

plaint made by the undersigned of certain reported movements of British troops in portions of the territory in dispute between the two countries, disclaiming all intention on the part of the British authorities to cancel or infringe the terms of the provisional agreement entered into at the beginning of the last year, and this disclaimer is connected with an assumption of the right of Great Britain to strengthen posts and take measures of (military) precaution, not along the line only, but within portions of the disputed territory, as, by the terms of the agreement referred to, no interference was to be attempted pending the negotiation of the boundary question, with the exercise of British authority in the neighborhood of Lake Temisouata, "and at other points" within a portion of the territory supposed to be embraced in the terms of the arrangements. Mr. Fox having stated that he has referred to his Government the representations of the United States against the military movements alluded to, the undersigned, under a confident expectation that the matter will present itself to the minds of her Majesty's ministers in a light different from that which it is understood by Mr. Fox, would have refrained from any further remarks on the subject; but, in order to obviate the risk of any misapprehension as to the views of the President concerning it, and inasmuch as the ground assumed by Mr. Fox with regard to those arrangements is a scope not authorized by the language in which they are expressed, nor by what is believed to be the intention of the parties, it is proper that the undersigned should call Mr. Fox's immediate attention to the express provisions of the agreement signed by him and the undersigned, and of that which was subscribed to, under the agency of General Scott, by the Governor of Maine and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

The main object of those agreements obviously was the restoration and future maintenance of tranquillity in the disputed territory; and as the means of most surely attaining that object, the entire exclusion from its limits of all military force, to which ever side belonging, and the delegation to the civil authority exclusively of the exercise of all power and jurisdiction. With that view, under the first mentioned of those agreements, it was only in case of necessity for dispersing notorious trespassers or protecting public property from deprecation that armed force was to be employed on either side and then the operation was to be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreement between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick. The other was the result of the contemplated "concert" between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick; was intended to carry out the object of the first, confiding to the State of Maine the duty of protecting the timber recently cut, and of preventing further depredections, and prescribed that those objects were to be accomplished through the agency of a civil posse. Accordingly, the Governor of Maine engaged to withdraw, without unnecessary delay, the military force of the State. Without regard, therefore, to the limits within which either party had before exercised jurisdiction, resort to military force, for any purpose whatever was interdicted to both parties. With reference to the extent of territory which each party was to continue to exercise jurisdiction, the first agreement left the question of right where it had before stood, and only expressed the conflicting understanding of that great question by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, respectively. The agreement between Gov. Fairfield and Sir John Harvey provided likewise, that the question of possession and jurisdictions should remain as it then stood where it stood by providing that Great Britain was to continue holding, in fact, possession of a part of the territory, meaning that part embraced in the Madawaska settlements, in the occupancy of which as well as in the enjoyment of the usual communications between New Brunswick and her Majesty's upper province the Governor of Maine disclaimed all intentions of disturbing the British authorities. Beyond the Madawaska settlements, therefore circumscribed by the limits within which they stood at the date of the agreement, the United States cannot, under the terms of that agreement recognise in the British authorities the right of extending jurisdiction, much less that of forming any military establishments beyond or within them; and those consequently which formed the subject of the representations in the note of the undersigned of the 12th of December, pushed as they are alleged to have been into tracts of country far beyond any acknowledged limits of those settlements, and wholly unconnected with them, cannot be viewed in any other light than a bold infringement of existing arrangements.

That such is a just view of the agreements cannot be disputed by Great Britain, as her Majesty's Government has adopted and acted upon it. In the note of Mr. Fox complaining of the encroachment on the part of Maine, and of an armed occupation of part of the disputed territory by that State, both are treated as inconsistent with the existing arrangements; and it is presumed her Majesty's Government will not attempt to apply one rule of construction to defend the military movements of its colonial authorities, and another to sustain complaints against the State Government for acts which are not founded upon any apprehended necessity of the use of a regular military force for offensive or defensive purposes. Nor can it be imagined that it will be contended that those arrangements are not perfectly reciprocal, or that there is any difference in the character and the extent of the jurisdiction to be exercised by Great Britain in one portion, and that by the State of Maine or the United States in the other portion of the disputed territory comprehended within the temporary arrangements made to preserve tranquillity in both, and guard against any hostile collision between the State and Colonial Governments.


