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American Volunteer.

By G. SANDERSON & E. CORNMAN.

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Whole No. 1332.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday February 6, 1840.

New Series—Vol. 4, No. 34.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville
JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell to Wash.
JOHN W. WOODRICH, Esq. Shippensburg...

Harrisburg, Carlisle & Chambersburg TURNPIKE COMPANY.

EXHIBIT of tools received, repairs and expenses in the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company...

To amount of tolls received at the gates.
Balance at the settlement for 1839, paid into court at January A. D. 1839, for distribution, &c.

By balance of 1838 paid to creditors under the act of Assembly of 1832, 1838 and 1839, &c.
By cash paid for repairs on road, 1099 514
Do Gatekeepers salaries, 1042 50

Balance paid into court to be applied to the creditors under the acts of Assembly aforesaid.

Certified an oath to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1840.

To the Creditors of the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company.

TAKE NOTICE
That the court of common pleas of Cumberland county have appointed Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at the court house in the borough of Carlisle, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for hearing and determining the claims of the respective creditors against said company...

M. B. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE EMBROCATION.
THE efficacy of this most valuable embrocation is attested by the thousands who have paid their healing gratitude to the cure of the most troublesome diseases to which the horse is liable...

THE HUMAN HAIR.
IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine Oldridge's Balsam of Columbia.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Stouffville, Pa. January 1st, 1840.
Frederick Leonard Permitt 3
Frederick J. O'Connell Proprietor, Ezekiel Graham Elizabeth 2 Miller Henry

HAYS' LINIMENT.
THIS fine article is warranted to cure Piles or Rheumatism in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

NOTICE
The subscriber, residing in West Pennsboro township, having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Dunlap, late of Dickinson township, Cumberland county, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately...

DR. WM. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

To Mothers and Nurses.
The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process...

Beware of Counterfeits.
Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress...

DR. WM. EVANS' Camomile & Aperiens Pills.
Another very severe case of Inflammatory Rheumatism cured by Dr. Evans' Medicine.

ENVIALE DISTINCTION.
In the midst of general and, in many instances, not unfounded prejudice against many of the medicinal remedies of the day...

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
Dear Sir—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.
A supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds he is prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has failed...

DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.
After much suffering from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last four years, and the pecuniary injuries attendant on the indisposition...

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The extraordinary success which has attended the use of HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, is the best criterion of their superior virtues.

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DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves;

Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, under the worst symptoms of restlessness, Lowness of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Lividness of the Face, both Bilious & Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism; whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Sciatica, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Sides; Typhus Fever, Scarcely Fever, Putrid Sores, Ulcers, and the Dry or Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

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NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

Correspondence in relation to the Northeastern Boundary Question, communicated by the President of the United States to the Senate on the 23d ult.

Acting Secretary of State to the Governor of Maine.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington Nov. 6, 1839.

Sir: The British Minister in a note addressed to the 2d inst. to this Department, states that information which had reached his Government in England and more recent intelligence received by himself from the authorities of the Province of New Brunswick, had made it his duty to call the attention of the Government of the United States, to the alleged facts, that, to-wit:—

The armed posse stationed by the State of Maine for the protection of the public property in the disputed territory had extended its operation and its armed occupation of the country along the whole way from the valley of the Aroostook to the mouth of the Fish river into the valley of the St. John's and into a portion of the Madawaska settlements.

The British Minister, protesting in the name of his Government against acts of encroachment on the part of the people of Maine, as being at variance with the agreements entered into, in the month of February last, first, between him and the Secretary of State, at Washington, and subsequently by your excellency, the Governor of New Brunswick, and Major General Scott, for the purpose of averting the danger of local collision on the frontiers pending the final settlement of the boundary question...

The President, to whom Mr. Fox's note has been communicated, has directed me to express to you his anxious desire that no occasion should be permitted to call in question the faithful observance by the Governments of the United States and Maine of the arrangements referred to—a sentiment in which it is confident your excellency will freely concur—and to request that you will transmit to this Department such information as may be in possession of the Government of Maine in relation to the acts referred to, in order that an appropriate answer may soon be returned to Mr. Fox's communication.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
A. VAIL, Acting Sec'y.
His excellency JOHN FAIRFIELD, Governor of the State of Maine.

The Gov. of Maine to the Acting Secretary of State.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SACO, November 21, 1839.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th inst., reciting certain complaints that have been made by the British Government through its Minister, Mr. Fox of the authorities of this State for certain alleged proceedings on the part of the latter, in relation to "the disputed territory"; and I beg to inform in complying with the request "to transmit such information as may be in the possession of the Government of Maine in relation to the acts referred to, in order that an appropriate answer may soon be returned to Mr. Fox's communication."

The first complaint is, "that the armed posse stationed by the State of Maine for the protection of the public property in the disputed territory, advancing beyond the stipulated limits, has extended its occupation of the country along the whole way from the valley of the Aroostook to the mouth of Fish river into the valley of the St. John's, and thus into a portion of the Madawaska settlements."

This complaint is probably founded upon the following facts:—Early last spring, the land agent of the State sent a small force, consisting of some twenty five men, to Fish river, to disperse a band of trespassers understood to be operating at that place. The enterprise was successful. Their camps were broken up, some of the trespassers driven off, and a few with their teams were brought out to the settlement on the Aroostook, though subsequently released.

