Summary.

THE ROYAL SPEECH
(AS IT OUGHT TO BE.)

From the Argus, a New London Conservative Journal.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

Pressing affairs of the state demanding the assembling of parliament, I have, in the due exercise of my prerogative, summoned you to your duties. So numerous and so imperative are the subjects demanding your most careful consideration, that my difficulty would consist in pointing out the least important.

The whole population is in a state of excitement:—the manufacturing districts being wrathful against the new poor law bill; the chartists clamour for numberless concessions from the state, any one of which, if granted, would revolutionise the nation: a faction, for their own malevolent and selfish ends, are raving for a repeal of the corn laws; the rural districts, comprising the most faithful, loyal, tranquil, and numerous portion of my people, are molested by the threats of a repeal of their protecting laws, which would rapidly reduce great numbers of them to the parish union, or starvation!

I shall not give my assent to any repeal of the corn laws; I will not rain the majority of my people, and jeopardize the stability of my throne.

I continue to receive from my allies, and generally from all princes and states, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition. Russia dares not go to war with us, although the autocrat longs to grasp and wrest from us our possessions in India. Prussia will remain amicable so long as it suits her purpose. France longs for war, but Louis Philippe is too crafty to hazard it *yet*. He retains, and is fortifying Algiers as a French fortress in defiance of all promise and understanding with this country. The French navy, under a paltry and unfounded pretext, blockade Mexico and part of South America, the real motive being to annoy and distress our export and shipping interests. Belgium *talks* of war with Holland, but the turbulent priesthood will be crushed to silence by the strong hand of right and justice.

The tranquillity of Ireland, so much boasted of by the viceroy and Mr. O'Connell, exists but in their assertions. That distracted country has been, and continues to be, the scene of unprecedented outrage and atrocious murder. Under the bigoted domination of the papists, treason stalks abroad unreproved, and assassination thrives unavenged. I direct your especial and instant regard to the foul and concerted murder of Lord Norbury, and I request that you will, with as little delay as possible, decide on some measures which shall lead to the detection of the murderer, and the exposure and punishment of the felon-priests who incited him to the crime, and gave him absolution for this deed of blood.

You will also take into consideration the conduct of John George, Earl of Durham, and decide if there be any grounds of impeachment against him, for the manner in which he quitted Canada.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed the estimates for the year to be prepared and laid before you.

You will find that, under the peculiar care and skilful management of my chancellor of the exchequer, the expenditure has greatly exceeded the revenue. The cost of Lord Durham's mission to Canada; the expenses of putting down the two revolts in that colony; the necessity of recruiting our reduced army; and of manning and refitting our crippled and neglected navy, with sundry other items of requisite outlay, will compel an increase of taxation, which I deeply lament, but which is inevitable.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Many other subjects will demand your grave attention, and the exercise of the greatest firmness, and a vigour tempered by discretion. I confidently rely on your wisdom, sagacity, and loyalty; and, I trust, by adherence to sound constitutional principles, and a display of impartial justice, that the machinations of the designing may be developed and defeated, and blood-guiltiness detected and punished; so that, by the gracious providence of Almighty God, the throne of these realms may be supported in all its integrity, and that every class of my faithful subjects may continue and increase in peace, comfort, and prosperity!

Devenport, Feb. 24.—Malabar, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, was paid out of commission on Thursday, her timbers having, upon examination, been found defective. The Malabar was launched at Bombay 20 years since, and has never undergone any repairs from that time to the present: she has therefore proved a good ship, and has done her duty well. The officers and crew of the Malabar have been transferred to the Implacable, 76, which was commissioned yesterday (Friday,) in her stead. The Implacable will be taken into the slern dock to have her bottom cleaned. Meanwhile the Malabar is to have her defects made good, and it is expected will be again ready for commissioning in about three or four months.

Devenport, Feb. 24.—Hercules, 74, Capt. E. Barnard, went into the Sound on Friday, will be paid wages this day (Saturday,) and sail on Monday for Barbadoes, to take troops from thence to Halifax, returning to England.

The Meteor steamer, Lieut. Pritchard, arrived on Monday from Portsmouth, where she had conveyed several of the Canadian rebels from Liverpool.

THE QUEEN AT COVENT GARDEN.—Her Majesty attended Covent Garden Theatre in state, on Thursday evening. During the performance of "The Lady of Lyons," an incident occurred which is at least worth notice as a popular manifestation. At that part of the first act in which the ambitiously proud mother of *Pauline* is talking with her kinsman, the general, upon the chances of her daughter making a high match, she exclaims in boasting exultation—

"Perhaps even she may marry a prince."

The general then reminds her that the revolution has levelled the aristocracy, and that there are no princes in France. "But," exclaims the mother, "she may marry a foreign Prince," to which the general (Bartley), with a jeering strut and an indignant emphasis, ejaculates—"Foreign prince! foreign fiddlesticks!" The audience at once applied the exclamation to an allusion to recent rumours, and broke out into a loud cheering, which was almost universal—quite enough so, at all events, to be a symptom of popular feeling.