The undersigned having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to state to him that no reason is perceived for doubting the disposition of the Governor of Maine scrupulously to adhere to the spirit of the existing arrangements, to avoid all acts tending to render more difficult and distant the final adjustment of the main question of boundary between the two countries; but in repeating assurances of the readiness of the United States Government to contribute, by all means in its power, to an amicable termination of the difference, the undersigned is bound to declare that a persistence in, or a repetition of, such acts on the part of her Majesty's agents as these now complained of, would, if avowed by Great Britain, be considered as but little in accordance with those assurances.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Fox the expression of his distinguished consideration.
JOHN FORSYTH,
HENRY S. FOX, Esq. & Co.
Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Dec. 24, 1839.
The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, having, in pursuance of directions from the President, requested the Governor of Maine to communicate to him such information as might be in his possession in relation to a complaint preferred by Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, in a note dated the 2d ult. of alleged encroachments on the part of the State of Maine upon the territory in dispute on the Northeastern frontier of the United States, is enabled by a recent communication from the Governor of the State, to lay before Mr. Fox, for the information of his Government, the following statements and observations:
With reference to the first ground of complaints, the undersigned is informed that, early last spring, the land agent of Maine despatched a small force, consisting of about twenty-five men, to Fish river, for the purpose of dispersing a band of trespassers understood to have been operating at that place, in consequence of which the trespassers' camps were broken up, some of them driven off, and a few, with their teams, brought to the settlement on the Aroostook, but subsequently released; that the land agent, in further pursuance of what he deemed his duty, again sent a party of about the same number of men to the mouth of Fish river, to extend a boom across it, in order to prevent the timber, which had been cut by the trespassers, from being driven out into the St. John's, and to hinder further depredections by cutting. The object of the expedition had been accomplished, and the party remained on the ground at the date of the Governor's communication. So far the undersigned is unable to perceive that any thing has been done by the people of Maine in any way contravening the spirit of the agreement entered into by Mr. Fox, or that of the arrangement proposed by Gen. Scott, and subscribed to by the authorities of Maine and New Brunswick. In the first place, the territory contiguous to the mouth of the Fish river on either side of the St. John's, can, in no proper sense, be considered as included in the Madawaska settlement. It is distant some twenty-five miles above it, and the two points are not connected by any continuous occupations or settlement of the country. But even if the point referred to formed part of the Madawaska settlement, the agreement of the 27th February stipulated that in the event of necessity for dispersing notorious trespassers or protecting public property from deprecation by armed force, the operation would be conducted jointly or separately, according to agreements between the Governments of Maine and Brunswick. Under such an agreement negotiated through the agency of Gen. Scott, the Governor of Maine was to maintain within the disputed territory, under a land agent a small civil posse, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent further depredections without any limitation as to the sphere of its operation within the bounds of the disputed territory. To the attainment of those ends, the action of the parties detached by the Maine land agent appears so far as the undersigned is informed, to have been strictly confined.

As to the military aspect and character alleged by Mr. Fox to have been assumed by the parties on the Aroostook and Fish rivers, it appears that those despatched to the last mentioned points, composed, as stated, each of about twenty-five men, neither militia nor soldiers, but hired laborers, were it true, armed with muskets, and had extended a boom across the river, and erected a blockhouse for its protection and their own against the numerous bands of lawless men, grown desperate by being deprived of their accustomed plunder, and over whom her Majesty's authorities appear to have exercised but little control. Such measures of precaution cannot be regarded as dictated by prudential motives, if not by the necessity of the case, and the fitness and extent of the precaution appear to the undersigned questions which could not understandingly be discussed away from the scene of action, and which, of necessity, can only be properly decided by those persons whose safety was to be secured.

