From the Balt. American.

MAINE AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

MESSAGE OF GOV. FAIRFIELD.

A message from Gov. Fairfield was communicated to the Legislature of Maine on Tuesday, in relation to the proctocal of Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth. A letter from the co respondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser thus notices its contents:

HOUSE OF REP., Augusta,
12 o'clock, M., Tuesday, March 12.

A Message from the Governor in relation to the memorandum of Mr. Forsyth and Mr Fox, was sent to the Legislature to day.—The Governor considers the arrangement unsatisfactory and unequal, and advises that the military force of the State should not be with drawn, unless the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick shall withdraw his force, and the Government of Maine be satisfied that he entirely abandons the idea of expelling its forces. Gov. Fairfield also resists the recommendation to allow Gov. Harvey *concurrent* jurisdiction in measures of protection to the proper y on the Aroostook, and advises that in this case Sir John abandons his position, and withdraws his military force, that the military force of Maine shall also be withdrawn, and a sufficient armed or unarmed civil posse be left on the Aroostook for its protection.

In a postscript to the Message, the Governor says that he has received a note of a pa c'fic character from Sir John Harvey, in which he intimates his willingness to enter into arrangements upon the basis of the memorandum of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox. The Message and Sir John Harvey's note have been committed to the committee on the N. E. Boundary and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Whidden, of Calais, has just laid up on the table two resolves, the purport of which, as near as I could understand in the bustle of the House, is that Maine persist in the policy and course she has been pursuing in relation to the occupancy of the disputed territory. The resolves are laid upon the table until 3 o'clock, P. M.

From St. John, New Brunswick.—Capt. Norris, of the British schooner Union Jack, which arrived at Boston on Wednesday, from St. John, N. B, whence she sailed on Sunday last, reports that the British troops had not proceeded farther than Fredericton at the last accounts received at St. John. The Chronicle of the 8th inst. received by this vessel mentions the arrival of the Crocodile, from Halifax, but not of the transports with the remainder of the 69th Regiment, whence it is inferred that they had not arrived.

The Boston Mercantile of Thursday after noon judiciously remarks in reference to the acceptance of the Proctocol by Sir John Harvey:

"We hope that no false pride, no deep seated feelings of indignation against the British authorities, will prevent the Government of Maine from acceeding to any fair and honorable terms for effecting a compromise, leaving the settlement of the general question where it properly belongs—the Federal Government. We hope much from the influence of Gen. Scott—who will never seek to involve his country unnecessarily in a war with a foreign power—and who will never advise measures which will tend to tarnish the honour of the American nation."

Besides Sir John Caldwell, who brought the pacific overtures from Sir John Harvey, there are a large delegation of the New Brunswick gentlemen who arrived at Augusta, the capital of Maine, with him. The Boston Courier says:

It is stated that the whole British delegation are deeply interested in logs and lumber on the St. Johns and Aroostook, and are all very anxious for a settlement of the boundary troubles.

The Quebec Gazette of Friday, in reference to the President's message and the memorandum or Proctocol of Messrs. Fox and Forsyth, says:

'We trust that the pacificatory 'recommendations' contained in the message and in the memorandum, above alluded to, will have a beneficial effect upon the belligerents, and that we will be spared the horrors of a national war with all its miserable consequences.'

This looks well, coming from an ultra r y alist journal.

From the Globe.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

We have been permitted to publish the following note from Major General Sir John Harvey to Governor Fairfield, in which the readiness of the former to give effect to the informal agreement entered into between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth is distinctly avowed, and in a commendable spirit:

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
"Frederickton, N. B. March 7, 1839.

"Major General Sir John Harvey prerents his compliments to Governor Fairfield, and with reference to a communication which he has just received from her Majesty's Minister at Washington, transmitting a 'memorandum' under the joint signatures of Mr Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, containing terms of accommodation, recommended by the Secretary of State and her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, to Governor Fairfield and himself respectively, begs to say, that he will be happy to enter into such amicable communication with Gov. Fairfield upon the subject as may conduce to the attainment of the very desirable and important object thereby proposed to be effected.

