of the facts alluded to, reflecting so painfully on the conduct of Colonel Prince, is not in any way substantiated by evidence; and that the Court cannot but observe the existence of a spirit of personal hostility towards Colonel Prince, from which alone, in the opinion of the President and Members, has emanated the narrative in question; nor can the Court refrain from expressing deep regret, that at any period, but more especially so at a time like the present, when unanimity and good feeling ought to be conspicuous amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, that statements of the nature of those which form the basis of this investigation, (the circulation of which will not be confined to these Provinces only) should have been presented to the public, without the fullest, the clearest, and the most indisputable knowledge of their accuracy."

In this Report the Lieutenant Governor expresses his entire concurrence; and while he has most deeply regretted that, under circumstances of impending danger, and highly excited feeling, Colonel Prince was induced to anticipate the result of legal proceedings, in directing the summary execution of four of the captured criminals, His Excellency is gratified to find that Officer completely exonerated, upon the searching investigation of the Court of Inquiry, from the imputation of having been guilty of acts of wanton cruelty,—for which charge the Court has been able to assign no other foundation than a feeling of personal hostility towards Col. Prince.

The Lieutenant Governor cannot too strongly express his disapprobation of the terms and spirit in which the printed statement has been framed, and of the act, manner, and place of its publication—nor can he omit particularly to notice the very inconsistent and reprehensible conduct of Colonel William Elliott, who, in the first place, presided at a public meeting, at which the course of summary execution adopted by Colonel Prince, to a limited extent, at Windsor, was strongly recommended to be indiscriminately pursued on all occasions of invasion; and afterwards pledged himself to the truth of statements, highly coloured and exaggerated, implicating that Officer, and having a direct tendency to lower the character of the Militia Service, in which Colonel Prince and his accusers were alike engaged, as well as to aggravate the feelings of hostility along the frontier already, unhappily, too much excited.

These circumstances impose on the Lieutenant Governor, the painful necessity of dispensing with the future services of Colonel William Elliott, in Her Majesty's Militia of this Province.

The Lieutenant Governor is most desirous, that the grounds of Colonel Elliott's retirement from the Militia should not be misunderstood—His Excellency entertains the same disapproval, which he has already expressed, of summary proceedings towards Prisoners who may fall into the hands of the Militia. Such can only be justified by an extreme case of necessity: and when an occurrence of this nature takes place, it is always a proper subject to be brought under the immediate consideration of the Government. But the course of proceedings to which Colonel Elliott was a party, appears to the Lieutenant Governor, to be altogether inexcusable—and to involve alike the reputation of the Provincial Militia, and the public welfare.

By Command,
RICHARD BULLOCK
Adjutant General, Militia.

The following are the names of the inhabitants of the Western District of Upper Canada, who have signed the Address to Sir George Arthur, transmitting the narrative of the "Battle of Windsor," containing the complaints so often alluded to, against the conduct of Colonel Prince, on that occasion:—

William Elliott; Francis Baby, J. P. W. D.; Robert Mercer, J. P. W. D.; James Dougall, J. P. W. D.; Charles Elliott, J. P. W. D.; John A. Wilkinson, J. P. W. D.; W. R. Wood; J. G. Watson; Thomas Jones; Thomas Askin; Charles Baby; John Cowan, and George Tyas.

CLERGY RESERVES.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly, in Provincial Parliament assembled:

The Committee to whom was referred that part of His Excellency's opening Speech which related to the Clergy Reserves, beg leave to make the following

REPORT:

That deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and anxious, if possible, to suggest some measure which might be acceptable to the community, keep in view the spirit of the object for which the Reserves were set apart, and avoid the excitement of any feelings on this most difficult topic,—Your Committee determined to commence and prosecute their labours with calm and impartial feelings.

Their first object was to fix on some leading principles as the basis of the plan they might recommend to your Honorable House, the adoption of which would tend to reduce the question to one of mere detail, and the following subjects were carefully considered:

First—The propriety of carrying into full operation the system commenced under the authority of the Imperial Parliament, viz. selling all the Clergy Reserves.

Second—The Funds in which the proceeds of all sales should be invested.

Third—The purposes to which the sums so raised should be devoted, and whether the principal monies, or the annual interest only, should be appropriated.

Fourth—The mode by which such appropriation should be carried into effect.

Your Committee on the first of these points came to a determination to recommend to Your Honorable House that all the Clergy Reserves should be sold—among other arguments which weighed with your Committee in arriving at this conclusion, it may suffice to mention that there appeared no other certain mode of obtaining an immediate income to any considerable amount from these lands.

