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ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN
MAIL STAGE.
RUNS both ways, three times each week, leaving St Andrews on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and Carleton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, and go through in one day.—Fare each way TWENTY FIVE Shillings.

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From St. Andrews to Magaguadavic, 7s. 6d.
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BORDER ARRANGEMENTS
BY THE AUTHORITIES.

Head Quarters, Eastern Division, United States Army
Augusta, Me., 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 frontiers, 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 from His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor &c. &c. a general declaration to this effect.

That it is not the intention of the Lieutenant Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, under the expected renewal of negociation between the Cabinets of London and Washington on the subject of the said disputed territory, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to seek to take Military possession of that territory, or to seek by Military force to expel therefrom the armed Civil *posse*, or the troops of Maine.

Should the undersigned have the honor to be favored with such declaration or assurance to be by him communicated to his Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine, the undersigned does not in the least doubt that he would be immediately and fully authorized by the Governor of Maine to communicate to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick a corresponding pacific declaration to this effect:—

That in the hope of a speedy and satisfactory settlement, by negociation between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain of the principal or boundary question between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, it is not the intention of the Governor of Maine, without renewed instructions from the Legislature of the State, to attempt to disturb by arms, the said Province in the possession of the Madawaska settlements, or to attempt to interrupt the usual communications between that Province and Her Majesty's Upper Provinces; and that he is willing in the mean time, to leave the questions of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand;—that is, Great Britain, holding, in fact, possession of a part of the said territory, and the Government of Maine denying her right to such possession; and the State of Maine holding, in fact, possession of another portion of the same territory to which her right is denied by Great Britain.

With this understanding the Governor of Maine will, without unnecessary delay, withdraw the Military force of the State from the said disputed territory—leaving only, under a Land Agent, a small civil *posse*, armed or unarmed to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent future depredations.

Reciprocal assurances of the foregoing friendly character having being through the undersigned, interchanged, all danger of collision between the immediate parties to the controversy will be at once removed, and time allowed the United States and Great Britain to settle amicably the great question of limits.

The undersigned has much pleasure in renewing to His Excellency, Major General Sir John Harvey the assurances of his ancient high consideration and respect.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To a copy of the foregoing Sir John Harvey annexed the following:—

The undersigned Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, having received a proposition from Major General Winfield Scott of the United States Army, of which the foregoing is a copy, hereby, on his part, signifies his concurrence and acquiescence therein.

Sir John Harvey renews with great pleasure to Major General Scott, the assurances of his warmest pensonal consideration, regard and respect.

J. HARVEY.

Government House, Fredericton,
New Brunswick, March 23, 1839.

Governor Fairfield annexed his acceptance in these words:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, March 25, 1839.

The undersigned, Governor of Maine, in consideration of the foregoing, the exigency for calling out the troops of Maine having ceased, has no hesitation in signifying his entire acquiescence in the proposition of Major General Scott.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to Major General Scott the assurance of his high respect and esteem.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

New-Brunswick.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.
March 23.

The joint Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in relation to the North Eastern Boundary, was read as engrossed, and is as follows:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty

The Humble Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.

May it please Your Majesty.

We, Your Majesty's faithful and devoted Subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with feelings of the most profound and ardent attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

We respectfully invite Your Majesty's especial attention to the long disputed and important question of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States of America, involving as it does, the future union, welfare and prosperity of Your Majesty's North American Possessions.

We respectfully call your Majesty's notice to the recent intelligence communicated by Your Majesty's Representative in this Province, relative to the actual invasion of this Colony by an armed force from the adjoining State of Maine; and while we most earnestly impress upon Your Majesty the value of the Territory in question to the North American Colonies in general, and to this Province in particular, we at the same time express the most entire confidence in the determination of Your Majesty's Government to preserve the integrity of these Your Majesty's North American Dominions, in the settlement of this most agitating controversy.

Entertaining this confidence in the wisdom of Your Majesty's Government, and feeling well assured that nothing will be done by your, Majesty which may have the effect of compromising the rights of the Crown, we purposely refrain from expressing an opinion on any of the points in dispute.

For ourselves, and on behalf of Your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Inhabitants of this Province we cordially tender our lives and our property in aid of the maintenance of Your Majesty's rights, and for repelling the invader from our soil.

His Excellency replied,

Gentlemen,

No time shall be lost by me in transmitting this loyal and patriotic Address to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

May it please Your Excellency.

The Assembly having entire confidence that Your Excellency, acting under instructions from her Majesty's Government, will take all necessary measures for protecting such of our interests as are involved in the question of the "Boundary Line" or "Disputed Territory," so called, have abstained from acts of legislation upon this highly important question, further than to address the Throne, and by grants of money and otherwise to enable Your Excellency to give greater efficiency to the Provincial Militia. They have also placed at Your Excellency's disposal, by a vote of credit, a sum equal to the whole available means of the Province. By this vote your Excellency will be authorized, if you should require it, to raise the amount by loan, and thus it would not be necessary to arrest any important public improvement for which grants of money have been made.

The following is His Excellency's Speech at the prorogation of the Legislature, as promised in our last:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I cannot relieve you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties, without expressing to you the high degree of satisfaction with which I have witnessed your proceedings. In all that relates to the internal improvements and interests of the Province they have been characterized by close attention and liberal appropriations. The various recommendations which I felt it my duty to make to you, and the objects to which I had directed your attention, have received from you a degree of consideration, which is to me the most gratifying proof that my motives have been duly appreciated by you; and the manner in which you have placed at the disposal of the Executive Government all the available Revenues of the Province, to be applied, if necessary, in its defence against foreign invasions, and for the preservation of British connexion, while it exhibits your undiminished confidence in that Government, also nobly upholds the high character which the people of this Province have so justly acquired, for their ardent loyalty to their Sovereign, and unshaken attachment to the Parent State.