"Sir John Harvey has answered Mr, Fox's communication by expressing his entire readiness to give effect to the proposed agreement so far as may be dependent upon him.

"His Excellency, Gov. Fairfield," &c.

The Globe adds—"No decision upon the subject of this note by the authorities of the State of Maine had been made when the last advices of the Governrent left Augusta.—We entertain the most confident hope, however, that the amicable dispositions of Sir John Harvey will be cordially reciprocated by them, and that whatever difficulties may arise in the arrangement of the details for the exercise of a necessary police over the disputed territory, they will be made to yield to a mutual spirit of forbearance, and a desire to maintain the peaceful relations of the two countries."

LATEST.—The latest intelligence from Augusta is in a letter of the 15th inst. to the editor of the Boston Atlas, the contents of which are in substance as follows:

Col. Jarvis, commanding the Maine constabulary armed force, has arrived at Augusta. He left his encampment at the mouth of the Aroostook, two miles from the line of the State, on the 9th. Not apprehending any attack from the trespassers or from New Brunswick, he had discharged about 400 of his men. The remainder (100) are constructing a boom across the river to stop the timber coming down. Col. Jarvis is come to Augusta to advise the Governor to employ the military force in constructing roads.

Gen. Hodsdon, we are surprised to hear, after the pacific overtures made from Sir Jno. Harvey, has been ordered to the mouth of the Presque isle river, on the Aroostook, ten miles from the encampment of Col. Jarvis.

The Kennebec troops are ordered to No. 4, on the Aroostook road, and there to wait for orders from General Hodsdon.

The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Atlas, under date of March 13th, says:

I have no doubt the Legislature will sustain the views of the Governor, and authorize him to keep a sufficient force on the disputed territory to protect the timber from depredations. If Sir John Harvey consents to this, and it is generally supposed here that he will, there will then be an end to our present difficulties.

Gen. Scott was still at Augusta on the 13th, and to remain there.

From the Norwalk (Ohio) Experiment.

MR. CLAY.

The course which this overweening ambitious man pursues to rear the waning fortunes of his political life, is not less extraordinary than it is surprising. No less than one year since, if our memory serves us correctly, he defended the Abolition petitioners by the power of his eloquence and the force of his reasoning, in his place in the Senate. He attacked the fortress of the godlike Webster in the East, and took it by storm. The Abolitionists were in love with him—he was joined to them as their idol. Now, how different his views. 'A change has come over the spirit of his dream;' a new light has burst upon his stultified vision, not less luminous than the dazzling orb of the noonday sun.—The Abolitionists are wrong; the people of the North have no business to interfere with the domestic institutions of the South—it is unconstitutional; further, they have no right to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, more than in the States. Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the District; it is inexpedient—it is unconstitutional; and the denial of its action in the one case, precludes its right in the other, as a matter of course. To these sentiments we heartly respond. We believe they are sentiments breathing union and harmony to the States, and peace and concord to the people.

But who does not see the motive on the part of Mr. Clay in the utterance of such sentiments at this time? Who does not see the tact of the demagogue, and the cunning of the schemer? In short, who does not see the man as he is—a political gambler—destitute of any fixed principle—ready for any change—to mount any hobby, promistng the remotest success to his jaded and wounded ambition? Were the views lately advanced by him, less correct in his own mind last winter, than they now appeared to be? Were they not then as properly matured in his judgment as now? Did not the question of Abolition present quite as alarming and dangerous an aspect to the country and our institutions then as now? Surely! What new light then came so suddenly upon him? "O, Gen. Harrison is the Antimasonic, Abolition candidate for the Presidency—he's got the start of me—he's nominated by his loving fraternity in company. Something must be done to secure capital in another quarter.—The South presents itself. Mr. Van Buren has a foothold there—but still, as I am known as a great pacificator on questions of moment, I will make my bow—I will throw myself into the breech between the North and South—and endeavor to disturb the steady equanimity of the Magician, and seek the reparation of that loss which I must sustain by the Abolitionist Harrison in the North." Thus reasoned the ambitious Clay, and immediately set himself on the new scent, flattered with the prospect which he thought or seemed to see in the distance. But the motive is so palpable that the merest understanding cannot be at any loss in accounting for it.—The South understands it—the North understands it. It is read like steelyards, and with an accuracy not less easy and exact.—Who will place confidence in him? Will the South, when not more than a year ago he sided in favor of the Northern fanatics against her? Will the Abolitionists of the North, now that he has attacked and demolished their castles of fanaticism and NIGGEROLOGY? It appears to us not. The confidence of the one is destroyed with that of the other; and he now, like an outcast and wanderer, stands friendless and alone, and object of pity rather than contempt.