In considering the next question, your Committee, while they would advise the investment of the proceeds of all sales of the Reserves in Provincial Funds, feel it their duty strongly to press on your Honorable House that the interest should be so safely secured that hereafter no difficulty may be experienced in its collection. At the same time it was their desire that the proceeds should be loaned to the Province so as to be of immediate service for its internal improvement—and with a view of combining these two objects, your Committee have resolved to recommend to your Honorable House that the monies accruing from such sales shall be immediately invested in Provincial Debentures bearing an interest of six per cent per annum, and shall (if only the interest be appropriated) be expended in making and improving the public highways throughout the Province—the interest to be secured by tolls on such roads—by a tax on the Districts wherein the money shall be laid out—and by any other mode which your Honorable House shall see fit to adopt.

The third and most important subject of deliberation with your Committee was, to what purposes the proceeds of these sales should be applied, and whether the appropriation should be confined to the interest, or extend also to the principal money.

Your Committee have felt themselves bound by every consideration of the future welfare of this Province to urge on your Honorable House that the proceeds of these Lands should be exclusively appropriated to Religious purposes; and they have selected three objects to which they think the expenditure may be properly made applicable.

First—The maintenance of Public Worship.

Second—The erection of Churches and Chapels.

Third—The Education of individuals for the office of the Ministry.

Considering also that these invaluable benefits should be secured not only to the present but to future generations, your Committee submit that only the annual interest should be thus expended.

Your Committee have not found it, in their judgment, advisable to offer any plan of distribution of the interest of the sales which would be complete in all its details, but have thought it more advisable to leave them unsettled to a certain extent so as to leave to the Executive Government a power to provide for any changes from time to time, in the circumstances of different Religious bodies in the community. They have therefore resolved to recommend to your Honorable House, that the Lieutenant Governor in Council should be empowered to appropriate such interest in the following manner:

First—Not more than one-fourth to the Church of England.

Second—Not more than one-fourth to the Church of Scotland.

Third—The residue among such bodies of Christians as he shall think fit, in order to promote to the uttermost "the diffusion of religion and true piety throughout the Province."

In order to carry out the recommendation of your Committee, independently of the general sanction of the Home Government, the direct assistance of the Imperial Parliament will be necessary to authorize the transfer of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves already sold, from the British funds into Provincial securities.

Your Committee have prepared a series of resolutions in accordance with this report, which they respectfully offer for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee are well aware that no plan can be brought for the settlement of this interesting question to which objections will not be found and urged or which can be made palatable to those who will not abate one jot of their own opinions, and still less to such as desire to prolong the contention to which this subject has unhappily given rise. Your Committee have on their part earnestly endeavoured to suggest a scheme which will tend to allay any present irritation, and will form the basis of an ultimate and satisfactory solution of all the difficulties which have either arisen from, or been increased by, the long delay of legislation on the subject.

All which is respectfully submitted

WM. H. DRAPER,
Chairman.

Committee Room, House of Assembly,
18th March, 1839.

1. *Resolved*,—That the lands set apart from time to time, as reserves for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, be sold in the same manner as other Crown Lands in this Province.

2. *Resolved*,—That the proceeds of past and future sales of any such lands be loaned to the Province at an interest of six per cent per annum, to be invested in debentures which may be authorized by the Legislature for the making and improving the Queen's public highways throughout this Province; the interest on such debentures to be secured by tolls on such highways—by a tax on the Districts within which the outlay shall take place, and by such other means as the Legislature may deem fitting and proper.

3. *Resolved*,—That the annual interest arising from such debentures be appropriated and divided under the authority and direction of the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, in manner following:

Not more than one-fourth to the Church of England.

Not more than one-fourth to the Church of Scotland.

The residue to such other religious denominations as the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall see fit, to be by them expended for the following purposes:

The maintenance of Public Worship.
The erection of Churches or Chapels.
The education of persons for the Ministry.

4. *Resolved*,—That accounts of the expenditure of all sums granted, duly verified shall be, when required, rendered by the Churches or bodies of Christians receiving the same and that the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to withhold further aid from any Church or body of Christians until previous grants shall have been duly accounted for.

5. *Resolved*,—That annual accounts of the receipt and expenditure be laid before each branch of the Legislature.

6. *Resolved*,—That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the passing such enactments as may be necessary for carrying the foregoing resolutions into full effect.

MONTREAL, March 29.