Upon the Aroostook, which has been the pivot of the operations of the land agent's posse, a larger number of men has been employed. They have also extended a boom across the river, and erected near it a fortification of hewn timber, and a few more temporary buildings. The twenty-five or thirty men stationed there are likewise armed with muskets, and, it is believed, have also two small pieces of artillery. The remainder, about one hundred and twenty-five, have, for the most part, been engaged in opening roads for summer as well as for winter communications, and in preparing facilities for supplying the posse. Any preparations short of these would, it is stated, have been insufficient to protect the public property; and the authorities of Maine cannot repress a sentiment of surprise that these should now be made a subject of complaint, when, but a short time since, the establishment was assaulted by a party of some 50 men, suitably equipped, commanded by a captain of militia, and bearing the Queen's arms, in the repulsion of which the occupants displayed a spirit of forbearance and moderation sufficiently in harmony with the avowed and sole object of their occupation of the territory; and that surprise is in no way diminished by the fact that the agents of the British Government have just completed extensive and permanent barracks on the same territory, north of the St. John's, and are in the habit of transporting troops and munitions of war at their convenience.

THE "HARRISON CLUB."
It is a grateful task to ingenious minds to dwell repeatedly upon illustrious characters, and fashion their course through life after the bright model formed by the personation of their many virtues. The influence exerted upon the observer by the contemplation of brave, magnanimous and praiseworthy actions, is sufficiently powerful even to incline the mind of low, grovelling desires to aspire to the exhibition and promulgation of deeds that will not wither and words that will not die. Thus Phillip of Macedon, whilst domesticated in the house of Epanonidas and daily observing his dignified and patriotic conduct—listening to his wise and instructive lessons—which fell from his lips—and hearing his valiant deeds highly lauded, first had his heart fired with that flame of towering ambition which blazed so fiercely that the world recoiled with dread lest its green fields and beautiful cities might be wrapt in its devouring embrace. Washington, too, by having his mighty mind operated upon by the example of patriotic heroes, and stimulated to high and philanthropic aspirations by the perusal of the sentiments of the lovers of liberty, was peculiarly fitted to become the instrument for the disenthralment of a world from the shackles of despotism. Enthusiastic admiration for the principles which Plato had embodied in his theoretical republic, led him to desire the foundation of a similarly happy government—a republic founded upon the divine principle of equality. Flushed with the brilliant prospect that spread out before him for a splendid career in arms, and a matchless exhibition of patriotism and virtue both in the cabinet and in the field, he stepped on the stage of action and marched on till he achieved the highest point of honorable and imperishable fame. Guided by the eternal principles of right, unlike the despicable sons of sordid selfishness, he had to survive the disappointments of no premature hopes and unfounded pretensions—nor bewail the disasters of vaulting ambition.


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER
CARLISLE:
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1840.

OUR FLAG.
"Now our flag is flying from the wind and tree,
Let it float over our fatherland."
And the guard of its spotless fame shall be
Columbia's chosen band!"
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
AND AN
INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Buchanan of the U. S. Senate, and to the Hon. William S. Ramsey of the House of Representatives, for important public documents, &c.
In answer to several inquiries as to the communication signed "A Citizen," which we spoke of in our last, we will state that it was in favor of a division of Dickinson township.
Petitions.—The following petitions were presented in Congress, on Thursday last, by the Hon. William S. Ramsey:
The petition of citizens of Adams county, Pa. for the establishment of a post road from Gettysburg to Hanover, via McSherrystown.
Of Capt. John Smith, claiming for Revolutionary services.
Of Lieut. Scott Ketchum, of the U. S. Army, for relief.
Of the heirs of Matthew Armor, deceased, for relief.
County Convention.—The proceedings of this body will be found in another part of this paper, to which we invite the attention of all our readers. The Convention was unusually full, every township and borough, save one, (the small township of Shippensburg,) being represented by "good men and true." The proceedings may be said to fairly and fully embody public sentiment in old democratic Cumberland, and will have a wholesome effect throughout the State at large.