Thus has it ever been with the political career of this man A constant mounting of hobbies, and a constant change from one thing to another, has been his course in the endeavor to catch the popular breeze and ride into power All as yet have proved unavailing, and it is presumed such course ever must.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We assure the Whig that we do not "affect a cheerfulness (we) do not feel," and that the facts do warrant all the confidence which we frankly express. We never felt more animated, never more sanguine of success, in the times of "old Jackson's fevor & enthusiasm." The "indifference and apathy" which paralyed our party have all passed away—*The people are up;* and the whigs will find it so at the polls. The dissensions of the Republican party have vanquished, with the exception of those few Conservatives here, who are "recently alienated" from the cause of the Administration. But they will be abandoned to their fate by almost all those in the country who were formerly associated with them. There can be no mistake in all this. We have received from various quarters the most indisputable evidence of the fact. It will be almost every where as it is in Prince William. "Conservatism in Prince William is dead;" and the high minded Col Gibson, once with Mr Rives, so long as he confined his position to one measure, so proclaims it. It will be the general sentiment throughout the State.

The Richmond Whig will find itself decieved, defeated in all its exertions. The people are up Many of its party will abandon the Whig cause. The miserable attempt to pass over a Whig candidate, and take up Mr. Rives, has spread disaffection and discord throughout its shattered legions. The high minded part of the Whig party will scorn all such devices, and all such coalitions—and will suspect a cause which no longer commands their confidence and respect. The disgust, which is daily repeated to us as prevading the Whigs in the country, is strong indeed. But we do not count upon this feeling as much as on the indignation, the energy, the union which animate the Republican ranks.

God save the mark! It is amusing now to hear the Richmond Whig cant about Senatorial independence—when its whole cry before the attempt at an election, was "vote for Rives; and thus unite the Conservatives to our ranks, and thus carry the State and put down Van Buren." Is not this itself a sham, calculated to cast discredit upon its cause? Is not the coalition which they have woed with the Conservatives, and the intrigues by which they hoped to consumate it, and give the vote of Mr. Tyley and his immediate friends to Mr. Rives, sufficient to rouse the suspicion and the disgust of an enlightened people? But the people are roused up—and the convention of Richmond will speak to the hearts content of the Whigs.

A BEAUTIFUL GROUP.—The Whig party in miniature may be seen in the following description of a few of its leaders. In the House of Representatives of the United States, among those who are most worshipped by the party, is Mr. Wise, who participated in the murder of Cilley, and who threatened to blow out the brains of a witness in a committee room—Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi, renowned as a blackguard, and not a member of the temperance society, who limps from a duel wound in the knee—Mr. Bell, who struck his colleague in debate—Mr. Campbell and Mr. Maury of Tennessee, who blacked each others eyes in a pugilistic rencontre—Mr. Biddle of Pennsylvania, who flung an inkstand at the head of a member—and Mr. Fletcher of Massachusetts, who was obliged to eat up ("comma for comma,") certain foul charges against the Administration. Next in rank comes that notorious pimp, Matthew L. Davis, the "Spy in Washington," the libeller of Jefferson, the biographer of Aaron Burr, and chief scribe of the Federal party. He takes his seat in the gallery to record the wise sayings of this bevy of fighting drinking, scuffling and slanderous *gentlemen*, and forwards them to the Courier and Enquirer, edited by James Watson Webb, (the hero of so many unfought duels,) for publication. They are then copied into the Hartford Courant, edited by Dwight, the secretary of the infamous Hartford Convention, and again into the Herald of this city, whose editor says: "Tom Jefferson was a scoundrel," and that 'Jim Madison ought to have been hung.'—*New Hampshire Register.*

From the Globe.

