agents at Paris received instructions to sign an order for the restitution to the French authorities of that part of French Guiaja which had been taken from them during the war by the Brazilians and the Britlish, under the command of his gallant friend Sir Sydney Smith. Baron Humboldt, to whom these claims were referred, disallowed those of the Portuguese, and granted those of the French. In August of the same year a treaty was signed, the first article of which recited the limits determined by the treaties of Urecht and Vienna, and they were confirmed and approved of by Humboldt. The second article contained a provision, that if the commissioners should disagree, any new arrangement should be made under the mediation of Great Britain, as the guaranteeing power of the original treaty. That which the French had done upon the north-eastern part of the Brazilian frontier had been done without reference to the mediation prospectively pointed out in the second article. The French got up a quarrel about certain matters over which the Brazilians had no control, and claimed a large indemnity, which being refused, they seized upon a large extent of territory. As far as he (Lord Strangford) was aware, no attempt had ever been made upon the part of her unjesty's government to put a stop to this aggression. The question for England in all such cases to consider was, how far such occupations affected her interests. In this case it involved the entire of the lands along the river Amazon and the province of Para, which was likely to be one of the most important of all the provinces of Brazil. This aggression had been justified in the French chambers, and a sum of money had even been voted to keep up the occupation. He had only to add, that the French ministers themselves now admitted that the true, and sole, and real cause of the occupation was the advantage it presented to France, thus adopting the old maxim, that it was the ultimate end which justified and sanctified the means. On these grounds he ventured to hope that the

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of the town.

The warm dry weather now prevailing in this neighbourthood has been very favourable to the getting in of the crops, and if the same state of atmosphere simuld continue a short time longer, we think there will be but small cause for complaint in this vicinity. We confidently expect that, in our next number, we shall have to report much cheering intelligence respecting the larvest from all parts of the kingdom.—Bath Chronicle.

Last Retford.—During this and the last week harvest operations in this neighbourhood have been progressing favourably. It is true we have had occasional showers, but nothing either to injure the corn or to prevent the laboriers from pursoing their occupations. Many large breaaths of land, narrienlarly of barley and onts, lave been safely

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BOUNDARY LINE.—We are informed that a Delegate from the Governor of the State of Maine has arrived at Fredericton for the purpose of soliciting termission for the American Commissioners to survey the Diagraph 22.