Miss Burdett Coutts, the Heiress, is to be married forthwith to a Mr. Stewart, a brother of the Duchess of Somerset.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND.—We regret to announce the death of her Grace, Elizabeth, Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, who expired yesterday, at her residence, in Hamilton-place, after a short illness. The Duchess-Countess was in the 74th year of her age, having been born on the 21th of May 1765.—(*Morning Chronicle*, 30th January.)

On the same day died Sir William Beechey, the artist, aged 86.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT BATH.—The city of Bath was on Friday and Saturday thrown into a state of consternation seldom witnessed, by a tragic scene, fortunately not often heard of in England. Early on Friday morning the alarming news spread through the city that Mrs. Tugwell, wife to the senior partner of the Bath Bank, had poisoned her children and committed suicide. The unfortunate lady was universally beloved for her benevolence and beauty. Mrs. Tugwell, about twelve months since, at her confinement suffered from an attack of milk fever, and had never since been perfectly sane. On Thursday she came from her residence, No. 1, Whitcombe-crescent, with her husband and children into Bath, where, after proceeding to make purchases at various shops, she was seen walking along the bank of the canal, accompanied by her children, as late as three o'clock in the afternoon; she then returned home, and desiring the butler to give her a decanter of sherry, took her children into a summer-house in the garden, saying she was going to give them a treat. Having proceeded there, she mixed some prussic acid with the wine, which she administered to the whole of the three children and then took some herself. Fortunately the eldest boy (ten years of age) did not like the taste of the wine, and drank only a small portion, which, as he says, caused him to sleep, and upon awaking he found his mother sitting apparently asleep, with his two brothers, who were twins of eight years of age, the one lying at her feet and the other across her breast. Finding himself very ill, and having in vain tried to awaken them, he rushed to the door, which he found locked, but at length succeeded in alarming the house, when the servants found their mistress and the children dead. The lady must have been for some considerable time meditating upon the act, as she had procured several bottles of prussic acid, and had taken the precaution to destroy the labels; a portion of one of the labels remained, which, from its dirty state, indicated that it had been some time in the house. Mr. Tugwell being in Bath, the coachman proceeded to inform him of the melancholy fate of his wife and children, a shock which nearly overcame him, having only two days before buried his father, and his friend, Mr. Davis, druggist to her majesty, having poisoned himself late in the last week. An inquest has been held upon the bodies, and the jury have returned a verdict of "Insanity."

IRELAND.—The Irish special commission has terminated in the conviction of half a dozen murderers (two the murderers of Messrs. Cooper and Weyland), and about as many more felons, incendiaries, and robbers. So far justice has been in part vindicated; but the trials have been so *picked*, and the evidence so *managed*, as to conceal the state of the country as far as possible. Lord Normanby has caused Mr. Drummond to write a very impertinent letter to Lord Oxmantown. The viceroy, is, however, compelled to confess that *he dares not* dismiss that nobleman from the lieutenancy of King's County, at which Mr. O'Connell is exceedingly angry.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPEDITION.—The quickest passage on record was performed by the St. George Steam Packet Company's vessel Ocean, Capt. Pike, from Liverpool, this voyage. She left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Cork at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning—having performed the passage in 25 hours.—*Southern Reporter.*

The threatened rupture with England had told upon the New York Stock Market. United States Bank Stock had fallen off 3 per cent, and there was a corresponding decline in stocks, generally.

TRIAL OF LAKE PITCH AS FUEL, ON BOARD H. M. STEAMER PLUTO.

From a Trinidad Paper.

At the suggestion of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, Lieut. Lunn, commanding H. M. Steamer Pluto, proceeded with his vessel down to Point La Brea on Wednesday morning, for, the purpose of ascertaining, by experiment, how far the Pitch of our lake could be made available as fuel for raising steam; although from the short time he could devote to the object of his trip, Lieut. Lunn did not expect to do more than make a very cursory experiment, yet so fully was he impressed with the importance to Government of any result holding out a hope of the pitch ultimately rendering the importation of coal unnecessary, that His Excellency's proposal was immediately acceded to.

Having received an invitation from the Commander of the Pluto to accompany him on his trip, we considered that, as the trial of the pitch, if successful, might prove of much importance to this Colony, we could not do better than accept the invitation, and become an eye-witness of the experiments to be made on board the steamer, nor did we find any cause for regretting our determination.

On his arrival at La Brea, Lieut. Lunn was most kindly received by the several gentlemen now residing there to superintend the shipment of this novel article of our commerce, who also afforded him all the information within their power, with every facility for visiting the lake, and for making the experiment. By 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, several tons of pitch, from the lake itself, were sent alongside the steamer, presented *gratis* by Mr. Murphy. Being in bulk, however, its shipment occupied too much time to allow of the whole being taken on board, but having received about 6 tons by half-past 10 o'clock, the Pluto started on her return to town.

