

GREAT BRITAIN.

The question of repealing the restraints on the importation of foreign grain is discussed with much earnestness in the English papers, and meetings are every where held to protest against the scheme of starving the nation to enrich the landholders. The Times, which is a Tory print, has taken part against the corn laws, and Lord Durham, Lord Brougham, Mr. Paulet Thomson and others have declared their opposition to these laws in letters read at a dinner of the Manchester Anti-Corn Law Association. Meetings have been held in different parts of the kingdom to protest against the further continuance of these restrictions, some of which the excitement was exceedingly great. The governments of Naples, France, and Belgium have forbid the exportation of corn, and the English people despair of receiving sufficient supplies from the United States, on account of short crops and high prices.

The corn laws cannot, it is thought, withstand the force which is beginning to bear upon them. The London Morning Herald says, upon what it calls good authority, that the ministry will submit, on the meeting of Parliament, a plan for modifying the corn laws equivalent to a repeal.

The Bank of England has rejected many bills drawn by American firms. This step, says the London Morning Herald, is the result of mature deliberation, having for its object a check of that dangerous system of traffic by which foreign resident merchants obtain undue credit on British capital, or rather credit bills.

MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY.—The country (says the Sun of Wednesday) will learn with delight that the most interesting part in the speech from the throne to both Houses of Parliament and the country at large, will be the announcement of her Majesty's intended marriage. The happy object of Queen Victoria's choice is Prince Albert, son of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and cousin of her Majesty. Prince Albert is handsome, and about 22 years of age. He has resided for some time in this country, on a visit to his royal relatives. How soon the happy event is to take place we are not prepared to say, but our readers may depend upon the authenticity of our information.

We have authority to contradict the absurd statement which appeared in an evening paper yesterday, that the marriage of the Queen to Prince Albert would be announced in the speech from the throne.—London Courier.

A steam ship of 1200 tons has been launched at Greenock, for the India business, the *Cape of Good Hope*. Lieut. G. N. Kendall, R. N., one of Franklin's companions in the Polar expedition, is to command her. Loss of the *Protector East Indiaman*, and 170 Lives.—Accounts from India announce the loss of this ship, bound from London to Calcutta, at Sand Head, near the place of her destination.—Out of 178 persons on board only 8 were saved.—viz. 7 recruits, and 1 seaman. The number of recruits on board was 146, accompanied by 16 women and 19 children; crew 36; other passengers (all lost) Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Captain Martin, Mrs. Martin, Captain Monk, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Hobson, Mr. Smith, 1 servant, 1 Captain, Dixon. The *Protector* was driven ashore in a gale while at anchor.

LETTER FROM GOV. FAIRFIELD TO SIR JOHN HARVEY.

Executive Department,
August, Feb. 19 1839.
His Excellency Sir John Harvey,
Lt. Governor of New Brunswick:
Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 13th inst. by express, and avail myself on the return of your Messenger, R. English to make a reply.

You say "I have just heard, with the utmost surprise and regret, that without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force from the State of Maine has entered the

territory, the claim to which is in dispute, &c.

In reply, I cannot but regret that your Excellency should have thought the use of such language suitable to be employed upon this occasion.

If I am amenable to a charge of want of "courtesy" in any thing I have heretofore done, I will endeavour to manifest enough of that accomplishment in this reply, not to bandy epithets with one, of whom I had formed so high an opinion as of your Excellency—and will only say further, that, while I have the honor to hold the place I now occupy, I trust a sense of duty to my State and her interests will always predominate over a mere blind regard to the artificial rules of etiquette. I think, however, that your Excellency would not have used that term, if you had considered for a moment, that the proceedings of our Land Agent were in execution of a Resolve of the Legislature of this State, adopted in secret session, and that, no notice of their proceeding could have been given without an unqualified breach of faith and duty.

In speaking of the disputed territory, your Excellency says, "the claim to which is in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and which has been agreed between the two General Governments, shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England until the claim shall be determined."

