

certain persons whom certain persons thought to be dead, was not so, but living, and in full possession of his memory, and moreover, ready and able to make great delinquents tremble." It then went on to describe the murder, without, however, mentioning names; and in doing so, it entered into minute and circumstantial particulars, of which none but an eye-witness could have been possessed, and by implications almost too unequivocal to be regarded in the light of insinuation to involve the "titled gambler in the guilt of the transaction."

My father at once urged Sir Arthur to proceed against the paper in an action of libel, but he would not hear of it, nor consent to my father's taking any legal steps whatever in the matter. My father however, wrote in a threatening tone to Faulkner, demanding a surrender of the author of the obnoxious article; the answer to this application is still in my possession, and is penned in an apologetic tone; it states, that the manuscript had been handed in, paid for, and inserted as an advertisement, without sufficient inquiry, or any knowledge as to whom it referred. No step however was taken to clear my uncle's character in the judgment of the public; and as he immediately sold a small property, the application of the proceeds of which were known to none, he was said to have disposed of it to enable himself to buy off the threatened information; however the truth might have been it is certain that no charges respecting the mysterious murder were afterwards publicly made against my uncle, and, as far as external circumstances were concerned, he enjoyed henceforward perfect security and quiet, a deep and lasting impression, however, had been made upon the public mind, and Sir Arthur T— was no longer visited or noticed by the gentry and aristocracy of the county, whose attentions and courtesies he had hitherto received. He accordingly affected to despise these enjoyments which he could not procure, and shunned even that society which he might have commanded. This is all that I need recapitulate of my uncle's history, and I now recur to my own. Although my father had never, within my recollection, visited, or been visited, by my uncle, each being of sedentary, procrastinating, and secluded habits, and their respective residences being very far apart—the one lying in the county of Galway, the other in that of Cork—he was strongly attached to his brother, and evinced his affection by an active correspondence: and by deeply and proudly resenting that neglect which had marked Sir Arthur as unfit to mix in society. When I was about eighteen years of age, my father, whose health had been gradually declining, died leaving me in heart wretched and desolate, and owing to his previous seclusion, with few acquaintances, and almost no friends. The provisions of his will were curious, and when I was sufficiently come to myself to listen or to comprehend them, surprised me not a little; all this vast property was left to me, and to the heirs of my body, for ever; and in default of such heirs, it was to go after my death to my uncle, Sir Arthur, without any entail. At the same time, the will appointed him my guardian, desiring that I might be received within his house, and reside with his family, and under his care, during the term of my minority; and in consideration of the increased expense consequent upon such an arrangement, a handsome annuity was allotted to him during the term of my proposed residence. The object of this last provision I at once understood; my father desired, by making it the direct, apparent interest of Sir Arthur that I should die without issue, while at the same time he placed me wholly in his power, to prove to the world how great and unshaken was his confidence in his brother's innocence and honor, and also to afford him an opportunity of showing, that this mark of confidence was not unworthily bestowed. It was a strange, perhaps an idle scheme, but as I had always been brought up in the habit of considering my uncle as a deeply injured man, and had been taught almost as a part of my religion, to regard him as the very soul of honor, I felt no farther uneasiness respecting the arrangement, than that likely to result to a timid girl, of secluded habits, from the immediate prospect of taking up her abode, for the first time in her life, among total strangers.

Previous to leaving my home, which I felt I should do with a heavy heart, I received a most tender and affectionate letter from my uncle, calculated, if any thing could do so, to remove the bitterness of parting from scenes familiar and dear from my earliest childhood, and in some degree to reconcile me to the measure. It was upon a fine autumn evening that I approached the old domain of Carrickleigh. I shall not soon forget the impression of sadness and of gloom which all that I saw produced upon my mind; the sunbeams were falling with a rich and melancholy tint upon the fine old trees, which stood in lordly groups, casting their long, sweeping shadows over rock and sward; there was an air of neglect and decay about the spot, which amounted almost to desolation; the symptoms of this increased in number as we approached the building itself, near which the ground had been originally more artificially and carefully cultivated than elsewhere, and whose neglect, consequently more immediately and strikingly betrayed itself.