The fires had been lighted with coal, as usual, but at starting they were not fully established.—Pitch was then added. The substance was found to ignite fairly, but when put into the furnace in large lumps it melted more rapidly than it consumed, and consequently spread out in cakes, which were impervious to the draft of air through the grating bars, and trickled through the latter without being consumed. This was the first obstacle which presented itself, and it was met by breaking the pitch into smaller pieces.

At 11 o'clock, the Engineer declared the steam "up," and the vessel going at her ordinary rate, from which he began to feed with *pitch mixed with cinders*, and without any addition of coal, returning into the furnace also the masses of Pitch and ashes formed under the grating bars.

Using no other fuel, the steam kept up her speed with pretty fair regularity during the next two hours but after this period the steam began to sink. This was attributed to the necessity of opening the furnace mouths continually, to stir up the fuel and prevent its caking; thus admitting a large body of cold air, which passing over the fuel and through the flues, without being heated to its proper temperature, carried with it a portion of the heat of the water and reduced the steam.

At 2 o'clock a portion of coal was resumed, and the pitch on the grating bars was broken up in such a way as to allow a freer current of air through them—and a little before 3 o'clock the vessel was at anchor. The passage back occupied rather a longer time than the passage down, but under the circumstances, time could not be fairly taken into consideration.

The experiment was made under all the disadvantages of entire novelty, and the want of opportunity for adopting either the fuel or the furnaces, so as to overcome difficulties, which from time to time present themselves. The result, however, led Lieut. Lunn and his chief Engineer to the satisfactory conclusion, *that pitch could be advantageously used as fuel by being mixed with coal, and that the proportions appeared to be about two of the former to one of the latter.*

In the course of the experiment, the following observations were made:—

The pitch began to evolve gas sooner, and to give more flame than coal.

It consumed a large portion of its own smoke by the assistance of the gas it omitted.

The smell from it produced no inconvenience, either to the men connected with the engine, or to others on board.

The residuum left after burning was principally earth and ashes, without clinker or hard cinder.

That from its tendency to cake, and choke draft, the ordinary grating bars were not wide enough apart, and that the bars would require to be arranged upon the principle which breaks up the fuel, without any necessity for opening the mouth of the furnace.

That the pitch which had run through the furnace bars, and had become mixed with the cinders, was *better* fuel than the pitch in its natural state.

We have spoken of this experiment as merely a cursory one. We feel, however, that even with this character it may lead to results highly important to the Colony; as Lieut. Lunn will, no doubt, make it the subject of an Official Report, on his return to Barbados.

BERMUDA, Feb. 26.—On our first page to-day will be found some interesting particulars, relating to an experiment recently made at Trinidad, on board the Steamer Pluto, Lieut. Lunn, in the use of Pitch from the Lake in that Island, as a substitute for coal in generating steam.—The trial, though made under many disadvantages, proves that this Pitch will form a most excellent fuel, and that when used with coal, the proportions should be, about two-thirds of the former to one of the latter.—We learn from a gentleman recently arrived here from Trinidad, that several of the Estates, particularly those in the neighbourhood of the lake, have, for several months past, been using the pitch, as fuel, in their boiling houses, and that they have found it a most valuable and economical substitute for coal; which article has occasionally in that island, it seems, reached the enormous price of $20 per hogshead. We also learn that there are at the present period, agents at Trinidad, from four different companies, formed in London and Paris, who are actively engaged in collecting the pitch for exportation, and that several large vessels have already been despatched to England and France, laden with this novel article of commerce. One of these Companies, we believe the Parisian, has offered the Colonial Government the sum of £20,000 for the exclusive privilege of working the mine; but this offer was, it seems, rejected; the Government deeming it more advisable that it should, for the present at least, be free to all, than be monopolized by any trading company.—Guthrie, in his Geography, says, that "there is in Trinidad a remarkable production of nature, being a bituminous lake, or rather plain, called Tar Lake, about three miles in circuit. The substance which is here found has the consistence and aspect of pit-coal; it breaks into glossy fragments of a cellular appearance; a gentle heat renders it ductile, and mixed with grease or common pitch, it is used for smearing the bottoms of ships. In many parts of the woods it is found in a liquid state."

The Governor of Trinidad has recently ordered a topographical survey of the pitch lake, as also its elevation above the sea, to be ascertained. Although immense quantities of the pitch have been shipped, still there does not appear to be the least diminution in the size of the lake, and it is asserted that there is a sufficiency of it "to supply a whole navy of steam vessels for centuries with fuel."