MADAME AMERICA VESPUCCI.

This lady, it is well known, presented a petition to Congress asking for two things:—first, to be admitted to the rights of citizenship in the United States; secondly, to be given a "corner of land" out of the public domain of the country which bears the name of her ancestor. The committees to whom her petition was referred, reported against both applications, but on grounds in no way personal to the petitioner. The citizenship could not be granted, because, under the Constitution of the United States Congress can only make general and uniform rules of naturalization, applicable to all persons alike, and not to any one in particular. The "corner of land" could not be granted, because there was no personal service from the petitioner, for which it could be a compensation.

In reporting against her adoption, the Committee on the Public Lands did ample justice to the personal character of Madame Vespucci, her intellectual and moral qualities, her liberal principles, and her descent from the celebrated AMERICUS VESPUCCIUS; and recommended her to the American People for that asylum and establishment which it was not in the power of Congress to grant. The following are extracts from the report:

"A descendant of Americus is now here; a young, interesting, dignified, and accomplished lady, with a mind of the highest intellectual culture, and a heart beating with all our own enthusiasm in the cause of American & of human liberty. She feels that the name she bears is a prouder title than any that earthly monarchs can bestow, and she comes here asking of us a small corner of American soil where she may pass the remainder of her days in the land of her adoption. She comes here as an exile, separated forever from her family and friends, a stranger, without a country and without a home, expelled from her native Italy for the avowal and maintenance of opinions favorable to free institutions, and an ardent desire for the establishment of her country's freedom. That she is indeed worthy of the name of America; that her heart is indeed imbued with American principles and a fervent love of human liberty, is proved, in her case, by toils, and perils, and secrifices worthy of the proudest days of antiquity, when the Roman and the Spartan matron were ever ready to surrender life itself in their country's service.

"The petitioner desires the donation to her of a small tract of land by Congress. With every feeling of respect and kindness for the memorialist, a majority of the committee deemed it impossible for this Government to make the grant. They think such a grant without a precedent, and that it would violate the spirit of those compacts by which the public domain was ceded to this Government It is the unanimous and anxious desire of the committee that the petitioner should receive all the benefits and recognition that this Government can bestow. What this Government cannot do is within the power of the American People.—They feel at least an equal pride and glory with us in the name of America. Throughout our wide extended country, among all classes; this feeling is universal; and in the humblest cottage the poorest American feels that his name, the name of his beloved country, is a prouder title than any that adorns the monarch's brow, and that if he has no other property, this name, with all its great and glorious associations with the past, and hopes for the future, is an all-sufficient heritage to transmit to his children.—This, generous, patriotic, and enlightened People will take into their own hands the case of America Vespucci. They will procure for her that home which she deserves among us. They will do all that Congress is forbidden to do, and infinitely more than she asks or desires and demonstrate to the to the world that the name of America—our country's name—is dear to us all, and shall be honored, respected, and cherished in the person of this interesting exile from whose ancester we derive the great and glorious title."

Immediately after the report was read in the Senate, a national subscription was commenced for the benefit of Madame VESPUCCI, to be applied towards procuring her a home and support in the United States. Senators from every quarter of the Union subscribed The amount was received by Mr. Haight, the Sergent-at Arms of the Senate, and presented to her. Many others placed in the hands of Mr. Haight other sums to be presented to her; among whom we have heard the names of the Judges of the Supreme Court, several members of the House of Representatives, and some citizens. This is the commencement of the national supscription recommended by the report of the Committee on the Public Lands and which, we presume, is now open to all citizens who, in the language of the report, may wish to aid in procuring that home which Madame VESPUCCI desires among us, and which Congress could not grant.