When the carriage drew up in the grass court yard before the hall door, two lazy-looking men, whose appearance well accorded with that of the place which they tenanted, alarmed by the obstreperous barking of a great chained dog, ran out from some half-ruinous out-houses, and took charge of the horses; the hall door stood open, and I entered a gloomy and imperfectly lighted apartment, and found no one within; however, I had not long to wait in this awkward predicament, for before my luggage had been deposited in the house, indeed before I had well removed my cloak and other trifles, so as to enable me to look around, a young girl ran lightly into the hall, and kissing me heartily, and somewhat boisterously, exclaimed, "My dear cousin—my dear Margaret—I am so delighted—so out of breath, we did not expect you till ten o'clock; my father is somewhere about the place; he must be close at hand. James—Corney—run out and tell your master—my brother is seldom at home, at least at any reasonable hour—you must be so tired—fatigued—let me show you to our room—see that Lady Margaret's luggage is all brought up—you must lie down and rest yourself—Deborah bring some coffee—up these stairs; we are so delighted to see you—you cannot think how lonely I have been—how steep these stairs are, are not they? I am so glad you are come—I could hardly bring myself to believe that you were really coming—how good of you, dear Lady Margaret." There was real good nature and delight in my cousin's greeting, and a kind of constitutional confidence of manner which placed me at once at ease, and made me feel immediately upon terms of intimacy with her. The room into which she ushered me although partaking in the general air of decay which pervaded the mansion and all about it, had, nevertheless been fitted up with evident attention to comfort, and even with some dingy attempt at luxury; but what pleased me most was that it opened by a second door, upon a lobby which communicated with my fair cousin's apartment; a circumstance which divested the room in my eyes, of the air of solitude and sadness which would otherwise have characterised it, to a degree almost painful to one so dejected in spirits as I was.

To be continued.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 20.

Corn Exchange.—The fresh arrivals of grain of all kinds were moderate this morning, and there was only a thin attendance of buyers.—Wheat was held with great firmness at fully the quotations of Monday last, but the actual business was not of much importance. Barley moved off slowly at former rates. The transactions in Oats were of a retail character; the value of this grain was, however, well supported. Beans, pease, &c. remained precisely as in the beginning of the week.

From the Morning Herald of Wednesday. The public will read with great regret the following communication respecting the health of the Duke of Wellington, which we received last night from our agent at Dover. In common with all our countrymen, we trust that the illness of the illustrious Duke may prove of a temporary nature only. His Grace the Duke of Wellington had a serious attack last evening. We understand he had been out with the East Harriers in the morning, accompanied by Lord Mahon, and had returned to Walmer Castle; that he was preparing for dinner, having invited some officers of the Dover garrison, when he was taken suddenly and seriously ill. He was immediately attended by Dr. McArthur, the only physician residing at Deal, who sent off an express to London, requiring the attendance of Dr. Hume. The party invited dined at the Castle, but the Duke was prevented joining it. It is said that Dr. McArthur attributes the attack to exhaustion, and declares there is no symptom of apoplexy or paralysis; that the Duke passed a good night, and is better to-day, but that he is still confined to his room. Dr. Hume arrived from London at Walmer Castle about 3 o'clock this afternoon, and remained at the Castle with Lord Mahon.

From the Morning Herald of yesterday. Walmer, Wednesday, Nov. 20. The Duke of Wellington is reported something better to-day, having had several hours sleep during the night. Dr. Hume and Sir A. Cooper were in attendance on him at the Castle.

Lord Alfred Paget, equerry in waiting to her Majesty, drove up to Apsley House, yesterday afternoon, in one of the royal carriages and four, with a special message from her Majesty, to inquire after the health of the Duke of Wellington. The noble Lord was informed that Colonel Gurwood, who was then at Apsley House, had just received an express from Walmer Castle, with a letter from Lord Mahon, stating that the illustrious Duke was much better and out of danger. Apsley House was thronged throughout the day by the nobility and gentry anxious to learn the state of the illustrious Duke.

From the Times of yesterday. It is with unfeigned and grateful rejoicing that we find ourselves authorised to remove entirely whatever alarms may have been caused by the melancholy announcement in Yesterday's Times, of a dangerous attack of illness having visited the first man of this age and nation. The language in which intelligence was made public must have led almost every body to apprehend that something in the nature of paralysis or apoplexy had befallen the saviour of his country.