This pitch for the most part, we are told, is shipped in bulk; that which is obtained in a liquid state is, however, put in barrels; but the utmost care is requisite in packing it, as it dilates much.

At a period like the present, when the attention, as well of the Governments of Europe and America as of the commercial and speculative interests of both Continents, is particularly directed to the use of steam for purposes of navigation, the discovery of the properties of this pitch, will, we conceive, be of the utmost importance, not only to Trinidad, but to the whole West Indies; and could it not, we ask be also turned to the advantage of Bermuda? The favourable position of these Islands as a general rendezvous for steamers crossing the Atlantic, either to British America or the United States, is on all sides admitted; and now that the facilities for obtaining fuel are increased, and as our vessels trading with fish to Trinidad, could at a very trifling charge make extensive deposits of the bitumen here, we trust that the attention of Government, as well as of steam navigation companies, will be directed to the circumstance.—*Royal Gazette.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—Would it not be judicious at this momentous crisis, to look well after disaffected persons. There are in this Province those who by continually reiterating and disseminating disloyal principles and ideas, have poisoned the minds of many of the unthinking, and produced a feeling of coolness; (to give it no stronger term) towards the parent state and its institutions; and which at this time is making itself manifest. In this class of unworthies, I would include those who so strongly resisted the Militia Trainings; the construction of the Royal Road, (so much needed at this time; those who favoured the views of the recreant Papineau; who denied the right of the Crown to the Casual Revenue of this Province; who applauded the conduct of the Rebels in Canada, and sympathised with them—those who by their disloyal, ungrateful, and anti British speeches in the House of Assembly, have created a party in the Imperial Parliament, who in order to be rid of *such* subjects as they supposed us to be, would have consented that the British North Americas should be given over to the Yankees, whose institutions they were led to believe we admired. Those who would grant the paltry sum of £150 per annum to the principal draftsman in the *Crown* Land office, and would grant the same sum to the *sweeper* in the Province Treasury—Such grants need no comment, their parent is disloyalty. In short those who would abuse, and violate even the domestic hearth of all appointments of the Crown, the Governor, (the hoary headed victor of a thousand Battles,) even he could not be spared; because he would not pander to their heartless schemes, he must be made the but of their rascalities, until he found to remain longer would be to compromise his dignity both as a Gentleman and a Soldier. On the old Continent, sir, such characters would be immediately arrested on suspicion, and their papers examined. Why not act as cautiously and promptly in this Province.—Among men of penetration the idea cannot for a moment be entertained, that such men, (whatever shew of Loyalty they may be pleased to assume,) can be trusted. Can it be supposed that men who have for half their lifetimes pursued a steady course of opposition to British power, and British prerogative in this country, can in a moment turn round and become loyal, and are to be trusted. No Sir, a coat of whitewash will not cover the rottenness that exists in the depraved heart. Let us, sir, look to, and look *for* such men;—let not the truly loyal thousands be contaminated by the treacherous few—let us bring them forth in bold relief. Let also all American born subjects be compelled to take the oath of allegiance, and cut off all communication with their friends in the United States; authorise the postmaster to open all letters directed to the States, and apprehend as spies, and treat accordingly, all who may be discovered forwarding secretly, any political information to the United States.—Let those things be done, let the sheep be divided from the goats, and her Majesty will find that a more loyal, a more devoted people, does not exist in her widely spread dominions. These, sir, are the emanations of a British bosom, who has the pleasure to subscribe himself

A BRITON.

Botsford Mill Flour.

THE subscribers having erected Mills on the Little River Falls, in the neighbourhood of the City, for the manufacture of FLOUR, and having likewise imported, per ship *Eagle*, from London, a very superior lot of best Dantzic Red and White WHEATS, beg leave to inform the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at their Store No. 2, South Market Wharf, best Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and in bags—which they will warrant equal in quality to that imported from the United States; and as they intend selling on reasonable terms for cash or other approved payment, they trust they will be favoured with a share of the public patronage. Bakers will do well to call and examine for themselves.

August 17. OWENS & DUNCAN.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. MILLAR has just received per *British Queen*, from London, a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, to which she respectfully solicits the attention of the LADIES of Saint John. *Also,*

A choice assortment of TOYS, a rich and new article. *October 26.*

BOARDING.

MRS. ATKINSON, Princess street, has a vacancy for two or three Boarders, and after the 1st of May can accommodate more.

January 11, 1839.

NEW

Blacksmith Establishment.

JAMES WOOD,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced *Edge-Tool and General Smith Business of Mill and Ship Work*, in Smyth street, York Point, opposite Mr. *John Gaynor's* Block-maker's shop, where by strict attention *to business he hopes to merit a respectable patronage.*

☞ Good orders from the country will be strictly attended to.

St. John, Nov. 30, 1838.

TWINES & LINES.

The subscriber has just received by the Hebe—

26 BALES, containing Salmon, Seine and Herring Twines; Cod LINES; and Herring Nets.

Also—just received—3 Tons OAKUM.