Now, Sir, I cannot hesitate to say that, in my opinion, your Excellency is labouring under an entire misapprehension in regard to the facts. No such agreement, I am persuaded, has ever been made between the two governments. I have looked in vain for it among the numerous documents which have grown out of this question, and have never heard of any recognition of it, verbal or otherwise, on the part of the officers of the General Government. If however such an agreement exists, your Excellency can undoubtedly point it out. At all events, such an agreement can never be recognized by this State. A decent self respect will ever forbid it, if there were no other consideration in the way.

Your Excellency entreats me immediately to recall the force now upon the territory, and adds—"it is proper that I should acquaint your Excellency, that I have directed a strong military force of Her Majesty's Troops to be in readiness to support her Majesty's authority, and protect her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with."

In reply I have to say that the territory bordering on the Aroostook River has always been, as I regard the facts, in the possession and under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Maine—that more than thirty years ago Massachusetts surveyed and granted large tracts of it, which have ever since been, in some way, possessed by the grantees and those claiming under them—that the rest of it was surveyed by, and some of it divided between Massachusetts and Maine, soon after the latter became an independent State—that both States have been in the habit of granting permits to cut timber there without being molested from any quarter—that many persons have purchased these lands of Maine and entered into their actual occupation—and that in various other ways, Maine has exercised a jurisdiction which may fairly be regarded as exclusive, over this territory.

Under these circumstances, information was received that a body of armed men had gone into this territory and were cutting vast quantities of the timber, defying the power of this State to prevent them. On these facts being communicated to the Legislature, the two branches immediately directed the Land Agent to take with

him a sufficient force to arrest these depredations, and to break up their enterprise.

The party of the Land Agent is now on the territory engaged in executing the trust with which it was charged, and with my consent will never leave it, while the protection of the property of the State from plunderers renders it necessary for them to remain. If your Excellency chooses to send an armed force to attempt their expulsion, I can only say that this State will endeavour to meet such an attempt as it will deserve.

I have no threats to make or hostilities to indulge. If Maine does her duty, as I trust in God she will, nothing that I could say in advance would add to the glory of her career. If she proves recalcitrant to her duty, and tamely submits to be expelled from her territory, by a force that she could successfully resist, nothing that I can say would tend to diminish the measure of her ignominy and disgrace.

I have the honor to be with high respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit to the two Houses copies of several documents received from His Excellency the Governor of Maine, on the 18th and 19th inst. They relate to the trespasses committed on the public lands, the property of Maine and Massachusetts, by bands of plunderers associated in large bodies, for the purpose of carrying on their operations without interruption. The measures taken by Maine to enable her land agent to put a stop to these depredations and the purpose of resisting those measures by military force announced by the Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, will appear from the papers communicated. The course adopted and menaced by the Local Authorities of New Brunswick has led the Legislature of the State of Maine to the adoption of vigorous measures for the protection of the public property, and the defence of the agents employed in removing the depredators.

Among the papers transmitted by Gov. Fairfield, is copy of a resolve of the House of Representatives of Maine, of the 18th inst. requesting the aid of Massachusetts in the measures adopted by Maine relative to the trespassers on the Public Lands. The opinions and feelings of Massachusetts on the great questions connected with the North Eastern Boundary, have been so often set forth in the public acts of her Legislature and Executive, that they do not need to be repeated. The Land Agent of the Commonwealth has at all times efficiently co-operated with the Land Agent of Maine in all the measures for protection of the property, which fall within the ordinary duties of those offices. I had the honor in my address to the Legislature at the beginning of the session, as on more than one former occasion of the same kind, to call the attention of the two Houses to the ruinous extent of the depredations committed on the Public Lands in that region. The rightful sovereignty and government of the territory belonging exclusively to Maine, Mass has no jurisdiction over it and possesses only an interest in a moiety of the soil. For this reason no further steps on our part have been deemed within the competence of Massachusetts to maintain her rights in the territory, which forms the subject of the controversy, so long protracted between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. Should a state of things untowardly arise in which the Government of the United States shall call upon Massachusetts

for her assistance in asserting the rights so long and so injuriously withheld, I am persuaded that the call will receive a prompt response from the Legislature and the people.

EDWARD EVERETT,
Council Chamber, Feb. 20, 1839.