We have been favoured with an extract from a letter, dated Clarenceville, the 26th instant, containing full particulars of the attack on the Volunteer picquet at Beech Ridge, by a party of Brigands from Alburgh. About three o'clock, on the morning of the 25th instant, the Serjeant of the advanced picquet hearing a noise, ordered his men out, and perceiving that it proceeded from an hostile party on the ice in front of the picquet-house, placed them under cover to await the advance of the Brigands, who, however, remained at a distance of three hundred yards, and after discharging a small piece of Ordnance and a few muskets, scampered off—Captain HOYLE, who commands the Company at Beech Ridge, then went and examined the place where the scoundrals had been seen, and to his astonishment, found the remains of a *wooden cannon* shattered to atoms, 8 grape shot a ball large enough for a six-pounder, and a musket of French manufacture. The cannon was made of the hardest Rock Elm, but had not been bound with iron. It was pointed at the Guard-House, and in their anxiety to do a great deal of execution upon the *Tories*, they had put in both ball and grape-shot, the latter getting jammed in the wood, no doubt, contributed to its bursting. The ball that was attempted to be fired out of the cannon, is made of a solid piece of malleable iron, beaten into shape with a sledge hammer. From the circumstance of the cannon having burst, and a musket being left behind, it was conjectured that the villains had received some damage, which proved to be correct; it having been afterwards ascertained, that one of them was killed on the spot, and others more or less wounded.

As soon as the attack on the picquet was known at Clarenceville, a detachment of the Queen's Light Dragoons, under Cornet MORGAN, and 80 men of Captain M'Adam's Company, under Lieutenant Tipson, made all haste to the scene of danger, but did not reach in time to assist in cutting off the retreat of the rascals.

It is reported that the rebel refugees and sympathizers are mustering very strong at Alburgh, and that the two Nelsons, Bouchette, Grogan and Gagnon are there. The would-be President says, he wont budge an inch, unless at the head of a 1000 men. Quite right BONBY—keep up your dignity. —*Morning Courier*.

We regret to state, that, in consequence of the bad state of the ice in front, and in the neighbourhood, of this city, several accidents recently happened. On Saturday, a corporal of the 71st Regiment while crossing, in a sleigh, from town to Laprairie, broke through the ice and was drowned. On Sunday, a trooper of the 7th Hussars nearly shared the same melancholy fate. While crossing, on horseback, the ice gave way, the horse sank and disappeared; but the rider saved his life by dexterously springing from the saddle on a piece of good ice, which was fortunately near. Travellers, and especially strangers in the country, cannot be too careful while crossing the river at this season of the year. —*Montreal Gazette*.

MONTREAL, March 23.—By an Ordinance before the special council, which will be sanctioned to-day or Monday, the Governor is permitted to bestow not less than £25, or more than £100, on the family of any Volunteer killed in active service during the rebellion; and £18 annually to any Volunteer, so wounded or maimed while so serving, and thereby rendered incapable of labour.

By what we hear from an esteemed correspondent in Cobourg, the sooner Mr. Cartwright's Bill to prevent the exportation of cattle at the present juncture, from this Province passes into a law the better. A letter just received informs us that large droves of fine Oxen, are daily passing through the township of Hamilton in the Newcastle district, on their way to the United States. As we are probably on the eve of a war, much credit is due to Mr. C. for his foresight in bringing forward the measure above alluded to. On the instant that bill passes into a law, notice therefore shall be forwarded, without a moment's delay, to Kingston, and to our St. Lawrence Ports; indeed, all along the frontier. By the same communication we learn that much dissatisfaction prevails in the Newcastle District, in consequence of the discharge of the seven prisoners who had been confined in Gaol at Amherst for traitorous practices; and who are again let loose upon the public to do further mischief. It is said there were ample proofs against them all, sufficient indeed to have brought upon them the last penalty of the law; and some of the good people of Cobourg seem to think that that is the very reason why they were not tried! Erinensis, in the last *Star*, writes well and feelingly on the subject. We are sorry to hear, the charge of partiality, in this or any other instance brought against the administration.—*Toronto Palladium, March 20.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—To the documents which we formerly published, embracing the official evidence of the adjustment of the Boundary difficulties, we add the following, copied from the Globe of the 1st inst.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Augusta, Maine, March 26, 1838.

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

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

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

In haste, I have the honor to remain,
with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War.

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

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Fredericton, March 23, 1839.

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

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

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

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

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

P. S. I readily consent to all my letters to you, being considered as semi-official, and thank you for the suggestion.

(Signed) J. H.