We can assure our readers that there was no shadow of foundation in such a fear. The Duke having lived rather full one day, starved himself the next—eating on Sunday last, as we understand, nothing more than a crust of bread for his dinner. The next morning, after an equally slight breakfast, he mounted his horse, and went out for some hours with the harriers. After his long fast and violent exercise, he returned home in a state of great exhaustion, and fairly, in a fainting fit dropped off his chair; after which he went to bed, giving positive orders that a dinner to which he had invited some military friends, should proceed as if nothing had happened. His Grace slept comfortably all Monday night, and has since been rapidly getting well. The only really distressing fact about the case is, that the Duke at the age of 70, does not seem to have yet discovered the value of his own precious life, and generally takes no more care of himself than a boy of 18 or 20.

London, Nov. 21. As no mystery is any longer observed with respect to the subject for which the privy council is summoned on Saturday, we may observe that it is in contemplation that the marriage of her Majesty shall be celebrated in April next.

From the Court Gazette. **The Queen and Prince Albert.**—All doubt as to the Prince destined to gain the fair hand of her Majesty was long since set at rest by authentic information, communicated to the public through the columns of the Court Gazette. Those who questioned the correctness of the intelligence at the time, have been compelled to admit that we were right, and that they were wrong. Every thing that has transpired from week to week, and from month to month, has served but to prove that his Royal Highness Prince Albert is "a favoured wooer." The main question disposed of, the man being known, public anxiety next turns to the period at which the union is to take place. We are enabled to state, that "the merry month of May" is the time fixed upon. Her Majesty, who became a Queen immediately on gaining her legal age as heiress apparent, is to become a wife close on the completion of her twenty-first year.

Portsmouth, Nov. 18. The Pique frigate, Capt. Boxer, anchored at Spithead this afternoon, 22 days from Quebec, bringing home Sir John Colborne, who landed at Plymouth on Sunday last. The Pique brings little or no news; she has on board upwards of 100 military invalids, as also a few naval. The Cleopatra and Sesostris, two large steamers, arrived at Spithead on Sunday, on their way to India, commanded by officers of the East India Navy. Both these noble vessels proceed to their destination under sail, reserving the use of the machinery until their arrival.

BOMBAY, Oct. 7. I have little to add to the despatch I forwarded to you by last packet. The war in Cabul is concluded, and the army is now on its return into our own territory. A force has been left, by authority of Lord Auckland, consisting of one Queen's Regiment and the rest Bengal troops, sufficient for the Schah's protection, and to maintain the peace of the country, until such time as his own troops become thoroughly disciplined, and ours can be dispensed with. In forming his army Schah Sooja will have the benefit of English officers, and the advice and assistance of Sir A. Burnes as resident at his Court. The general orders of Sir John Keane, and full particulars relating to the force, will be found in the papers of the 1st instant, Sir John Keane will in person conduct the Bengal troops through the Kyber pass and the Punjoub, into Upper India, and thereafter proceed to Simla to visit the Governor General, preparatory, as is said, to his resignation of the command he holds and to his going home in December. The Bombay force under General Wiltshire returns by way of Candahar, Shawl, and the Bolan Pass, into Upper Sindh, where it will probably winter. The guns and men sent to Herat under Major Todd had arrived without any accident or molestation, and the work of reparation was proceeding, though the place is described as still in a sadly dilapidated state, and the country all around a complete waste, just as the Persians left it. Dost Mahomed has succeeded, according to latest accounts, in making his escape across the Hindoo Koosh, and is believed now to be at Balkh, but many

seem to think that he will come into Schah Sooja's terms after a time, when he sees that his cause is hopeless. His son, Hyder Khan, is still a prisoner at Ghiznee.

PARIS, November 16.

The newspapers say, that the suspended payments of the banks of America has as yet produced little sensation in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, or Havre. As respects Lyons and Bordeaux, at least this assertion is correct. Very great, and it would seem very well grounded, alarm exists. The late publication by Government, respecting the export trade of France shows that fully one sixth of her exports go to the United States. We must not be told, therefore, that the failure of such customers had caused no sensation among those with whom they dealt. I can assure you that a diminution of these orders is not the only unpleasant result anticipated from the late lamentable occurrences in the United States.

If, however, it has failed to alarm the French, it has carried dismay home to every citizen of U. States now on the continent of Europe, all of whom are naturally most anxious to know how far their means of existence may have been compromised by the suspension of payments by the American banks.