January 4. JAMES T. HANFORD.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, MARCH 22, 1839.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.—The dictatorial language of Governor Fairfield, respecting the *terms*, on which he is disposed to enter into any pacific arrangement with New Brunswick, or with the British Government is, we think, altogether too derogatory for any British authority to submit to.

Governor Fairfield says to the Legislature of Maine, "that when we are fully satisfied, either by "the declarations of the Lieutenant Governor of "the Province of New-Brunswick, or otherwise, "that he has abandoned all idea of occupying the "disputed territory with a military force, and of "attempting an expulsion of our party, that then, "the Governor be authorised to withdraw our mi-"litary force leaving the Land Agent with a suffi-"cient posse, armed or unarmed, as the case may "require, sufficient to carry into effect your original "design, that of driving out or arresting the tres-"passers and preserving and protecting the timber "from their depredations." And again, that "*brave men would not battle with the air.*"

Such language, to say the least, is extremely insulting, and more than British forbearance ought to tolerate.—After thus menacing and insulting us, he adds, the beautiful climax, "we do nothing "which our Provincial neighbours can view as in-"dicating a hostile or even illiberal feeling."

After all this wordy gascoinading, it may be, that Governor Fairfield, will yet find it *expedient* to retract his hasty and insulting language, and like his great *Prototype*, DANIEL WEBSTER, deny his own words, by attempting to cover them with a bungling and flimsey explanation. The declaration of Mr. Webster, "*that the general government of the "United States, should take possession of the disputed "Territory on the 4th July next;*" was made before too many witnesses, and in too serious manner before the assembled Senate, for him to gain any credit, by attempting to gainsay his provoking menace. Mr. Webster, perhaps, is in expectation of being sent as an especial messenger to England, and is now fearful that his Senatorial language respecting the Disputed Territory, may have preceded him, and that it is not only *expedient*, but *highly necessary*, that he should make a public denial of his own words before he shall cross the Atlantic: such political *cunning and hypocrisy*, however it may have served their diplomatic Agents, in times that are past, we trust, that matters have now arrived to that pitch, that no dissembling will be longer allowed to cover a Nation's *want of faith*, or a petty State's wanton aggression.

This is the second time, since America has been named as a Nation, that she has cunningly taken, what she considered an advantage, to seek a quarrel with Great Britain; in the first, she made a declaration of war, when our country was beset by every nation on the European continent, in the vain hope of coming in for a share of the spoils in the downfall of England, she viewed us on a precipice, and hastened to complete the destruction: but far otherwise proved the result: in this second, she has aided and fostered rebellion in a British Colony; watched her opportunities, when our Fleets were scattered over the ocean, and lays claim to a territory, left in the possession of an infant Province, that they knew were without *regular* troops for its defence: but intimidation, enters not a British bosom, and although numbers for a short time, might possibly overcome what national courage could not resist, yet will they find, that to *threat*, and to *conquer*, are two different things. Upper Canada, has exhibited to America a bright example of British forbearance, and of indomitable attachment to her Country and her Sovereign; and let the day come, soon or late, New-Brunswick will prove, that the soil of her forefathers shall not be surrendered without an honorable and a glorious struggle.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick celebrated the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Ireland by dining together at the Saint John Hotel on Monday, (Sheela's Day.) St. Georges' and Saint Andrew's Societies were represented by the President of the former John V. Thurgar, Esq., and the latter by the Vice President, Hugh Mackay, Esq. The Society had much pleasure in finding among their public guests, the Captain of H. M. S. Crocodile, and the Commanding Officer of the 69th Regt.; to the politeness of whom they are indebted for the Band of the Regt. which finded on that day.—Many excellent songs and sentiments enlivened the social hour, and amongst the toasts from the Chair, as might be expected from the countrymen of those who in Canada proved themselves foremost in attachment and zeal to their Queen and Constitution, there are breathings, of the same spirit of Loyalty.

Irishmen in the Provinces know how to estimate the character of Jonathan—they have not been unmindful of the treatment of their countrymen in Boston; who even at a funeral have been insulted, beaten, and their houses pillaged by cowardly yankee ruffians, who could only do so by being by many odds the most numerous. Witness the treatment in Boston of the Montgomery Guards, (the very name should have been honoured by a grateful people); those men were hooted at on the parade ground by Yankee militiamen, who doubtlessly in the fight would be glad to find an Irishman in front. Nay they would not assemble with the Montgomery Guards—Irishmen.

Generosity and gratefulness are qualities not foreign to the heart of an Irishman, and the time may soon arrive when friend Jonathan will discover they have with other moderate powers a share of recollection. We proceed to give the toasts.