From the fulness of the representation in the Convention, we augur well for the future prospects of the democratic party here. It shows conclusively that a spirit is abroad among our yeomanry which will assuredly lead us to glorious victory at the coming elections, and must place Cumberland county, where she always has been, foremost in the ranks battling for the cause of liberty and democracy.
Since Gov. Porter sent in his special message to the Legislature, the federalists and bankites profess to be delighted with him, and are now leading him to the skies—yea several of them have even went so far, it is said, as to go to Harrisburg for the express purpose of paying a friendly visit to his Excellency. Now this may all be well enough, and, as friends of the Governor, we do not object to such praise-worthy conduct. But we cannot, at the same time, close our eyes to the fact, that these same individuals are amongst those who pursued him with such unrelenting bitterness in 1838, invading the privacy of his domestic fireside, and charging him with every crime to be found in the calendar. Nay, more, these demonic spirits faltered not in their base and hellish work of defamation, up till the very day when this message was delivered.

Can it be, then, that they are sincerely repentant of their past wickedness?—What change has come o'er the spirit of their dreams?—Are they now sincerely anxious to make restitution for the injury they have done the Governor? Or is it not a mere *fiat* attempted to be played off upon his Excellency for political effect? We could as readily be made believe that the Ethiopian would change his skin, or the Leopard his spots, as that these bank bought federalists—these vile traducers of character—would now, if they had an opportunity, come into the support of a man who has been the target at which they directed their poisonous shafts for the last two years.
But we believe Gov. Porter seeks not their friendship. He knows the history of the federal party too well, to be made a dupe to the treachery of its leaders. He has differed in opinion, it is true, with some of his friends as to the proper time for a resumption of specie payments; but this is no evidence that he has deserted the democratic party, or that the democratic party will desert him. The difference of opinion is an honest one among friends, where all are anxious to effect the same object—and we can scarcely doubt but that some compromise will be had, by which all will be satisfied, and the good of the public promoted.

Wright's Pennsylvania Justice.—A second edition of this work will be issued by the publisher, R. H. Small, Law Bookseller, Philadelphia, in the course of the present month.
SMALL POX.—Several cases of this loathsome disease have recently occurred in Lancaster.—Would it not be well for our citizens to adopt the necessary precautionary measures?

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE FRONTIER.—A letter from Queenstown, published in Mckenzie's Gazette, states that our government is building a new fort at Youngstown—that the British government is building a garrison and fortress on the site of the old French fort near Toronto, on the Lake shore, at an expense of \$120,000; and that Burlington heights, at the head of Lake Ontario, are to be strongly fortified in the spring.
Flour in Carlisle, \$4 75

It is not now necessary to my course on that subject. I took the broad ground that we should open the banks to doing good to the community, forfeit their charters.
Sir, I am not now willing to recede from it.

are observed with fidelity by the other party. The particular motives, and the amount of the present movement of troops, have been explained in a frank and satisfactory manner to the Governor of Maine by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in a correspondence which has been made public, and which it appears, has been officially communicated by the Governor of Maine to the President of the United States.