Major General Scott, &c. &c.

NEW-YORK, April 3.—Her Majesty's Sloop of War *Modeste*, Capt Eyres, came into this port on Friday last, she confirms the news of peace between France and Mexico. It is said that Great Britain guarantees to France the payment of her demand on Mexico.

MEXICO—PEACE WITH FRANCE.

"By the letters from Vera Cruz of the 10th March, recently at Havana we learn that a treaty has been concluded between Don Edward de Gorosteza and General Victoria on the part of Mexico and Admiral Baudin on the part of France, the British Minister, Mr. Packenham acting as mediator, of the following tenor:—1st. There shall be an armistice of 15 days. 2nd. The Mexicans shall pay $600,000 in periods of 2, 4 and 6 months. 3rd. Indemnification for the expenses of the war and to the expelled Frenchmen, shall be finally settled by a nation in friendship with the two contracting parties. 4th. The Castle of S. J. Ulloa shall be delivered up to the Mexicans as soon as it shall be known that the treaty has been ratified by Congress. The same letters say, that there was no doubt the treaty would be immediately ratified.—M. Gorosteza had set off for the city of Mexico to remove any difficulties that might present themselves. In the meantime the discharge of all vessels of all classes and nations was allowed. Vera Cruz will again receive within her walls the persons who have emigrated, and the 11th will open to the merchants their former places of business.—The above intelligence is confirmed by Capt. How, who states that the british frigate Medea, Commodore Douglas, and British sloop of war Race Horse had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz with letters to the above effect and would proceed directly to England.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. EDITOR,—The false, mean, and cowardly attack made in a recent number of the *Standard*, by the Editor of that paper, on the Commissioner of Crown Lands, is only rendered worthy of notice by the disgust that is expressed by every sober-minded person in this community at such a proceeding. Whatever mismanagement may have taken place in the Crown Land Office heretofore, there is but little doubt of their having been perpetrated by some of the underlings connected from first to last with that department, of which this erudite Editor (if report says true) was no mean participator at one time, and it would be more becoming in him at this time, to exert himself otherwise than by prostrating the columns of his vile and disgraceful paper, to gratify his weak and vindictive feelings, by attacking every person who may incur his displeasure, or treat him with the scorn and contempt he so richly merits. If the Commissioner of Crown Lands has been led into errors by misplaced confidence in some of those employed from time to time in his office, and by that means subjected both himself and office to the animadversion and mistrust of the Public, it ill becomes an old offender who has been blowing hot and cold for the last six years, to stab, Iago like, at an old employer, because he saw him assailed by more formidable foes.

A. F.

St. Andrews, 27th March, 1839.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. EDITOR.—I am informed that an attempt was made yesterday in Council, to oust our City Inspector and put another in his place. I should like to be told at what period of the history of this city the streets were ever passable, until the charge of them was given to the present Inspector. I trust no person would endeavour to undermine an officer who has so faithfully discharged his duties, and I also trust there is yet too much honor at that Board to discharge a man with whom they cannot find fault. Query,—Will the person who wishes the situation, (should he be a member of the present Board,) be allowed to vote himself into office?

A CITIZEN.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, APRIL 12, 1839.

The English March Mail arrived here on Tuesday evening last, with Falmouth papers to the 9th. We regret to state, that the Packet with the February Mail has not yet arrived. The Mail brings no news of importance; the British Government had not received accounts of the Invasion of New Brunswick, when the Packet left England. The arrival of the steamer "Great Western" is anxiously looked for, and great are the expectations pendent on the intelligence, which it is supposed will be brought out on her arrival.

We feel much pleasure in announcing, that the gallant COLONEL PRINCE, of Upper Canada, has been honorably acquitted (by a Military Court of inquiry) of the unjust and malicious charges made against him, by his envious and designing opponents.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.—It is reported currently through the City, that Governor Fairfield, now asserts the right of the State of Maine to the whole of the territory; that *Permission* only has been given to New Brunswick to carry their Mails, &c. over the great road leading to the Canadas. Also, that Governor Fairfield has sent an armed *posse* to be stationed at Fish river.

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

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

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

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

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

Thomas Wyer, Esquire, appraiser of Goods for the Custom House at Saint Andrews, in the room of William Scott, deceased.

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

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton,
1st April, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to order that the York Light Dragoons are to be continued on duty to the 30th day of April next.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

Head Quarters, Fredericton,
9th April, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

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

1st Batt. Saint John County Militia.