1. The day and all who honor it. *Patrick's day.*
2. Our youthful Queen, God bless her—long and happy may she reign. *Anthem.*
3. The Army and Navy—worthy guardians of Britain's glory. *British Bayonets; Rule Britannia.*
4. Ireland, the home of our Fathers—ever dear to our memories. *Savournen deelish.*
5. Sir JOHN COLBORNE, and the loyalists of Canada,—honor to the brave. *Paddy Whack.*
6. The memory of Grattan, Curran, and Canning. "*The harp that once in Tara's Hall.*"
7. Our Countryman the DUKE OF WELLINGTON—glorious in the field, honored in the Senate. *Minstrel boy; the Coolun.*
8. Nova Scotia,—divided in name only our cause the same; New Brunswick will long remember her noble and generous friendship. *March over the border.*
9. Our respected Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY—with him we are ready to do and dare at our Country's call. *Garry owen.*
10. LADY HARVEY, and the fair of New Brunswick. *Cushlamacree.*
11. The Mayor and Corporation—their prompt and substantial sympathy merit from our Militia a thousand thanks. *Paddy Carey.*
12. Our sister Societies St. George and St. Andrew—we are happy to see their representatives at our board. *Roast beef of old England; Blue bonnets over the border.*
13. The Daughters of Erin—fair and affectionate. *Gramacree.*
14. The gallant Regulars and Militia who defend our borders. *March to the battle field.*

Colonel PRINCE and the Loyalists of Canada, were given as a volunteer and received with 3 times 3 cheers.

COLONEL PRINCE.—This noble and gallant Officer appears to be made the subject of persecution by a number of the disaffected Radical crew in Upper Canada. Already has his valuable life been twice put in jeopardy in defending his reputation and honour in duels. It is to be hoped that some effectual means will be adopted by his friends, and by the friends of his country, to stop those dastardly miscreants from assailing the character and life of one who has on all occasions shewn himself the devoted servant of his Country and his Sovereign.—If the respective Militia Officers of Col. Prince's Regiment were to form an union and espouse his cause as their own, so that every insult offered to him, should be punished by his brother Officers, either by whip or otherwise, the effusions of his radical opponents would immediately cease.

DR. GESNER's third Lecture on Geology, before the Mechanics' Institute, was delivered on Tuesday evening last. The room was well filled with both Ladies and Gentlemen, who evinced the most marked attention to the different parts of the subject which the learned gentleman introduced. The next Lecture will be on Tuesday evening. Subject, The formation of Coal, &c.—*Herald.*

H. M. Ship Crocodile, Capt. Polwhele, arrived here on Sunday last, with the Head Quarters of the 69th Regiment, from Shelburne, where they were landed from the wreck of the transport Elizabeth. The Crocodile, and Numa transport, sailed on Wednesday.

SHIP LAUNCHES.—On Saturday 16th inst. was launched from the Ship Yard of Mr. John Owens, in Portland, the ship *Washington*, 757 tons old, and 800 tons new measurement, she is said by good judges to be in all respects a very superior vessel.

On the 20th, the ship *Emerald*, belonging to Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son, of this city, was launched from the Ship Yard of Messrs. Olive, in Carleton. The Emerald is about 700 tons burthen, and is a most substantial vessel.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—James Wallace, Junior, to be Supervisor of the Great Road from Hopewell to Salisbury, commencing at Isaac Dorry's.

HEAD QUARTERS,
FREDERICTON, 15th MARCH, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Inconvenience having been experienced from the provisions of the Militia Law, not having been fully carried into effect, relative to the appointment of an officer to the general command of the Regiment composed of the Battalions of the City of Saint John Militia, with a view to the performance of certain duties pointed out by that Law. To meet this case, and to remedy this inconvenience, Lieutenant Col. B. Peters was appointed by the Commander in Chief to that situation, viz: To superintend the enrolling of the Men of these Battalions, in conjunction with the enrolling officer, and not with any view to any interference on his part with the interior economy or discipline of the City Rifle Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Ward.

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

HALIFAX, March 12.—One company of the 23d Fusileers proceeded this morning to Annapolis.—There was a most creditable warmth of feeling displayed on the occasion, which shows the spirit of Haligonians in a conspicuous light. More than thirty sleighs were *volunteered*, to assist the gallant fellows on their journey. The start was made from the North Barracks at 9 o'clock, amidst such huzzas as only true British subjects know how to raise. The sleighs formed a line, Mr. Rogers with the officers taking the lead in a sleigh belonging to Mr. Hill. The band followed, and played through Dutch Town—and the Truckmen, who mounted their Coronation Flag, came after, three soldiers on each sled. They proceeded this day as far as Hamilton's, on the Windsor Road.—*Times.*

We understand the defences of the harbour are being put in the most efficient state.