With regard, however, generally, to the reinforcements of military posts, and other defensive & precautionary measures whether along the confines of the disputed territory, or within that portion of it where, according to the provisional agreements before cited, the authority of Great Britain was not to be interfered with, the undersigned has to observe that the adoption of such measures by her Majesty's authorities cannot be, with reason, objected to or complained of by the Government of the United States, when regard is had to the reports which have for some time past been circulated, (and of the prevalence and consistency of those reports the United States Government are themselves fully aware) respecting the probable intentions of the Legislature of the State of Maine to revoke, during its present session, the provisional agreements now in force, and to authorise some new and extensive act of aggression over the stipulated territory.—And the undersigned has regretted to observe that the language of the Governor of Maine, in his recent message to the Legislature, at the opening of the session, is calculated to encourage rather than to restrain such rash and obnoxious designs.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to repeat to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.
H. S. FOX,
The Hon. John Forsyth, &c. & Co.
WAR DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 22, 1840.
SIR: In reply to that portion of the resolution of the Senate, referred by your direction to this Department by the Secretary of State, which requests you "to communicate to the Senate, so far as may not be incompatible with the public interest, whether any, and, if any, what measures have been taken under the act of Congress of March, 1839, or otherwise, to cause the removal or expulsion of the British troops, which have taken possession of a portion of the territory of Maine, claimed by Great Britain, and especially whether, since the last session of Congress, any military posts have been established in Maine, or any other military measures adopted, preparatory to a just vindication of the honor and rights of the nation and of Maine, as connected with the persevering claim made by Great Britain to a portion of the territory of that State," I have the honor to state that the circumstance of a portion of the Territory of Maine claimed by Great Britain having been occupied by British troops was recently communicated to the Government, and having been made the subject of remonstrance, and become a matter of discussion between the two Governments, no measures of a character referred to by the resolution have been taken, either under the act of Congress of March, 1839, or otherwise.
A careful military reconnaissance of the undisputed boundary of the State of Maine was made in 1838, and the result submitted to the Senate during the last session of Congress; but as no appropriation was made for the erection of fortifications on the sites selected for that purpose, none were commenced; and (as is fully set forth in your last annual message to Congress) it did not appear that the contingency contemplated by the act alluded to had occurred, no military measures whatever were deemed necessary, or were adopted.
Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT,
To the President of the United States.

Running away with an Heiress.—The N. York Whig gives the following romantic incident:—On Monday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a one horse carriage containing a lady and gentleman, was observed in the Third Avenue, proceeding outwards, but at such a pace as to excite no curiosity. Scarcely, however, had the carriage time to leave Tenth street—than a gentleman, in a high state of excitement, and mounted on a powerful bay horse, came up, riding furiously, and having made a brief enquiry relative to the party in the carriage, and learned they were a short distance in advance of him, dashed off at full speed. Two gentlemen in surprise followed until they reached Seventeenth street, where they found the dismounted horseman lying on the road side, in a state of insensibility; and a man and a woman, clinging his temples, and rubbing his hands, in order to restore him. The unfortunate gentleman had received a severe wound with a heavy blunt instrument on the side of the head, and the thumb of his right hand was broken—a heavy club was lying on the ground. The man and woman were questioned and said they had perceived the carriage driving on at a rapid rate, and the single gentleman in pursuit—and the moment the latter came up with the vehicle, he struck at one of the parties within with a club. The gentleman in the carriage then snapped a pistol in the face of the rider, but it missed fire, whereupon he jumped out of the carriage, and at the same instant, the horseman sprang to the ground and grappled with him. The parties then struggled fiercely with each other for about half a minute, but the single rider, being by much the largest and most powerful man, flung his opponent to the ground, and put his knee upon his breast, and was commencing to beat him violently upon the face with clenched hands, when suddenly the lady threw herself out of the carriage—and, having seized the club which had fallen from the horseman's hand, she dealt his horse a tremendous blow, which caused it to dash off like mad in the direction of the city. She then advanced upon the struggling parties, and struck at the head of her late pursuer, but he parried the blow with his right hand, thereby receiving the injury in his thumb. In the following instant, however, the lady effected her effect on the side of the wounded man's head, and caused him to loose his hold, and fall over quite senseless. The heroine of the scene then assisted her companion, who appeared to be considerably hurt, into the carriage—and then drove off as fast as the horse could carry them. As when sufficiently recovered, the wounded man said that the lady who had

been observed with fidelity by the other party. The particular motives, and the amount of the present movement of troops, have been explained in a frank and satisfactory manner to the Governor of Maine by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in a correspondence which has been made public, and which it appears, has been officially communicated by the Governor of Maine to the President of the United States.

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