Mr. Street, the Solicitor General, addressed a long remonstrance to the officer commanding the armed force on the Disputed Territory, dated Mouth of the Restook, Feb. 17, 1839, requiring him to withdraw, and deliver up any prisoners that may have been detained—to which the following reply was made:—

Confidence of the St. Croix Stream,
Aroostook River, Township No. 10,
State of Maine, Feb. 19 1839.

Sir—Your communication of the 17th inst. has been this moment received. The Solicitor General of the Province must have been misinformed as to the place where the force under my direction is now located, or he would have been spared the impropriety of addressing such a communication to me, a citizen of the State of Maine, one of the North American confederacy of the United States.

It is also to be hoped for the honor of the British Empire, that when Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, is made acquainted with the place where the Hon. Rufus McIntire, Land Agent of the State of Maine, and the two other gentlemen were forcibly arrested by a lawless mob, that he will direct their immediate discharge, and bring the offenders to justice.

The officer to whom you allude and the person in company with him, were arrested for serving a precept on a citizen of Maine. He was sent on immediately to Augusta, the seat of Government, to be dealt with by the authorities of the State. Their persons are not therefore in my power, and application for their discharge must be made to the Government of the State.

If however I have been in error as to your being under a mistake as to the place where I am now stationed, on land which was run out into townships by the State of Massachusetts and covered by grants from that State before Maine was separated from Massachusetts, and which has therefore been under the jurisdiction of Maine since she has taken her rank among the independent States of the North American Union; therefore, as a citizen of Maine in official capacity, I have but one answer to return to the threat conveyed. I am here under the direction of the State, and must remain until otherwise ordered by the only authority recognized by me: and deeply as I should regret a conflict between our respective countries, I shall consider the approach to my station by an armed force, as an act of hostility which will be met by me to the best of my ability.

I am Sir,
Your most obdt. Servt.
CHARLES TAYLOR,
Land Agent.

George F. Street, Esq. Solicitor General of Province of New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL.

A report has just reached us that the Americans have moved further down the Restook, and have commenced throwing up some breast work, we do not however vouch for its correctness.—Woodstock Times.

We learn by the New York Advertiser that reports are in circulation that hostilities had ceased between France and Mexico, through the mediation of the English Admiral. If this be true we may expect shortly to hear of a large English fleet paying a visit to the American shores, and making a strong demand upon the U. States Government, for the high handed measure adopted by Maine. There is a long account unsettled between the two governments, and if Maine

will have it so, it may as well be adjusted now as any other time.

Mechanics' Institute.—This Institute increases rapidly in numbers, influence, and respectability.—and arrangements are entered into for procuring from England, a number of the latest Scientific Works, and necessary Apparatus, which with the contributions of members will form an extensive and valuable Repository, affording a profitable resort to the industrious mechanic and his apprentices. The sum of £25, was voted last Monday evening to Dr. Green, for a course of Lectures on Geology, &c. to be delivered shortly. The selection of such an able and interesting Lecturer, as Dr. G. gives the Institute and its Directors, a character, which they have well sustained, and which, we have no doubt, they will always merit.

DEPARTURE.—On Sunday, in the brig *Eden*, Raymond, master, for Montego Bay, William Walker, Esq. of this City, who has for some time been labouring under severe indisposition.—Mr. W. has for many years maintained his place as one of our first mercantile men, and he carries with him the hearty and sincere wishes of a numerous circle of friends, and the commercial community generally, for the speedy restoration of his health, and a safe return to the sphere of his usual avocations.—St. John Herald.

On Wednesday last **Harris Hatch** Esq. of Charlotte County, was sworn in as a member of the Legislative Council, Messrs. Kinnear and Robertson are at Fredericton, and will be sworn in early in the ensuing week, it having been deferred in consequence of the domestic affliction at Government House. Col Wyer has not yet vacated his seat in the House of Assembly.

Reinforcements for the detachments of the 36th Regt. that proceeded last week towards the scene of invasion, continue to be sent off; yesterday a company of that corps followed, and this morning the remainder, led by a party of the royal artillery with a field-piece, left for Woodstock. The Crocodile, with the 69th had not arrived at St. John on Thursday. The necessity for making Fredericton headquarters, and having a disposable military force here, ready in cases of emergency, has become too apparent to be disregarded.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1839.