BANGOR, March 11.—James Fitzherbert, the man at whose house our Land Agent was arrested on the 13th of February last, was yesterday brought to this city and was examined to day on a charge of having aided and abetted sundry of Her Majesty's subjects in the high misdemeanor of arresting our Land Agent, Mr. McIntyre. He was bound over in the sum of $500, to appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden in May next, in this city.—*Courier.*

Sir John Caldwell, Mr. Scott, John Baker, and several other gentlemen, one of whom we believe, is connected with the British Land officer passed through this city from Fredericton on Saturday night. We know not their business, but understand that they are very anxious for a settlement of our boundary troubles, and it is reported that it is their desire to obtain some proposition from our State Government for a settlement of the question, and that they have gone to Augusta for this purpose.—*Ib.*

Mr. Buckmore reached this city on Wednesday from the Aroostook. He reports, we understand, that Col. Jarvis has selected a fine position, and that one thousand men can defend it against an attack of 5000. Mr. Buckmore, brought as a prisoner a blue nose, who had been arrested for stealing a gun from the Camp of Col. Jarvis.—*Ib.*

Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of New York, fully approving the conduct of Maine, and pledging the State, if a resort to military force is found necessary, to make common cause with Maine.—*Ib.*

Suppose the General Government and Great Britain should propose to Maine a line of boundary different from that described in the treaty of 1783, or should offer to pay Maine in money, an equivalent for a passage across our territory, or for all that tract which lies above the St. John, and Maine should agree to the proposition, would Massachusetts be entitled to any remuneration, or to any portion of the money paid? We conclude not. Massachusetts therefore, in a pecuniary point of view, has more at stake than Maine. The coolness with which Gov. Everett treated the application of our State for aid, is not, we believe, a true index of the popular feeling in that State. We trust our Massachusetts brethren will keep this idea in view; if Maine has got to defend the territory single handed, and pay the bills too, she will take care of herself by and by. Massachusetts ought to agree to pay us one half the expenses without hesitating.—*Ib.*

Ordnance for the Frontier.—The Albany Advertiser of Wednesday last says:—We understand that a train of wagons, carrying twenty-four field-pieces left the Watervliet Arsenal this morning for Maine, under the charge of Lt. G. H. Talcott, in obedience to orders from Washington.

The Bangor Mechanic and Farmer says, on the authority of a gentleman, who left the camp on the Aroostook on the 5th inst. that two acres of ground had been cleared and a substantial fort erected—that Fitzherbert's house had been pulled down, as it was in the way, and that on the 4th the troops destroyed four or five camps, and took 20 tons of hay, 100 bushels of oats, 20 barrels of Pork, and their utensils, all of which were taken into our camp. They took about 70,000 boards which were very convenient in constructing their camps.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF ANOTHER DISPUTED TERRITORY.—The Plattsburgh Whig of the 5th inst says—By a letter received in town last evening and also from a citizen direct from the east side of the lake, we learn that the British authorities in Canada have taken formal possession of the strip of land in dispute on this frontier, including the site of the old fort at Rouse's Point, by erecting a flag and stationing armed pauroles within the jurisdiction of this state, as hereafter acknowledged; and what is still worse, have embodied 400 Indians on this line.

The Age in referring to the interview between McLauchlan and General Hodsdon, says—

"Capt. McLauchlan informed Gen. Hodsdon that information had reached Frederickton, that certain persons from the County of Carlton were trespassing upon the disputed territory—that he had been directed by the Legislative Council, to take measures for their arrest—and to request Gen. H. to direct the troops under his command to aid him (McLauchlan) in breaking up the trespassers; or at least, not to interfere with him in his attempt to do so. Gen. H. is said to have replied, that he was under authority of the State of Maine—that his instructions did not authorize him to comply with the request of the Provincial Agent, and moreover, would not permit him to allow the Agent or other officers of the Province, or any persons, armed or unarmed, acting under Provincial authority, to interfere in any manner with a view to assert or exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory. Gen. H. told Capt. McLauchlan however, that he would lay his application before the commander-in-chief, which he accordingly did by an express which reached Head Quarters Sunday."

From the Boston Patriot.

Gov. Fairfield's Message to the Legislature of Maine.

The following abstract embraces all the material points of this message. It begins with an announcination of the documents submitted to the Legislature among which are, letters from the Secretary of State—the President's Message to Congress—the correspondence with the British Minister, and the Memorandum of agreement signed by the Secretary of State and the British Minister. After a recital of the substance of the agreement the message proceeds as follows:—

"The important question now presented, is whether the State of Maine will assent to the agreement or not. Deeming it a question beyond my legitimate province to decide, I communicate the papers relating to it, and ask for instructions; with a determination, so far as I may be able, to carry into effect, your decision, whatever it may be. As I do not wish, however, to shun any portion of the responsibility fairly devolving upon me, I will proceed, as briefly as I can, to give my opinion in the case presented, and the reasons upon which it is founded. Shall we then, in accordance with the agreement, withdraw our forces from the disputed territory, and leave all future operations against trespassers to be conducted by concert and agreement, with the Provincial Government? In determining this question, your attention will naturally be directed to the original design and object of the movement on your part—the extent to which that object has been accomplished—your constitutional power and right to adopt the course hitherto pursued—and the expediency of continuing to exercise that right. The object in the first place, was, to protect public property. The territory bordering upon the Aroostook river, in many respects the fairest portion of Maine, particularly in the noble forest of timber, and in the extraordinary fertility of soil has long been the scene of very extensive and wanton depredations, principally on the part of persons resident in, if not inhabitants of the Province of New Brunswick. The circumstances in regard to the extraordinary depredations committed this winter, by a band of armed and desperate men—the course you took to arrest them—the seizure and imprisonment of the Land Agent and his assistants—I need not detail, as they are already familiar to you. This proceeding on our part, was denounced by the Lt. Governor of New Brunswick as an invasion of that Province and a military occupation of the territory threatened, and also a forcible expulsion of our Agents if they should not immediately retire. Instead, however, of permitting them to retire, you sent what was deemed a sufficient military force to sustain them, and also to repel any invasion of our soil that should be attempted.

"This I believe to be a succinct and unvarnished statement of your object, and the method pursued to effect it. Has that object been accomplished? If I have a right apprehension of the facts, I must say in part only. It is true the trespassers are dispersed, but they have given out that as soon as our force is removed they will return, throw the timber already cut into the streams, and run it down to St. John. This can undoubtedly be accomplished by them, without the utmost vigilance and activity on our part. It is true, also, that the Lt. Governor of New Brunswick proposes to swing a boom across the mouth of the Aroostook, to seize the timber there, sell it, and place the proceeds in the 'disputed territory fund.' But without intending disrespect to the Government of the Province, may it not well be doubted, whether Maine would ever realize any thing from such a proceeding? Would not the debits in this disputed territory account always exceed the credits? Would not the tracts about this 'fund,' so far as we are concerned, like those about the lion's cave, be all one way? Be that as it may, Maine is capable of superintending her own affairs, and ought not to impose that duty on a neighboring Province."

The Governor then goes on to state the grounds of the title of Maine to the territory in dispute, and to examine the question of the right of jurisdiction while "this preposterous claim of Great Britain," as he terms it, remains unsettled. He comes, of course, to the conclusion that the right of possession and jurisdiction is in Maine, that there has been no agreement for conceding it to Great Britain, and that this right is asserted by the General Government to be in Maine. He then proceeds,

"But if it had been otherwise, and the Government of the United States had agreed that the British Government should have exclusive jurisdiction and possession of this territory, which it acknowledges to be ours would it have been binding upon Maine? Clearly not. The respective States of the Union are sovereign and independent, except so far as that sovereignty has been restrained or modified by the constitution of the United States. The General Government is one of limited and defined powers. The power to alienate the Territory of a State, or to transfer a portion of it, or the jurisdiction and possession of it to a foreign power, for an indefinite period, or for one hour, is no where granted. An assumption of such a power on the part of the General Government, it is believed, would always meet the stern and uncompromising opposition of this State. But without intending probably to assert any such power, it seems there has been an understanding between the General Government and that of Great Britain, amounting perhaps, on our side, to a recommendation to the State of Maine, rather than to a contract by which she would be conclusively bound. What are the terms of that "understanding" which has been the prolific source of so much misunderstanding? Clearly these and no more; that, during the pendency of the question, the two parties should exercise jurisdiction as they had respectively been accustomed to exercise it. Now over the territory south of the St. John, especially that part of it watered by the Aroostook and its tributary streams, Massachusetts and Maine have always had possession and exercised jurisdiction."

The message then goes on to state facts and authorities in support of this last position. There are the grants of land made within the Aroostook territory as early as 1793 and 1806—the acts of Massachusetts and Maine, in expelling trespassers—and the letter of Mr. Van Buren, when Secretary of State, to Sir Charles R. Vaughan, denying the British claim of jurisdiction then made. The Governor closes his argument upon this point, and proceeds to assume another position, of a very different character, as follows:

"Surely there can be no need of multiplying words upon this point. If the British Government have any jurisdiction over this portion of our territory, it may "with equal justice" claim to have it over the county of Kennebec. But why should we be compelled to resort to facts of this description to prove our jurisdiction? If the *title* be in Maine, the jurisdiction follows of course. No power can have a *right of jurisdiction* over a territory belonging to the State of Maine, and nothing but that extreme spirit of peace and forbearance by which Maine has been so long actuated, could induce her to argue such a point for a moment.

"If, then, the title, possession, and jurisdiction of Maine be clearly established, why is she not justified in her present attempts to protect the property on this territory from plunder, and the soil itself against invasion? It is hard to believe that any man can be found—any *American*, I should say—of uncorrupted patri