Charles Waterberry to be Captain of a new Company in the Parish of Portland.

Thomas Gillispie to be 1st Lieutenant in do.

2d Battalion Saint John County.

Andrew George Crookshank, to be Ensign.

2d Battalion Charlotte County.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Hubert Flaherty to have the rank of Captain.

1st Battalion, King's County.

The resignation of Captain Thomas Flewelling is accepted, who is permitted to retire with his rank from age and long service.

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

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

WOODSTOCK, April 6.—Lieut. Colonel *Maxwell*, of the 36th Regt. left here on Thursday last, for Head Quarters. Major *Brooks*, of the 69th Regt., assumes the command in the County of Carleton—an Officer eminently qualified for the task. The last of the 36th Regiment left here this week for Fredericton. One company of the Royal Artillery arrived here yesterday from the Tobique. Four companies of the 69th are here in garrison, one at the Grand Falls—a detachment of which is stationed at the mouth of the Restook; the remainder of the Regt. is in St. John. We understand that Barracks will be built here next summer, for the accommodation of the troops.—*Times.*

Secret Session.—An Executive communication was made to the Legislature yesterday, which was received with closed doors.—It was whispered among the lobby members, we cannot say how correctly, that the communication related to the fortifications in the harbor.—*Boston Weekly Messenger.*

Our city was yesterday afternoon startled and shocked by the commission of an extraordinary act of homicide. George Churchward, a commission merchant, was killed instantaneously by a pistol shot, discharged by C. B. Churchill, cotton broker, at the house of the latter, corner of St. Louis and Claiborne streets. The ball entered behind the ear, and penetrated to the brain. Mr. Churchill surrendered himself.—*Mobile Chronicle, 20th.*

[From the Acadian Recorder.]

The March packet, Linnet, arrived yesterday afternoon, 27 days from Falmouth. London dates are brought down to the 7th ultimo. It is with much pride we learn that a *Novascotian*, well known for his enterprise, has undertaken to accomplish a most important and long contemplated project—the intercourse, by steam, betwixt the Mother Country and this. The Hon. S. Cunard has contracted for conveying the Mails from England to Halifax twice a month in steamers of not less than 300 horse power—the first vessel to leave Liverpool the first of May, 1840. The contractor to forward the Mails to Boston in small steamers, and to run a steamboat between Pictou and Quebec. Contract for seven years at £55,000 stg. per annum.

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

Judge T. C. Halliburton, M. Tobin, junr. and P. Furlong, Esqrs. take passage in the Great Western for New-York, 24th March.

LONDON, March 6.

In the House of Lords last night, Viscount Melbourne, in answer to the Duke of Buckingham, said that he was aware there was a political body in the metropolis called "The Chartists," and that some of the members professed to be armed.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Codrington called the attention of the house to the condition of the navy, and moved an address that her Majesty would be pleased to enlarge the powers of the naval and military commission now sitting, so as to embrace the subject of pensions, and every other subject which might be considered beneficial to the public service. Mr. C. Berkeley seconded the motion. Lord Howick said his object was, to state that the members of the commission were certainly unable to undertake the extensive and onerous duty which the hon & gallant officer was disposed to throw upon them. Ultimately the motion was negatived without a division.

March 7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 6.

Sir R. Peel said, the house had been taught to believe that some measure relating to the important question of the present condition of Canada would be brought before parliament by her Majesty's government. Would the noble lord say whether a bill containing the views of the government on the constitution of Canada would be laid before the house before Easter, or whether it was improbable such a bill would be laid on the table before Easter?

Lord J. Russell said, the right hon. baronet had a perfect right to ask that question; but, as there were many points connected with that important subject which required to be re-considered and re-examined, it would be much safer for him (Lord J. Russell) to say that immediately after Easter, and not before, he should propose to bring in a bill and lay before the house the measure which the government proposed with regard to Canada.

Mr. O'Connell said, it would be very desirable to know whether the accounts which appeared in the newspapers of the horrible butchery of unarmed prisoners by Col. Prince were true.

Lord J. Russell replied, that he could not answer the question. He, however, begged the house not to conclude from his not answering it now that there had been anything to blame in the conduct of Colonel Prince.

Mr. O'Connell observed, that he should repeat his question to-morrow.