In close connexion with the subject let me here record the tribute of my highest admiration of the conduct of the Legislature of the Sister Province of Nova Scotia, in the patriotic offer made by them, on behalf of the loyal and gallant population of that Province, to aid us with their blood and treasure in maintaining our rights and repelling foreign aggression.

We have also to acknowledge the most prompt and effectual assistance from His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

I feel that I cannot close this deeply important subject in a manner more accordant to your wishes, as well as to my own, than by the expression of my confident hope that my endeavors to prevent border collision, and thereby to preserve the existing relations of peace with the United States, may, through the blessing of Providence, prove effectual.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Your liberality in providing for the pay and equipment of the Militia and Volunteer Force, which I have deemed it necessary to call out, for the contingent expenses of the Government, and in the advance of a large sum of money, applicable to the immediate improvement of the Great Line of our communication with Lower Canada, by the Valley of the Saint John and the Timasquata Lake, are most highly appreciated by me, as I am well assured they will be by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and by our Most Gracious Queen.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In now closing this session, and permitting your return to your homes, I feel assured that should circumstances require me to call upon you for your Militia services in the field, I may rely with the most entire confidence upon your promptly responding to such a call.

Charlotte County Bye Roads,

The sum of £68 for the road from Welsh's brook, near St John road, through Morrison's and Sime's grant, and thence Pleasant Ridge in St. Patrick. £40 for the road on the eastern side of the Digdeguash by P. Morrison's, towards the Rolling Dam. £30 for the road on western side of the Digdeguash by Wm. Wilson's, towards the Rolling Dam. £40 for the road leading from the Rolling Dam to the eastern line of the Parish of St. Patrick. £10 for the Road leading from James Kylas' Farm, in the Grove Settlement, on the west side of Bocabec Lake, £20 for the Road from Cathcart's to the St. Andrew's line, in the Parish of St. Patrick £10 to be reappropriated on the Road from Peter Morrison's towards Clarence Hill, £9 for the Road from Gilmour's to the Main Road on the eastern side of the River, in St. Patrick. £15 for the Road from Hugh Thompson's, on the St. John Road, to John Wilson's new house, £10 to assist in widening the Road from the Poor House to John M'Curdy's, Saint Andrews. £10 for the Road from M'Nichol's Mills, to Alexander Dick's in the Parish of Saint George. £10 for the Road from Alexander Dick's to Millikin's Mill Pond, in Saint George. £10 for the Road from Millikin's Mill Pond to the Kirk in Saint George, £20 for the Road from the late James Stuarts Farm to John Dewar's, in Saint George,—£20 for the Road from John Dewar's to Prince Baker's, in Saint George, £20 to the Road from Pomeroy's Bridge to the Bridge at Lower Trout Brook, in Saint George.

[From the Montreal Courier, March 15.]

The following extracts from a Despatch of the Earl of Aberdeen, when Secretary of State in 1832, to Mr. Lawrence the, then American Charge d' Affaires in London, which have been hunted up by the *Gazette*, set the question of "exclusive jurisdiction of the Disputed Territory by Britain," in a very clear and satisfactory light.

"This territory, therefore, ought upon every principle, to be considered for the present, at least, as subject to the authority and jurisdiction of Great Britain; unless treaties subsequent to that of 1783 shall have imposed an obligation on her to pursue a different line of conduct with respect to it.

"None of the treaties, however, posterior to that of 1783, allude to the question of jurisdiction; and, from their silence on this point, it may fairly be inferred that the U. States, who cannot be supposed to have been ignorant of the acts of British authority which had been exercised throughout the territory in question for so many years, did not entertain any doubt of the right of Great Britain in that respect.—For it such had been the case they would surely have stipulated for the introduction into the latter treaties, especially into that of Ghent, of some provision respecting the exercise of that authority against which Mr. Lawrence is now instructed to protest.

"The undersigned cannot acquiesce in Mr. Lawrence's extension to this question of jurisdiction of that rule of forbearance which had been inculcated on both sides, with regard to the exercise of other acts of sovereignty, not necessary for the due administration of the territory now under consideration.—With respect to such jurisdiction, the undersigned must be permitted to observe that the circumstances of the two countries are extremely different. The United States have never been in possession of the territory; their title to it under the treaty of 1783 is not admitted by Great Britain and every act of jurisdiction done by the United is an assumption of authority which they did not previously possess.—On the other hand, Great Britain has never parted with possession; the jurisdiction which she now exercises is the same which belonged to her before the treaty of 1783, and which she has ever since that period continued to exercise within the limits of the territory in question.

"The undersigned need hardly point out to Mr. Lawrence that there is a very material difference between suspending a jurisdiction hitherto exercised, and forbearing to introduce a jurisdiction hitherto unknown; and that, while the U. States offer to forbear from assuming a jurisdiction which they have never exercised they are demanding that Great Britain should lay down a jurisdiction which she has ever maintained; and it may be proper here to notice the erroneous opinion, to which His Majesty's Government in common with the Government of the United States are disposed to ascribe to the recent attempts of the State of Maine to introduce its authority along the frontier in question, viz. that forbearance on the side of the United States might be construed into an admission of the right of Great Britain to the possession of the frontier which she claims.—Such apprehensions are without foundation. No such inference could fairly be drawn from such forbearance. But were it otherwise, how much more would the position of Great Britain be prejudiced, by her relinquishment of a jurisdiction hitherto invariably maintained? * * * * * *

"The United States further propose, that until the arbitrator shall have given his decision, neither power shall exercise any jurisdiction in the territory. His Majesty's Government are persuaded that the Government of the United

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