Charlotte County Bank.
HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.
Director next week, J. M. W. W. W.
Discount Day, THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
AT Bill and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must remain in his hands on the following discount day.—FRIDAY.
Bank open from 10 till 3.

Rams and Black House.
Commencement next week.—Thomas S. S.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.
Director next week, G. M. Porter.
AT Bill and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must remain in his hands on the following discount day.—FRIDAY.
Bank open from 10 till 3.

LATEST DATES.

LE. DOR.	Jan. 25
LIVERPOOL.	Jan. 24
EDINBURGH.	Jan. 4
PARIS.	Jan. 17
FORST.	Feb. 14
MONTREAL.	Feb. 22
QUEBEC.	Feb. 13
ALBANY.	Feb. 20
NEW YORK.	Feb. 24

The horrid difficulties continue to engage public attention and those necessary precautions on our part have been taken which prudence and patriotism require. Drills from the 1st and 4th Charlotte Regiments were made last Monday, and it is some indication of the loyal feelings of the numerous assemblage who witnessed the proceedings here, that they were attended by spirit and hilarity, and concluded by three hearty cheers for the Queen, followed by three more for Lieut. Col. Campbell. A volunteer patrol mounted guard every night for the safety of the Arsenal, and it is understood that a troop of Cavalry will immediately be formed. No intelligence has yet been received of the reply of the President of the U. States to the appeal of the Governor of Maine, but we observe that the Government of Massachusetts has declared that the State cannot interfere without orders from Washington and that the duties of the Militia extend only to the boundaries of the State. Neither has the answer of the President to Sir John Harvey's despatch been received; in the mean time His Excellency has made a strong disposition of troops at detachable points in Woodstock and Wakefield to prevent incursions and depredations on our unprotected territory, and keep the Maine people at bay who have hitherto so peacefully to Houlton and the Restook. The Legislature has also dispatched a special messenger to Britain, and on the determination of the general Government of the States and of our own, will depend the issue of the present extraordinary position of the two Powers.

The proceedings of occasionally marked by those that give them some of the debate which charter of King's College, we were struck severe observations of a Brown, and Mr. Wilm. Capt. Owen; for on re saw nothing to call for son, altho we are for his views. The matter in a private letter while temperate attack had large Committee Messrs Woodward, and express Reporter has not put and several others of p shall publish as soon as which (we may take th we were disappointed loss of the packet to B

A call has been made that of a recent article, with a threat paper in case of refusal writer's name, we would knowing it, we cannot therefore have his name less per annum. Any sensible man would in question as a mere and treat it accordingly little more to say on it new types enable us to legislate.

The Legislature, Feb. 21, were empowered to send to the Artillery and the 36th Regt. and have now commenced of any undisciplined Company. R. Brown who may vice, shall be exempted; but such valuable some military control granted.

On the 17th inst. Mr. Thomas Aglar, to Miss the 1st inst. by the Mr. PETER BAKER of the Clerk's office caught some place.

By the same, on the 2d, R. E. of Fredericton, eldest daughter of Mr. F.

In the Parish of St. Mr. Jones Dick, aged 30, native of New Brunswick, and the 4th American Regt. At Govt. House, Fredericton, the 24th inst. of the day, eldest son of, and Major General Sir John K. C. H. Lord, Governor.

EDUCATION.
The Minister, WAT to the inhabitants of vicinity, that they info on the first Monday in structure of Towns La of an English Edu and Ornamental Need St. Andrews, March

A special meeting to AGRICULTURAL, So Tuesday last, when were unanimously p On motion of Col by Geo. N. Smith, R be appropriated for a Writing School, and the hands of James I On motion of Mr. ed by Mr. Bernard S ren boxes of garden Meers, Ellis and B posted, and finally to procure them, as to obtain a sample of On motion of J. J. Thomas Watt Esq. David Mowat and I mitted to act with the may in prosecuting the the General Branch of the Society; as also entire the strongest simple share of any be made by the Key agent of Agriculture.

Geo. N. Smith, TWO O Respectful BOARD dated in a small pro Geo January 30 1839