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

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

ARMY.—It is intended to call out a third of the militia for permanent duty for one year each in succession, and the remainder for twenty-eight day's training, the portion called out to do garrison duty, &c.—*United Service Gazette.*

PORTUGAL.—The long-pending negociations for a treaty to effect the total suppression of the slave trade, as far as Portugal is concerned in it, have been broken off. Viscount Sa da Bandeira intrenches himself behind his own interpretation of the existing engagements on that subject with England, and refuses to grant an extension of the rights of search, or to make any other concession which can at all tend to the attainment of the object in view.

From the southern provinces there is no intelligence of any interest. The guerillas still continue to rove about, exacting free quarters, and every now and then some petty skirmish of half-a-dozen men on each side takes place.

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

The Queen has appointed Colonel Sir Henry George Macleod to be Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Trinidad.—*Gazette of Tuesday.*

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

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter on the subject of the Hon. S. Cunard's contract with the Government for the conveyance of the Mails between Great Britain and North America:

"Mr. Cunard is to receive £55,000 sterling per annum for the conveyance of the Mail. The Boats are to be of 300 horse power and about 800 tons, and are to run twice a month to Halifax. In addition to the large boats that cross the Atlantic, he is to have boats of 150 horse power to convey the mails from Halifax to Boston, and from Pictou to Quebec as long as the navigation continues open between the latter ports. To carry these arrangements into effect seven or eight boats will be required. I understand that Mr. Cunard intends to have them built in Scotland. They are to commence running on first day of May, 1840.

"A great portion of passengers for the United States, and I should think all for Canada, would prefer this route. I hope as soon as this important news reaches you, there will be no further delay in having the long talked of Hotel built."

SPAIN.

Madrid papers of the 16th instant have reached us. On the previous day the ultras of the cortes and their friends dined together, to the number of eighty, before returning to their respective provinces. Several toasts were drunk in honour of the Queen, and constitution of 1837; and, throughout the evening, the greatest harmony prevailed among the guests. The government is in the greatest want of money, while the army is clamorous for the payment of arrears due to it. Two priests were executed for treason, on the 7th instant, at Santiago one of them being in his 80th year!

PERSIA.

Mr. M'Neil finally left Persia on the 3d of January, having previously given orders to Colonel Shee and the other British officers in the Persian army to proceed to Bagdad, there to wait further orders. Mr. M'Neil, Sir H. Bethune, and Major Farrant, proposed travelling to England by way of Georgia. It does not appear that the prospect of a rupture with England has at all disconcerted the Persian court. The Shah regards us as too distant to give him any uneasiness, and unless by favouring the claims of another prince to the Musnud, our government is not likely otherwise to trouble itself with his administration. This, however, would be a very easy matter, as Zilloh Sultan and the three Persian princes who recently visited England are now at Bagdad, watching the first favourable moment to raise the standard of rebellion. Trade was very brisk, and the purchases of English goods by Persian merchants very extensive.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon of the 18th instant state that the cortes still continued to be occupied in debating upon the address. On Tuesday the paragraph in the Queen's speech, in which mention was made of the slave trade, having been made the subject of discussion, Visconnt Sa da Bandeira, as president of the council, entered into a lengthy detail on that head, defending Portugal from having evinced any desire to uphold it.

Another revolution was expected, though it was not known in what shape the danger would present itself. The ultras, it seemed were determined to overthrow the ministry and existing order of things, and it was well known they intended to resort to violent means should the ministry come off with flying colours in the debates upon the address. It was said that Mantas, Franca, and the other arsenal chiefs had planned a revolution, which was to commence with the explosion of the powder magazines.

SWEDEN.

We have received accounts from Sweden of the 10th instant, from which we learn that great interest had been excited among the people on the previous day, by the king proceeding in person (being the first time for eleven years) to meet the members of the Storthing at Christiana, when his majesty opened the session in a speech which was well received.

LONDON, Feb. 28—Letters from Bayonne of the 23d inst. fully confirm the reported execution of 14 or 15 General and other officers of the Carlist army by order of Maroto, ratified, it was said, by Don Carlos.

It is remarked in one of the letters before us, that General Gueregue, one of the victims so immolated at Estella, had been shot by the first battalion of Navarre, which he commanded at the beginning of the insurrection. During the execution the 7th battalion of Navarre and a squadron of Lancers remained under arms, and marched towards the Ribera after it was over. Tranquillity had not been an instant disturbed. The unhappy sufferers were shot in the back, and it was inferred therefore that they had been found guilty of high treason.

BAYONNE, Feb. 23.—It has been known here since yesterday that Maroto has caused six out of the 14 or 15 officers arrested by order of Don Carlos to be shot. This execution took place on the