This proceeding violates no stipulation ever entered into by the authorities of this State. In no proper sense can the Madawaska settlements be said to include the territory as far west as Fish river, upon either side of the St. John's, it being a distance of some twenty five miles above it, and the two not being connected by continuous occupations or settlements. But, supposing the Fish river territory to be part of the Madawaska settlements, even then, I maintain, there has been no infringement of the stipulations on the part of this State, referred to by Mr. Fox.

So far as I am informed, the armed posse have confined their operations to the objects before stated, and have given no just cause of complaint, unless the prohibiting Colonel McLaughlin, the provincial land agent, from driving timber down the St. Johns, into the province of New Brunswick, constitutes such a cause. And, in regard to this, I must be permitted to say that the authorities of Maine can see no reason for making a distinction between persons attempting to drive their timber from the State into a foreign jurisdiction, whatever may be the pretence set up.

Secondly, it is alleged "that the establishments formed by the persons composing the armed parties on the banks both of the Aroostook and Fish river had assumed an aspect and character more decidedly military, and more resembling a permanent national possession of the country, than could be required in the civil posse of a land agent temporarily occupying it for the sole purpose of preventing trespasses. That these establishments were fortified with entrenchments and cannon and garrisoned by a number of armed men far greater than the occasion would warrant."

The party at Fish river, as before stated, is composed of about twenty five men—no militia or soldiers, but hired laborers. A boom has by them been thrown across the river to stop the timber in its passage down. They have erected a block house near the boom, and are armed with muskets. If this assumes "an aspect and character" in the eyes of our provincial neighbors "decidedly military," we hope it is not formidable enough to create any alarm. But whether it is not a force more than sufficient to protect the public property of the State from numerous bands of lawless men, grown desperate by being deprived of their accustomed plunder, and over whom their own Government seems heretofore to have had but little control, is a question which this State must be permitted to decide for itself.

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In compliance with your request, I have now communicated the facts upon which the complaints of the British Government are supposed to be founded. In doing it, and in the accompanying remarks, I have had no intention of desire of producing irritation, or adding, in any degree, to the excitement already existing. The subject is far too momentous, and too nearly involves the peace of the countries interested, to justify any remarks founded in passion or feeling. But it is due to the State, whose organ, upon this occasion, I am, as well as to the whole country, to speak plainly and without disguise. And, under this solemn impression, I must say that Maine, in my opinion, has done nothing which she was not fully justified in doing, and nothing which she will not be ready to defend with her best powers.

And further, that, though she has not yet taken military possession of the disputed territory, a continued disposition on the part of the British Government to delay a settlement of the boundary question, will not fail, in my opinion, to induce such a step, whatever may be the consequences, should she not be relieved from that responsibility by the action of the General Government.

With the most earnest desire for a just, peaceful, and speedy settlement of the question, I have the honor to subscribe myself, with high respect, your most obedient servant.

JOHN FAIRFIELD, Governor of Maine.
A. VAIL, Esq. Acting Secretary of State.

The Governor of Maine to the President of the United States.
State of Maine, Executive Department, AUGUSTA, Dec. 23, 1839.

Sir:—It having been reported to me that a large number of British troops had been stationed at Temiscouata lake, in the disputed territory, and seeing extracts from the provincial papers confirmatory of these reports, I deemed it proper to apply directly to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, which I did by letter of the 12th inst., to ascertain whether these reports were well founded or not. His answer, under date of Dec. 19th, I received yesterday, while on my way to this place. My letter and the reply are both herewith enclosed. It will be perceived that two companies of British troops have actually been marched into the disputed territory, and stationed at the Temiscouata lake, where it is well known, extensive barracks have been

munitions of war over it at their pleasure. The third allegation is, "that a permanent State road is being constructed, leading into the valley of the Aroostook, and from thence to the south side of the St. John's, to the Fish River, the object of which is to connect those portions of the disputed territory with the towns of Augusta and Bangor, and other acknowledged parts of the State of Maine."

That a road commencing near Mattawamkeag point, in the county of Penobscot, extending to the Aroostook river, and thence on to the mouth of Fish river, upon the St. John's, is in process of construction, and is even now passable the whole way with some vehicles, is certainly true. But it is not perceived why, at this particular time, it should be regarded as a cause of complaint. This is no new thing. An appropriation for this road was made by the Legislature of this State as early as 1826; from which time it has steadily progressed, and in another year, probably, will be nearly, if not quite, completed. To say nothing of other advantages anticipated from it, it is manifest that it will afford great facilities for preventing trespass upon the public lands; and indeed, I may say that trespassing upon the streams emptying high up upon the St. John's cannot be prevented without such a road. This, therefore is no new project, got up in violation of any stipulation or understanding, to which this State has in any way been a party, or for the purpose of gaining an additional extent of possession; but is the exercise of a lawful right over that portion of the territory to which we have not only the legal title, but over which we have ever had possession and jurisdiction.

But again, may I not inquire with what propriety and consistency this complaint is made on the part of Great Britain, when she has herself constructed a permanent road over a large part of the territory north of the St. John's which, it is understood, was very thoroughly repaired the present season, and over which her subjects are constantly passing?

The last allegation is, "that land surveyors, acting under the authority of the State, are employed in marking out lots and townships within the same portion of the disputed territory, and that sales of land are being made with deeds regularly drawn under the authority of Maine."