There is every probability, that at the opening of the next Congress, five States of the Union will be but half represented in the Senate of the United States. New York, Delaware, Virginia, and Michigan have already, by their Legislatures, failed to elect; and there is every probability that Pennsylvania will be added to the list.—*Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.*

From the Easton Whig.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Caroline County held at the tavern of Mr. R. Costens, March 14, 1839, the meeting was organized by calling Mr. JOHN RUMBOLD to the chair, and appointing John O. Morgan, Secretary The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair to be, to take into consideration the necessity of further proceedings with regard to the course pursued by the Senator from this county, when on motion it was resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to report resolutions to this meeting. The following named gentlemen were appointed said committee:—John A. Sangston, J. Clark, P. Johnson, J. L. McComb and G. F. Mason, who reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, the public has been already furnished with indisputable and satisfactory evidence of the inconsistent part which Senator Boon has acted since his election—Therefore,

Resolved, that this meeting deem it unnecessary to take any further steps in relation to the course of the Senator from this county, believing as it does under existing circumstances, that the public mind is fully satisfied of his inconsistency in violating his pledges both implied and expressed, and that he now be left to the workings of his own conscience

Resolved that these proceedings be signed by its officers, and forwarded to the Easton Whig for publication, with the request they be copied in all other papers friendly to the cause.

JOHN RUMBOLD, Pres't.
JOHN O. MORGAN, SEC.
Denton, March 14, 1839.

From the Globe.

John J. Marshall, a judge in Kentucky, a thorough paced Federalist, a devoted personal friend of Crittenden, as Editor of the Louisville Gazette, has come out a strenuous vindicator of the bill introduced by Mr. Crittenden, to deprive the great body of subordinate public officers of their rights as electors and freemen, while it exempts all the higher classes, such as judges, district attorneys, &c. from its penalties.

The Editor of the Louisville Advertiser thus responds to the judge and partisan journalist:

"Our *ermined* neighbor of the Gazette says: 'The right of office holders to interfere in elections is a principle entirely new, as such an interference has ever been considered one of the most dangerous powers with which officers of a Government could be invested.'

"The office of judge is one of the most influential and aristocratic in this country. It is a sort of life estate; impeachment being a mere scarecrow, and the right of addressing judicial officers out an imaginary guard.—How important, then, that the judge who presides in one of our 'sanctuaries of justice' should avoid becoming a partisan or brawler in politics; and when such a person denies the right of a deputy postmaster to interfere in elections, ought he not to feel ashamed when caught in the electioneering arena himself?

"Our friend of the Gazette has, however, taken out his own sting. Whilst laboring to make a statesman of Harrison and influence the Presidential election, he is candid enough to pass sentence of condemnation on himself He acknowledges he is exerting a new and dangerous power; dangerous to the purity of elections, to liberty, and to the Union. The influence of office holders thus exerted in elections must, according to the decision of his honor the judge, be corrupt and corrupting. The public will cheerfully admit the rectitude of the opinion, though delivered out of court."

[Private Correspondence.]

ALBANY, March 8, 1839.

I observe a statement going the rounds of the papers, that Sir John Harvy, Governor of New Brunswick, was an aid to the Duke of Wellington, lost an arm at Waterloo, and married the grand daughter of Charles Carroll. Three mistakes crammed closely together. It was Sir Felton Hervey who was aid to Wellington, who lost his sword arm in the Spanish peninsula, and who married the younger sister of the Marchioness of Wellesley and the Marchioness of Carmarthen—the three grand daughters of Mr, Carroll. Sir Felton Hervey subsequently committed suicide, for reasons which are unnecessary to be put in print.

During the battle of Waterloo and incident took place, strongly illustrative of French chivalry. Sir Felton Hervey was sent across the field by the Duke, with some orders to the left wing of the army. A French officer of cavalry dashed forward to intercept him. On galloped Sir Felton, with the utmost speed of his charges and onward, across the plain, thundered the Gaul. They met—the Frenchmen, with sabre uplifted, rose in his stirrups—but just as he was about to strike, he saw that Sir Felton had but his bridle arm. Quick as lightning the Frenchman brought his sword down to a salute, made a courteous bow, and galloped off to find a more equal fight. Such things make one feel proud of the name of man. All subsequent efforts made by Sir Felton and his friends to ascertain the name of this noble Frenchman were unavailing. The probability is, that such a spirit as his passed away where the fight raged the hottest on that memorable day.

A Glorious Virtory.—The Senatorial election which took place on the 6th inst., in the district composed of the Counties of Clearfield, Lycoming and Centre, Pa. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Irwin, whig, has resulted in the choice of Mr. Parsons, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of 2349.—*Easton Whig.*

From the Hartford Times.

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT."

ALL HAIL NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

Democracy has swept over this State like a torrent. The Whigs are beaten—overthrown and scattered forever. The increase to the democrats, and the falling off on the federal side is almost incredible. The ball is in motion—the cause is onward—onward.—Rouse Democrats of Connecticut! Renegade your towns as you have done in New Hampshire.

Returns from 66 towns embracing the strongest federal portion of the State, give

Page (Dem.)	9700
Wilson (Fed.)	8853

Same towns last year, Hill 9185, Wilson 9428. Nett Democratic gain in 66 Towns, 1090

The Boston Post thus announces the result:

THREE CHEERS FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE!!

The Democrats have carried the State—Governor,—Congressmen—Legislature, and all, by a greatly increased majority—the poor Feds will be distanced by four or five thousand votes, at least. We received returns last night from 60 towns, which give a nett Democratic gain over last year of five hundred votes! This is the way the Granite boys do up their business.

On Planting the Morus Multicaulis.—Little need be said, as it is generally understood to correspond very nearly with the planting and culture of Indian corn.

The ground to be made fine—furrows three or four feet apart, according to the fancy of the planter or the ground he has at command—the same as to the distance in the furrow—some plant twelve, some eighteen, some two feet part. The more distant of course, the more the tree will branch, and of course the greater will be the number of buds—against this you must calculate the increased labor to be employed in the cultivation of a larger surface; the quantity of land, merely, being of little or no account, south of 'Mason and Dixon's line.' Some plant the layers or branches entire horizontal in the furrow, while others cut them up into one or two cuttings, and these are buried as you would corn. Much care should be taken in the first weeding, and after that the ordinary culture bestowed on corn, In the more eastern states many start them in hot beds and some in pots, but that is unnecessary and would be impracticable in the south. Hot unfermented manure would be unsuitable. There is in fact no mystery or difficulty about this part of the business that any man of common sense may not easily understand and overcome.

Distance of Multicaulis Trees.—When multicaulis trees are grown too close together, the sun and air cannot penetrate their foliage, and hence the wood does not ripen well. It is a good plan, therefore, to plant them at least three feet apart each way, if they are to be transplanted in the fall, and if to remain permanent, four feet one way and six feet the other. I attribute much of the loss by winter killing to this close planting, and believe that the grower will realize more by giving them the distance above stated, than he will by putting double the number of trees upon the ground; because although he will have but half the number of trees, they will be worth more than double these planted closely, inconsequence of their larger size and more matured wood At three feet apart each way an acre of ground contains 4,900 trees; at eighteen inches one way and three feet the other, 9,800; and at one foot apart in the row and the rows three feet apart, 14,700; allowing the ground to be a square, as there will be one row of trees more than there are rows of square yards, in consequonce of the rows on each side occupying the outside of the square. For example, two rows of trees three feet apart each way, may be put upon a piece of ground three feet wide.

Law against carrying deadly weapons.—The Legislature of Alabama, has passed a law against the detestable practice of carrying deadly weapons about the person. It provides that, "if any person shall carry concealed about his person any species of fire arms, or any Bowie knife, Arkansas toothpick or any other knife of the kind, dirk, or any other deadly weapon, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, before any court having competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be assessed by the jury trying the case; and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the Judge of said Court." The above is a most righteous law, and should be followed up by every State in the Union.—*Del Gazette.*

Naval.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon that the Frigate Brandywine is ordered to be fitted out with despatch.