R. Rolph, Miss'ry at Osnabruck. S. S. Strong, Minister of By-Edwd. J. Boswell, Missionary at town.

Carleton Place. W. F. Stuart Harper, Mis-H. Patton, Rector of Kemptville. sionary at March. Henry Caswall, Master of the Francis Tremayne. Johnstown District School. Edwd. Denroche. J. G. Beek Lindsay, Missionary at Williamsburgh and Matilda.

REPLY.

Perth, Feb. 6, 1840.

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Johnstown, Bathurst and Eastern Districts of Upper Canada.

Marchmont, March 12th, 1840.

Reverend Brethren,-I scarcely know how to answer your kind address,-for its language, as it personally respects myself, so far transcends any tribute of the kind to which I feel myself to be entitled, as to convince me that I am indebted for it to much partiality on your part. For this partiality however, 1 desire you to believe that I am not ungrateful; and the recollection of your indulgent judgment shall be treasured as a comfort in difficulties and a stimulus to exertion in the cause of our common Lord.

Difficulties do indeed surround us,-but we have the same promises which sustained those who, in far sorer trials, were enabled to say, we are troubled on every side yet not distressed : we are perplexed but not in despair; persecuted but not forsaken; cast down but not destroyed. It was a great support to me during my short and necessarily imperfect administration of ecclesiastical affairs in Upper Canada, to find myself connected with so many faithful and devoted brethren in the Ministry. That our official connection has ceased by the advantage obtained for that Province of a resident Bishop, is matter of the utmost thankfulness, and I am persuaded that the benefits of the arrangement will sensibly appear: but that connection subsists unbroken which binds us together as fellow labourers in the same Gospel of the same Saviour and in the Colonial branch of the same venerated Church; and which prompts us, according to the sentiment expressed by yourselves, which I fervently assure you to be reciprocal, to prayer for each other in things pertaining both to this world and the next. I am, Reverend Brethren,

Your affectionate brother. G. J. MONTREAL.

Civil Antelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR LATE ENGLISH FILES.

POLICY OF THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS. From the Standard, Feb. 27.

A correspondent, whose letter we quoted yesterday, held out the melancholy threat that the people of England must never hope to see a government like that of Mr. Pitt under the Reform Bill. We think better of the people of England and of the Reform Bill than to entertain any such opinion-we know that it was not the constitution of parliament which gave its strength to Mr. Pitt's government by the plain and unanswerable proofs that there were very many weak governments before his time, and some in the 26 years that intervened between his death and the passing of the Reform Bill. Indeed, the fact that his colleagues in office found themselves compelled to resign immediately after Mr. Pitt's death, the parliamentary constitution and the parliament itself remaining the same, is proof instar omnium that it was the personal character of the man, his high talents, and his uncompromising spirit, which invested him with the strength that he so long exercised for the benefit of his king and country. It may offend some of our older readers to say, what is nevertheless true, that We can point to Conservatives in parliament not inferior to Mr. Pitt in the talents by which a popular assembly is swayed, and certainly his superiors in political knowedge and administrative skill; for, not to speak of other things, they have had the advantage of his example, and of the experience of the half century the most fertile in political events since the creation. What is wanting, if anything is wanting, is the uncompromising spirit. Let our leaders state a few broad conservative principles, the more moderate the better, from which they will not swerve under any circumstances of discouragement or of apparent danger, for the sake of office or for the conveence of Princes, and they may be as strong as Mr. Pitt; but they may be sure that there is no other secret by party: it was so before the Reform Bill, and so it must In the party contest, however, that which has as we believe we have, the best cause, will fight with great advantage before the people of England, if the people are once satisfied that our cause is the best. But how can we call that cause the best, the principles of which are compromised day by day? When men acknowledge a little wrong, is it not a natural inference that there is more in reserve?

See the evil of any compromise of Conservative principles in another light. We are a party held together only by principles. We are opposed to a heterogeneous mass without any principle in common, and, indeed, without principle at all, except the determination to destroy all that we would defend. What can we oppose to their impetuous rush but union and firmness? But how can a party, connected only by principles, exhibit either union or firmness, if their principles are to be treated as what may be thrown aside for convenience? The Reform Bill, however, we are told, forbids a hope of returning to the system of government of Mr. Pitt. Why it was by anticipating the principle of the Reform Bill that Mr. Pitt became powerful. It was by abandoning the previous practice of negociating with parliamentary sections, and of making closet arrangements with twos and threes—it was by boldly throwing himself upon the People—the Conservative democracy—the natural guards of the altar, the throne, and aristocracy—that Mr. Pitt was able to defy the French Revolution. He began a Reformer—he never let go the principle that the people who will support a minister are entitled to influence his conduct as far as honor and conscience will permit. He declared throughout that he wished for reform, though the time was unsuited to a change. Had he carried his first Reform Bill, we have no doubt whatever, that so far from his power having been impaired by it, he would have been able to march a British army to Paris in 1795, hatead of leaving the legacy of glory to his pupils of 1815. Let us not, then, despair of seeing a return to Pitt government. The Conservative people are ready, the Reform Bill gives them new strength—all that we want is the uncompromising spirit.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 13.

GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING. This day a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the freemen and Protestants was held in the round room of the Mansion House, for the purpose of petitioning the legislature against against any further concession to the agitators at the expense the rights and privileges of the members of the Established hurch. At half-past 12 o'clock the Lord Mayor was called the ct. to the chair, at which time there could not have been less than 5000 5000 persons on the floor of this extensive building; and in the course of the proceedings, the number amounted to nearly On the front of the platform I observed Major Geheral Wahob, Sir Joshua Paul, Bart., Col. Diekson, Holly-Dark, Alderman Sir R. Baker, Alderman Hyndman, Major Crawford, Sir Harcourt Lees, Lieut. Col. Blacker, John B. est, Q. C.; George A. Hamilton, Alderman Archer, Alderman Warren, Henry Price, Esq., Archdeacon Power, and a consideral. onsiderable number of Protestant clergymen and gentlemen of influence and rank. After the usual preliminaries, the business of the day was commenced with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Marks.

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the Protestant people of Ireland were bound to hand down to ed to them by their ancestors. He spoke at much length condemnatory of the principle of expediency, which was admitted by the leaders of the Conservative party in both houses of parliament, and concluded by calling upon the meeting to ose on the hustings any candidate who did not pledge himelf to vote for a repeal of the Emancipation Act.

Mr. G. A Hamilton, formerly representative for this city, next addressed the meeting in a calm, temperate, but convincing speech, in which he pointed out the consequences of the sed measure for the reform of the Irish corporations, hich, he said, would have the effect, not only of transferring the corporations into the hands of the Roman Catholic party ut would give an increased impetus to revolutionary and anti-Protestant agitation in this country. If this bill pass (said he) it will completely subvert what remains of our Proestant institutions; and our corporations, originally established to support the Protestant interest in this country, and the connection of this country with Great Britain, will be converted into a means of overthrowing the one, and bringing about the dismemberment of the other. (Cheers.) Yes, my ord, and it will convert the high office which you so worthily fill into a sort of premium for the political agitator. Protestant agitator will look to that high judicial civic office as the reward for his agitation. Mr. Hamilton concluded by expressing his hearty concurrence in the following resolution: Resolved,-That we are firmly and deeply convinced that is a duty which we owe alike to the peace and prosperity of our country, the safety of our religion, and the very existence of the British empire, resolutely and uncompromisingly to resist any further concession of power, under any pretence any shape whatever, to the Romish Church in Ireland.'

Dispute with China .- A ministerial paper says-" We believe here is not the least foundation for the report noticed on Friday in the Chronicle, that it is the intention of the government to send out to China a diplomatist, for the purpose of arranging the basis of our commercial relations with that country, after the Chinese authorities shall have been brought to their senses by our naval and military operations. There are occasions when the best diplomatst is a British Admiral and a line of battle ship, and none other will be employed on this occasion.

COLONIAL.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. Copy of a Despatch from Lord J. Russell to the Right Honour-

Downing Street, 14th October, 1839. Sir,-It appears from Sir George Arthur's despatches that you may encounter much difficulty in subduing the excitement which prevails on the question of what is called "Responsible Government." I have to instruct you, however, to refuse any explanation which may be construed to imply an acquiescence in the petitions and addresses upon this subject. better commence this despatch than by a reference to the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, of the 28th April and

9th May, in the year 1837.

The Assembly of Lower Canada baving repeatedly pressed this point, her Majesty's confidential advisers at that period thought it necessary not only to explain their views in the ommunications of the Secretary of State, but expressly called for the opinion of Parliament on the subject. The Crown and the two Houses of Lords and Commons, having thus decisively pronounced a judgment upon the question, you will consider yourself precluded from entertaining any proposition

It does not appear, indeed, that any very definite meaning is generally agreed upon by those who call themselves the advocates of this principle; but its very vagueness is a source of delusion, and if at all encouraged, would prove the cause of nbarrassment and danger.

The constitution of England, after long struggles and alternate success, has settled into a form of government in which the prerogative of the Crown is undisputed, but is never exersed without advice. Hence the exercise only is questioned, and however the use of the authority may be condemned, the authority itself remains untouched.

This is the practical solution of a great problem, the result of a contest which from 1640 to 1690 shook the monarchy

nd disturbed the peace of the country. But if we seek to apply such a practice to a colony, we shall at once find ourselves at fault. The power for which a Minister is responsible in England, is not his own power, but the power of the Crown, of which he is for the time the organ .-It is obvious that the Executive Councillor of a colony is in a situation totally different. The Governor under whom he serves, receives his orders from the Crown of England. But can the Colonial Council be the advisers of the Crown of Eng-Evidently not, for the Crown has other advisers for the same functions, and with superior authority.

It may happen, therefore, that the Governor receives at ne and the same time instructions from the Queen and advice from his Executive Council, totally at variance with each other If he is to obey his instructions from England, the parallel of constitutional responsibility entirely fails; if, on the other hand, he is to follow the advice of his Council, he is no longer subordinate officer, but an independent sovereign.

There are some cases in which the force of these objections so manifest, that those who at first make no distinction between the constitution of the United Kingdom and that of of strong government in England. Party must be met by party: it was so before the Reform Bill, and so it must plomacy. It is now said that internal governm

But there are some cases of internal government in which the honour of the crown or the faith of Parliament, or the safety of the state, are so seriously involved, that it would not be possible for her Majesty to delegate her authority to a ministry in a colony.

ill put for illustration some of the cases which have oc-

curred in that very province where the petition for a Responsible Executive first arose—I mean Lower Canada.

During the time when a large majority of Lower Canada ollowed M. Papineau as their leader, it was obviously the aim of that gentleman to discourage all who did their duty to the Crown within the Province, and to deter all those who should esort to Canada with British habits and feelings from without. I need not say that it would have been impossible for any minister to support, in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the measures which a ministry, headed by M. Papineau, would have imposed upon the Governor of Lower Canada; British officers punished for doing their duty—British emigrants defrauded of their property—British merchants discouraged in their lawful pursuits, would have loudly appealed to parliament against the Canadian ministry, and would have demanded protection.

Let us suppose the Assembly as then constituted to have een sitting when Sir John Colborne suspended two of the judges. Would any Councillor possessing the confidence of the Assembly have made himself responsible for such an act? And yet the very safety of the province depended on its adop-Nay, the very orders of which your Excellency is yourself the bearer, respecting Messrs. Bedard and Panet, never be adopted or put in execution by a ministry depending for existence on a majority led by M. Papineau.

Nor can any one take upon himself to say that such cases will not again occur. The principle once sanctioned, no one can say on its application might be dangerous, or even dishonoura ble, while all will agree that to recal the power thus conceded

While I thus see insuperable objections to the adoption of the principle as it has been stated, I see little or none to the practical views of Colonial Government recommended by Lord Durham, as I understand them. The Queen's Government have no desire to thwart the representative Assemblies of British North America in their measures of reform and improvement. They have no wish to make those provinces the resource of patronage at home. They are earnestly intent on giving to the talent and character of lead ing persons in the Colonies, advantages similar to those which ta-lent and character employed in the public service obtain in the United Kingdom. Her Majesty has no desire to maintain any system of policy among her North American subjects which opinion condemns. In receiving the Queen's commands, therefore, to protest against any declaration at variance with the honour of the crown and the unity of the empire, I am at the same time instructed to announce her Majesty's gracious intention to look to the affectionate attachment of her people in North America as the curity of permanent dominion.

It is necessary for this purpose that no official misconduct should the screened by her Majesty's representative in the Provinces; and that no private interests should be allowed to compete with the

Your Excellency is fully in possession of the principles which have guided her Majesty's advisers on this subject; and you must be aware that there is no surer way of earning the approbation of the Queen, than by maintaining the harmony of the Executive with

the Legislative authorities. While I have thus cautioned you against any declaration from which dangerous consequences might hereafter flow, and instructed you as to the general line of your conduct, it may be said that I have not drawn any specific line beyond which the power of the Governor on the one hand, and the privileges of the Assembly on the other, ought not to extend. But this must be the case in any mixed government. Every political constitution in which different bodies share the supreme power, is only enabled to exist by the ont bodies share the supreme power, is only enabled to exist by the sion of part of the and part of the understanding of the understanding of the understanding of the other to do so. With that understanding, Maine was, this respect the example of England may well be imitated. The without unnecessary delay, to withdraw her military force, leaviland, and until the statements and propositions which it con-

Mr. ex-Sheriff Jones moved a resolution to the effect that Protestant people of Ireland were bound to hand down to tent, and the House of Commons exerting its power of the purse, their children those rights and privileges which were bequeath- to carry all its resolutions into immediate effect, would produce infusion in the country in less than a twelvemonth. So in a colony: the Governor thwarting every legitimate proposition of the Assembly, and the Assembly continually recurring to its power Assembly, and retard the prosperity of the people. Each must exercise a wise moderation. The Governor must only opmust exercise a wise moderation. The Governor must only op pose the wishes of the Assembly, where the honour of the Crown, of the interests of the Empire are deeply concerned; and the Assembly must be ready to modify some of its measures for the sake of harmony, and from a reverent attachment to the authority of Great I have, &c.

J. RUSSELL.

UNITED STATES.

BOUNDARY OUESTION.

The following correspondence appears in the latest New York papers, and seems to evince that the controversy upon this subject is likely soon to come to a close, either pacific or otherwise. The final adjustment will probably, however, be amicable.-

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, March 13, 1840. The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraor-inary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been instructed by his Government to make the following communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, in reference to the oundary negotiation, and the affairs of the disputed territory.

Her Majesty's Government have had under their considera-tion the official note addressed to the undersigned by the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 24th of last December, in reply to a note from the undersigned of the 2d of November preceding, in which the undersigned protested, in the name of his Government, against the extensive system of aggression pursued by the people of the State of Maine with-in the disputed territory, to the prejudice of the rights of Great Britain, and in manifest violation of the provisional agreements entered into between the authorities of the two

ntries at the beginning of the last year.

Her Majesty's Government have also had their attention directed to the public message transmitted by the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State, on the 3d of Janu-

ary of the present year.

Upon a consideration of the statements contained in these two official documents, her Majesty's Government regret to find that the principal acts of encroachment which were de-nounced and complained of on the part of Great Britain, so far from being either disproved, or discontinued, or satisfactorily explained by the authorities of the state of Maine, are, on e contrary, persisted in and publicly avowed.

Her Majesty's government have consequently instructed be undersigned once more formally to protest against those

ts of encroachment and aggression. Her Majesty's Government claim and expect from the good faith of the Government of the United States, that the people of Maine shall replace themselves in the situation in which they stood before the agreements of last year were signed: that they shall therefore retire from the valley of the St. John, and confine themselves to the valley of the Aroostook; that they shall occupy that valley in a temporary manner only, for the purpose, as agreed upon, of preventing depredations; and that they shall not construct fortifications, nor make roads or permanent setttements.

Until this be done by the people of the State of Maine, and so long as that people shall persist in the present system of aggression, her Majesty's Government will feel it their duty to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of her Majesty's rights. And her Majesty's Gornment deem it right to declare that if the result of the unjustifiable proceedings of the State of Maine should be collision between her Majesty's troops and the people of that State, the responsibility of all the consequences that may ensue therefrom, be they what they may, will rest with the peo-

ple and Government of the United States.

The undersigned has been instructed to add to this commication, that her Majesty's Government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British commissioners recently aployed to survey the disputed territory, which report, as believed, would be completed and delivered to her Maesty's Government by the end of the present month, in order o transmit to the Government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary negotia-

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration. H. S. FOX.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, March 25, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, cknowledges to have received Mr. Fox's communication of the 13th instant, in reference to the boundary negociation and the affairs of the disputed territory. The information given in the closing part of it, that a reply to the last proposition of the United States upon the subject of the boundary may be expected in a short time, is highly gratifying to the President, who has, however, given directions to the undersigned in making this acknowledgment, to accompany it with the expresrespect satisfactory.

After the arrangements which, in the beginning of last ear, were entered into on the part of the two governments ith regard to the occupation of the disputed territory, the President had indulged the hope that the causes of irritation which had grown out of this branch of the subject could have been removed. Relying on the disposition of Maine to co-operate with the Federal Government in all that could lead to a pacific adjustment of the principal question, the President felt confident that his determination to maintain order and peace on the border would be fully carried out. He looked upon all apprehensions of designs by the people of Maine to take possession of the territory, as without adequate foundation; deeming it improbable that on the eve of an amicable adjustment of the question, any portion of the American peo-ple would, without cause, and without object, jeopard the success of the negotiation and endanger the peace of the coun-A troublesome, irritating, and comparatively unimportant, because subordinate, subject, being thus disposed of, the President hoped that the parties would be left free at once to discuss and finally adjust the principal question. In this he has been disappointed. While the proceedings of her Majesty's government at home have been attended with unlooked for delays, its attention has been diverted from the great subfor delays, its array by repeated complaints, imputing to a por-ject in controversy by repeated complaints, imputing to a por-tion of the people of the United States designs to violate the tion of the people of the United States designs to violate the engagements of their Government—designs which have never been entertained, and designs which Mr. Fox knows would

receive no countenance from this government.

It is to be regretted that at this late hour so much misappredension still exists on the side of the British Government, as to the object and obvious meaning of the existing arrangements resthe object and the disputed territory. The ill success which appears to have attended the efforts made by the undersigned to convey, thro' Mr. Fox, to her Majesty's Government, more correct impressions respecting them, calls for a recurrence to the subject; and a brief review of the correspondence which has grown out of it, may tend to remove the erroneous views which prevail as to the manner in which the terms of the arrangements referred to have been

As Mr. Fox had no authority to make any agreement respecting the exercise of jurisdiction over the disputed territory, that between him and the undersigned, of the 27th of February, between him and between him and the state of the large of the large of the large of the large of the restoration and preservation of peace in the territory. To accomplish this object, it provided that her Majesty's officers should not pass this object, by military force, the armed party which had been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Restook river; and that, on the other hand, the Government of Maine would voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the voluntarily, and the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force then within them. Besides this, the arrangement had other objects—the dispersion Besides this, the passers, and the protection of public property from depredation. In case future necessity should arise for this, the operation was to be conducted by concert, jointly or sepaaccording to agreement between the Governments of Maine

In this last mentioned respect, the agreement looked to some In this last mentions to between Maine and New Brunswick. Through the agency of General Scott, one was agreed to, on the 23d and 25th of March following, by which Sir John Harvey to seek, without several instruction to that bound himself not to seek, without renewed instruction to that effect from his Government, to take military possession of the Territory, or to repel from it by military force the armed civil posse, or the troops of Maine. On the part of Maine, it was greed by her Governor that no attempt should be made without renewed instructions from the Legislature, to disturb by arms the rovince of New Branswick in the possession of the Madawaska ettlements, or interrupt the usual communications between that and the upper provinces. As to possession and jurisdiction, they were to remain unchanged, each party holding, in fact, possession of part of the disputed Territory, but each denying the right

ed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent farther

In the complaints of infractions of the agreements of the State of Maine, addressed to the undersigned, Mr. Fox has assumed wwo positions, which are not authorized by the terms of those agreements: 1st, admitting the right of Maine to maintain a ciil posse in the disputed territory for the purposes stated in the reement, he does so with the restriction that the action of the sse was to be confined within certain limits; and 2d, by making the advance of the Maine posse into the valley of the Upper St. John the ground of his complaint of encroachment upon the Madawaska settlement, he assumes to extend the limits of that set-

tlement beyond those it occupied at the date of the agreement.

The United States cannot acquiesce in either of these positions In the first place, nothing is found in the agreement subscribed to by Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, defining any limits in the disputed territory within which the operations of the civil posse of Maine were to be circumscribed. The task of preserving within the disputed territory, was assigned to the state of Maine after her military force should have been withdrawn from it; and t was to be accomplished by a civil posse, armed or unarmed which was to continue in the territory, and to operate in every part of it where its agency might be required to protect the tim-ber already cut, and prevent farther depredations, without any limitation whatever, or any restrictions, except such as might be construed into an attempt to disturb by arms the Province of New Brunswick in her possession of the Madawaska settlement, or interrupt the usual communication between the Provinces. It is thus in the exercise of a legitimate right, and in the conscientious discharge of an obligation imposed upon her by a solemn compact, that the State of Maine has done those acts which have gion rise to complaints for which no adequate cause is perceive The undersigned feels confident that when those acts shall have been considered by her Majesty's Government at home, as ex-plained in his note to Mr. Fox, of the 24th December last, and in connection with the foregoing remarks, they will no longer be viewed as calculated to excite the apprehensions of her Majesty's Government, that the faith of existing arrangements is to be broken on the part of the United States.

With regard to the second position assumed by Mr. Fox,that the advance of the Maine posse along the Restook to the mouth of Fish river, and into the valley of the upper St. John, is at variance with the terms and spirit of the agree ments—the undersigned must observe that if at variance with eure her Majesty's province of New Brunswick against any attempt to disturb the possession of the Madawaska settlement, and to interrupt the usual communications between N. Brunswick and the Upper Provinces. The agreement could only have referred to the Madawaska settlements as confined within their actual limits at the time it was subscribed. The undersigned, in his note of the 24th December last, stated the reasons why the mouth of Fish River and the portion of the valsons why the mouth of Fish River and the portion of the valley of the St. John through which it passes, could in no proper sense be considered as embraced in the Madawaska settlemouts. Were the United States to admit the pretension set up
on the part of Great Britain, to give to the Madawaska settlements a degree of constructive extension that might, at this
time, suit the purposes of her Majesty's colonial authorities,
has estilements might sean be made with his incline. hose settlements might soon be made, with like justice, to em brace any portions of the disputed territory; and the rights iven to the province of New Brunswick to occupy them temorarily and for a special purpose might, by inference quite a lausible, give the jurisdiction exercised by her Majesty's auhorities an extent which would render the present state of the uestion, so long as it could be maintained, equivalent to a vision on the merits of the whole controversy in favour of Great Britain.

If the small settlement at Madawaska on the north side of the St. Johns, means the whole valley of that river-if a boom across the Fish river, and the station of a small posse on the across the Prish IVer, and the state of the St. Johns, at the mouth of Fish river, is a disturbance of that settlement, which is twenty five miles beow, within the meaning of the agreement, it is difficult to conceive that there are any limitations to the pretensions of her Majesty's government under it, or how the State of Maine could exercise the preventive power with regard to tresspassers which was, on her part, the great object of the temporary arrangement. The movements of British troops lately witnessed in the disputed territory, and the erection of military works for their protection and accommodation, of which authentic information recently received at the department of state, as been communicated to Mr. Fox, impart a still graver asect to the matter immediately under consideration. The fact if those military operations established beyond a doubt, left inexplained, or unsatisfactorily accounted for, by Mr. Fox's note of the 7th inst., continues an abiding cause of complaint on the part of the United States against her Majesty's colonial agents, as inconsistent with arrangements whose main object was to divest a question, already sufficiently perplexed and complicated, from such embarrassments as these with which the proceedings of the British authorities cannot fail to sur-

If, as Mr. Fox must admit, the objects of the late agree. ents were the removal of all military force and the preservation of the property from farther spoliations, leaving the pos session and jurisdiction as they stood before the state of Maine found itself compelled to act against the trespassers, the President cannot but consider that the conduct of the American local authorities strongly and most favorably contrasts with that of the colonial authorities of her Majesty's government .-While the one, promptly withdrawing its military force, has confined itself to the use of its small posse, armed as agreed ipon, and has done no act not necessary to the accomplishment of the conventional objects, every measure taken or by the other party is essentially military in its character, and can be justified only by a well founded apprehension that hos-

tilities must ensue. With such feelings and convictions, the President could not see, without painful surprise, the attempt of Mr. Fox, under structions from his government, to give to the existing state of things a character not warranted by the friendly dispositi of the United States, or the conduct of the authorities and people of Maine—much more is he surprised to find it alleged s a ground for strengthening a military force and preparit for a hostile collision with the unarmed inhabitants of a friendly state, pursuing within their own borders their peaceful occu pations, or exerting themselves in compliance with their agree-ments to protect the property in dispute from unauthorised

The president wishes that he could dispel the fear that these dark forebodings can be realized. Unless her Majesty's Government shall forthwith arrest all military interference in the question—unless it shall apply to the subject more determined efforts than have hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain and pacific adjustment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr. Fox in the name of his Government, may most unfortu-But no apprehension of the consequences alluded to by Mr. Fox can be permitted to divert the Government and people of the United States, from the performance of their duty to the State of Maine. The duty is as simple as it is imperative. The construction which is given by her to the treaty of 1783 has been, again and again, and in the most solemn manner, asserted also by the Federal Government and must be maintained, unless Maine freely consents to a new boundary, or unless that construction of the treaty i found to be erroneous by the decision of a disinterested and independent tribunal, selected by the parties for its final adustment. The President on assuming the duties of his sta-ion, avowed his determination, all other means of negotiation failing, to submit a proposition to the Government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question once more to a

In all the subsequent steps which have been taken upon the subject by his direction, he has been actuated by the same spirit. Neither his disposition in the matter, nor his opinion as to the propriety of that course, has undergone any change. Should the fulfilment of his wishes be defeated, either by an unwillingness on the part of her Majesty's Government to meet the offer of the United States in the spirit in which it is made, or from adverse circumstances of any description, the President will, in any event, derive great setisfaction from the consciousness that no effort on his part has been spared to bring the question to an amicable conclusion, and that there has been nothing in the conduct either of the Government and people of the United States, or of the state of Maine, to justify the employment of her Majesty's forces as indicated by Mr Fox's letter. The President cannot, under such circumstances apprehend that the responsibiliy for any consequences which may unhappily ensue, will, by the just judgment of an imparial world, be imputed to the United States. The undersigned avails himself, &c. &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To the Hon. H. S. Fox, &c.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1840. The undersigned, her Britannie Majesty's etwoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has had the honor to receive the official note of yesterday's date, addressed to him by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to a note dated the 13th instant, wherein the undersigned, conformity with instructions received from his government, had anew formally protested against the acts of encroachmen and aggression which are still persisted in by armed bands in the employment of the state of Maine within certain portions

of the disputed territory.

It will be the duty of the undersigned immediately to transmit Mr. Forsyth's note to her Majesty's Government in Eng-

ing only, under a land agent, a small civil posse, armed or un- tains shall have received the due consideration of her Majesty's Government, the undersigned will not deem it right to add any farther reply thereto, excepting to refer to, and to repeat, as he now formally and distinctly does, the several declarations which it has from time to time been his duty to make to the Government of the United States with reference to the exist ng posture of affairs in the disputed territory, and to record nis opinion, that ar inflexible adherence to the resolutions that have been announced by her Majesty's Government, for the defence of her Majesty's rights pending the negotiations of the boundary question, offers to her Majesty's Government the only means of protecting those rights from being in a contin-ually aggravated manner encroached upon and violated.

The undersigned avails himself of U-is occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX. The Honorable John Porsyth, &c.&c.&c.

CANADIAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have recently published new editions of the following popular School Books:— WALKINGHAME'S ARITHMETIC.

So great has been the demand for this Book, now in general use in both Provinces, that the Subscribers have been induced, at considerable expense, to stereotype it. The present edition is on good Colonial paper, and the copies are substantially full bound in sheep. Retail price, 2s. 6d. MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR.

The English Grammar, adapted for the different classes of Learners; with an Appendix, containing Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students to write with perspicuity and accuracy. By Lindley Murray. Storeotyped from the twenty-fourth English edition." Retail price 2s.—strongly half-bound.

Being persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation, the Subscribers have materially reduced the price of the present. The edition is on good Colonial paper, Demy 12mo, and the Book extends to about 350 pages.

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GRAMMAR;
With an Appendix, containing exercises designed for the younger classes of Learners. By Lindley Murray. Half-bound: re-

PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. A Catechism of Geography; being an easy introduction to the knowledge of the World and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at an early age. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, 7 d.

This edition has been carefully revised; the tables of popula-on, divisions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest and best authorities, while an entire new chapter has been added, relating to the British American Possessions; containing quesns and answers regarding their number, government, soil, cite, trade, population, names of chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c.
MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER;

Or Child's Best Guide; with a variety of Reading Lessons, and Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication tables. Price 4d. THE CANADIAN PRIMER;

Or Reading Made Easy; by Peter Parley, Junior. Price 2d. In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on hand a large Stock of all the most approved SCHOOL BOOKS in ordinary use in both Provinces: as also of Plain and Fancy tationery and Account Books.

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INTEREST CALCULATOR. The Subscribers recently published a new and greatly enlarged Interest Calculator, for ascertaining the interest of any sum from £1 to £1000 from one to three hundred and sixty-five days, and from 1 to 12 months. Retail price, strongly half-bound, 7s. 6d. EXCHANGE CALCULATOR.

Tables of Exchange on London, shewing the value in Halifax Currency of any sum from one shilling to one thousand pounds, sterling, in a progressive series of one quarter per centum from par to fourteen per cent. above par. Price, 2s. 9d.

Montreal.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

The Subscribers, intending to REMOVE their BOOK, STATION-ERY, PRINTING and BINDING ESTABLISHMENTS to the extensive premises in St. Paul Street, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale, are anxious to REDUCE their STOCK of BOOKS, prior to May next, and to effect this the more readily, offer their assort-ment of MISCELLANEOUS WORKS (School Books excepted) at ment of MISCELLANEOUS
fifteen per cent. below the market prices.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a half yearly dividend of fifteen shillings sterling per Share, will become payable, on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 14th day of April, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective par-

The dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 14th day of April, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The books will close, preparatory to the dividend, on the thirtieth day of March, between which time and the fourteenth day of April, no transfers of shares can take

By order of the Court. G. DE B. ATTWOOD,

Secretary. London, 7th December, 1839. 4w39 CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass.

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.

OTICE is hereby given, that all Promissory Notes and Acceptances discounted and falling due at this Bank and its Offices, after the first day of April next, if not retired on the last day of grace allowed by law, will on the following day, be placed in the hands

of the Bank Solicitors for recovery. By order of the Board. F. A. HARPER,

Kingston, 26th Dec., 1839.

Cashier. 14-28.

At the Falls of Niagara, on the 18th ult., Thomas Hector, Esq. of Toronto, to Frances, fourth and youngest daughter of Colonel Delatre. At the Weston Church, Etobicoke, on the 4th ult., the Rev.

Charles Dade, M. A. Fellow of Caius' College, Cambridge, to Helen, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Philips, D. D. Rector of Etobicoke, and Chaplain to the Hon. the Legislative On the 23d ult., by the Rev. H. Patton, Mr. William Pette-

piece, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald Magee, both the Township of Oxford.

of the Township of Oxford.

By the same, on the 24th ult., Mr. Henry B. Hurd, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Doctor Thomas B. Cowen, both of the village of Kemptville.

DIED.

At St. John, L. C., on the 4th ult., after a long and painful illness which she bore with the utmost Christian resignation to the divine will, Maria Charlotte, wife of the Rev. William Arnold and daughter of the late Henry O'Hara, Esq., Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Gaspé Basin.

At Montreal, on the 25th inst, of scarlet fever, Henry Mackenzie, son of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, aged 7 years.
On the 25th ult., of consumption, Jane, wife of W. John R.

Babcock, of Ameliasburgh, aged 25 years.
On the 27th instant, Mr. Cornelius Webster, of the township of Hamilton, aged 40 years.

LETTERS received to Friday, April 3d:-Lord Bishop of Toronto; F. Griffin Esq. add. subs. and rem.; Rev. J. Rothwell, rem.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; A. Davidson Esq.; D. Perry Esq.; W. C. Crofton Esq. [next week.] "A Sincere Churchman" next week. We thank J. B. for his

ERRATA .- In the first line of the leading Editorial of last week, for "report" read "reprint." In the Rev. J. Flansghan's communication, last column, sixth paragraph, for "during my continuance in which," read "at which time."