

spected, the design of
they thought they did
a stop to them. They
end how the love of
ish preacher to employ
in promoting the edi-
-christians; and they
purpose inimical to the
al Church' was con-
forgive them their op-
porantly! And should
statements, unfounded
regarding Methodism
to God to enable us, by
spirit, 'not rendering
ng,' remembering who
iled reviled not again;
not; but committed
judgeth righteously;
we should follow his
as grace, thus to adorn
r and follow peace with
let us, with grateful
n of praise to that God
orted us, and shown as
as given out, and truly
vation was in the taber-
the King witnessed the
s, and the soul-stirring
m was sung, by a mass
literally packed toge-
et to include more than
rich reward for his no-
nected with this ques-
published in the Ger-
ch, at Amsterdam; an-
e expected, and will, I
tensively, and be read-
y do, an important con-
cal history, and throw-
f religion in this part of
be yours truly,
GEORGE SCOTT.

epan.

MARCH 11.

—Considerable excite-
-blic mind, since the ap-
the circumstances which
adjoining Province and
ne, respecting the occu-
ry—a portion of the im-
thereto will be found in
nce.
led to considerable fears
een maintained between
d States for the last 24
and that we were upon
the two countries;—the
some measure has alle-
-blic confidence. A de-
y to His Excellency of
reply from the latter, as
ported by the opinions
the Legislature of Maine
es of the war, and pre-

vided for the embodying and training of 10,000 militia; this was followed by a suitable provision of £100,000 in this Province, and the raising of 8000 militia, and by a provision in the other Province, similar in its character, but smaller in its proportion; the exigency, we trust, appearing less in its character, in proportion to the nearness of the scene of difficulty. We have no question but that there would have been a war, had the rash example of the Governor of Maine been followed, or supported, by Massachusetts, or the federal government: but it has not. The matter we trust has been settled by the following temporary negotiation.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty's authorities consider it to have been understood and agreed upon by the two Governments that the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the North-eastern frontier, should remain exclusively under British jurisdiction until the final settlement of the boundary question.

The United States Government have not understood the above agreement in the same sense, but consider, on the contrary, that there has been no agreement whatever for the exercise, by Great Britain, of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, or any portion thereof, but a mutual understanding that, pending the negotiation, the jurisdiction then exercised by either party, over small portions of the territory in dispute, should not be enlarged, but be continued merely for the preservation of local tranquillity and the public property, both forbearing as far as practicable to exert any authority, and, when any should be exercised by either, placing upon the conduct of each other the most favorable construction.

A complete understanding upon the question, thus placed at issue, of present jurisdiction, can only be arrived at by friendly discussion between the governments of the United States and Great Britain; and, as it is confidently hoped that there will be an early settlement of the question, this subordinate point of distinction can be of but little moment.

In the mean time the Governor of the Province of New-Brunswick and the Government of the State of Maine will act as follows:—Her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel by military force the armed party which has been sent by Maine, into the district bordering on the Aroostook river; but the Government of Maine will voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force now within them; and, if future necessity should arise for dispersing notorious trespassers, or protecting public property from depredation by armed force, the operation shall be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreements between the Governments of Maine and New-Brunswick.

The civil officers in the service, respectively, of New-Brunswick and Maine, who have been taken into custody by the opposite parties, shall be released.

Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to fortify or to weaken in any respect whatever, the claim of either party to the ultimate possession of the disputed territory.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty having no specific authority to make any arrangements on the subject, the undersigned can only recommend, as they now earnestly do to the Governments of New-Brunswick and Maine, to regulate their future proceedings according to the terms herein-before set forth, until the final settlement of the territorial dispute, or until the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall come to some definite conclusion on the subordinate point upon which they are now at issue.

JOHN FORSYTH,

Secretary of State of the United States of North America.
H. S. Fox.

H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

By the steamer Great Western, arrived at New York on the 16th ult. in 19 days from Bristol, London papers have been received to the 26th January.

The whole country was in a state of excitement on the Corn Laws: public meetings had taken place in

the principal cities and towns, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject. Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, and the Earl of Durham, have expressed themselves favourable to a change, and the general opinion is, that a material reduction of duty will take place.

The exportation of Corn had given rise to serious commotions in several parts of France—the worst at Rochelle. The King had in consequence issued a decree, prohibiting the exportation from any of the western ports.

Some of the London papers speak with confidence of the early marriage of her Majesty to her cousin, Prince Albert, of Saxe Cobourg.

The Indian Government has declared war against the Burmese.

Mr. Bedard, one of the suspended Canadian Judges, has had an interview with Lord Glenelg.

Considerable improvements have been made on board the Great Western since her former trip. She had 105 passengers, one of whom was a Messenger with despatches for the British Minister at Washington.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 25, 1839.

The steam packet-ship Liverpool, Capt. Fayrer, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning, from Liverpool. Captain F. left Liverpool at half-past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th; consequently she has made her passage in eighteen and a half days.—We have our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 5th of February, and Liverpool to the 6th, both inclusive. We are also indebted to Captain Fayrer for files of the latest date.

From the London Standard of the Evening of Feb. 5.

The business of the second session of Parliament during the reign of her present Majesty was opened to-day by a speech from the throne.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Queen arrived at the House of Lords about two o'clock, which was announced by a discharge of Cannon. Shortly afterward Her Majesty, attended by the great officers of State, entered the house, and took her seat on the throne. The foreign ambassadors were in the full costumes of the countries they represented.

In a few minutes the Commons appeared at the Bar, headed by the Speaker. The space below the bar was crowded with members. After silence had been obtained, Her Majesty in a clear and audible voice read the following most gracious speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period, when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

"I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

"It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those maxims which have been recommended by the ecclesiastical commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the established church, and of confirming its hold upon the affections of the people.

"The better enforcement of the law, and the more speedy and certain administration of justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of this community, and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of obtaining these beneficial results.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I have directed the annual estimates to be prepared and laid before you.

"Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the State, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform