

forbearance on the side of the United States might be construed into an admission of the right of Great Britain to the possession of the frontier which she claims. *Such apprehensions are without foundation. No such inference could fairly be drawn from such forbearance.* But were it otherwise how much more would the position of Great Britain be prejudiced by her relinquishment of a jurisdiction hitherto invariably maintained."

The unjustifiable and reckless conduct of Maine in this business is still more fully established by the indisputable facts stated in the report of Mr. McLaughlin, the British warden of the disputed territory. This gentleman has held his office since 1829. All the timber which could be ascertained or even suspected as coming from the disputed territory has been uniformly seized as soon as it came by water within the acknowledged limits of New Brunswick, and the proceeds of its sale deposited in a fund which is eventually to be paid over to the Government in whose favour, the dispute shall be decided. More recently Sir John Harvey issued a proclamation and sanctioned still more vigorous measures for putting a stop to this system of plunder carried on by both British and American subjects, but without any intention or attempt to occupy the disputed territory with a military force. Mr. McLaughlin was actively engaged in exercising these measures when he was arrested and taken prisoner to Bangor, finding at the same time that instead of imitating the forbearance and good faith of the British authorities the State of Maine and Massachusetts had actually authorised their citizens to cut timber, on the disputed territory while the former had proceeded to take military possession of it. The correspondence of the parties respecting the recent difficulties as well as their acts, furnishes strong internal evidence on which side the right of the question lies, being characterised by a marked forbearance and moderation on the part of Sir John Harvey, which exhibits a strong contrast to the blistering violence of Governor Fairfield.

It is stated in the newspapers that the Newfoundland Chamber of commerce, have caused a memorial to be presented to the Queen in Council, praying for the abolition of the House of Assembly in that island, on the ground that this branch of the Legislature is composed of the nominees of the Roman Catholic priests.

UNITED STATES.—The reported nomination of Mr. Calhoun as the special envoy to Great Britain for the settlement of the North Eastern boundary is said to be universally disapproved of in Maine. Mr. Calhoun's appointment however, does not appear to have taken place hitherto. The President has declined to interfere in regard to the application of the authorities of Lower Canada, for the giving up of Holmes the murderer of Tasche, leaving the matter to be decided by the state authorities. Holmes is in the meantime detained, his case being under investigation. With

reference to the boundary question the Albion remarks that "the Legislature of Maine has probably adjourned in a better spirit than that in which it met, and we deem it advisable to place the public in possession of all the facts prior to the arrival of the Great Western. If we are not mistaken in our impressions we shall find that England will take strong grounds in contradistinction to the views so unanimously adapted by Congress; and we must be prepared, instead of declaring as we have done that England is wrong and we are right, to come to Mr. Jefferson's conclusion—viz: that the boundary line under the treaty of 1783 was "too imperfectly described to be susceptible of execution," and consequently that commissioners from both countries must repair to the spot and run the boundary line again." The following resolution was adopted in the House of representatives during the recent session of Congress:—"Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to consider the expediency of opening or continuing negotiations with the Governments of other nations, and particularly with those the territorial jurisdiction of which comprehends the Isthmus that connects North and South America, and to which the United States have accredited ministers or agents; for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus; and of securing for ever by suitable treaty stipulations the free and equal right of navigating such canal to all nations on the payment of reasonable tolls.—The suit instituted by the new school General assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, for obtaining possessions of the general funds and institutions belonging to the Presbyterian Church and at present in possession of the old school or orthodox assembly, has been recently determined in favour of the pursuers, in the supreme court of Pennsylvania. The case however has been carried into the supreme court of the United States for final adjudication, and it is to be hoped for the sake of truth, and Presbyterianism, that a different issue awaits it there.

MEXICO, TEXAS AND SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.—The difficulties between France and Mexico are on the eve of settlement under the mediation of the British Minister, Mr. Packenham. The blockade has ceased accordingly and the discharge of all vessels of all classes and nations allowed. Commodore Douglas has returned from Mexico with his fleet and is now cruising between Bermuda and Halifax. General Wreca and the federal troops have been defeated by the army of government under General Romero. It is said that the federal insurgents in Mexico are treating for an alliance with the Texans with the view of overturning the present Mexican government. The tide of emigration continues to pour into Texas with unabated strength, but the settlers seem to suffer great annoyance from the aboriginal tribes.