Bourse—Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 19.—Half past 3.—Business has been very dull and limited. For the account the Three per Cent. opened at 31f. 95c. they were then done at 82f. and closed as they opened, and as yesterday. The Five per Cents. first and last price, 111f. 15c. after having been 111f. 20c. For money the Three per Cents. are unvaried. The Five per Cents. 5c. higher. Bank of France shares have continued at the same quotation as for some days past. The Lafitte Bank shares of 50c. higher. Five per Cents. lower.

The effects of the late events in the United States are beginning to become more manifest in France. The *Journal des Debats* publishes on this subject the following extract of a letter, dated

Lyons, November 14.

"Business, after having been very active during some days, has suddenly stopped. The news brought from the United States by the Liverpool steamer has occasioned that suspension in the silk transactions."

Great Fire at New York.—A fire broke out at New York, on Saturday evening, in the five story store of Wm. B. Bend, importer of dry goods, No. 45 Cedar street, and Davison and Van Pelt, Jobbers, which was entirely destroyed with the goods of Mr. Bend, valued at \$200,000 and the store at \$25,000. No. 47, also a five story store, valued at \$25,000, was destroyed, with its contents belonging to Paton and Stewart valued at \$100,000. Several other stores in the vicinity were materially damaged. It rained violently during the fire, and this aided in preventing the spread of it. The *Journal of Commerce* says,

"On Mr. Bend's goods alone, there was insurance to the amount of \$225,000. The greater part of the Wall street offices have lost more or less by this fire, as have also three offices in Boston and two in Hartford."

The whole loss of property is estimated at near half a million, a large part of which was covered by insurance effected in this city or elsewhere.

The Express gives the loss by the different Insurance offices, as reported in Wall street on Monday, at \$101,000.

TORONTO, Dec. 18.

The resolutions, on the question of the re-union of the Provinces, submitted to the Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, on the part of the Crown, have been adopted by the Council, with a few verbal amendments. The only alteration of consequence, to notice is, that in the third stipulation, of this resolution, the words "contracted for works of a general nature" have been omitted. The minority in the Legislative Council, opposed to the Union, have protested, but there is so much disagreement among them as to the grounds of protest, that each has given in one separately. The Members of the Legislative Council went up in a body to Government House with the Resolutions, and when communicated to the Governor General, His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN: The diligence and attention which you have devoted to the consideration of the important subject referred to you in my Message, demands my warmest acknowledgements, and your decision affords me the utmost gratification.

I shall have great satisfaction in transmitting to her Majesty's Government, the Resolutions which you have adopted; and you may rest assured, that the confidence which you have so wisely and so generously reposed in the wisdom and justice of our Gracious Sovereign, and of the Imperial Parliament, for the settlement of the details of the plan of re-union, will be felt as an additional motive for anxious attention being devoted to the establishment of provisions calculated to promote the future peace, prosperity, and good government of Upper Canada.

In the advice and recommendations which it will be my duty to offer, founded on the information which I shall have acquired in both Provinces, I shall be guided by the most anxious desire to secure those important results, for the attainment of which, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, has declared its assent to the re-union.

The following Resolutions have been proposed in the Legislative Council, in reference to the proposed union:

That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty, in the event of the union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada being carried into effect, would be graciously pleased to direct that the seat of the United Legislature and civil government, be placed in such situation, within the present limits of Upper Canada, as will be convenient to the inhabitants of both Provinces, and so remote from the frontier as to insure the safety of the public records of the colony; and to direct Her Majesty's ministers in any bill, which they may submit for the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, to carry out the principle of an Union of the said Provinces, the following provisions—

That the provisions of the Act 31st of King George the 1st, Chapter 31st, be continued, in so far as they do not interfere with the proposed union.

That the permanency of the seats of the members of the Legislative Council, be appointed under the authority of the proposed act for uniting the said Provinces, and the power given to the Sovereign to make those seats hereditary, remain as they now are, under the said act; and that it be declared that the Speaker of that body be not eligible unless he be a member thereof.

That a qualification of members to seats in the House of Assembly be provided for—neither so high as greatly to limit the choice of the electors, nor so low as to introduce into that body persons having but little pecuniary interest in the colony, nor properly qualified in other respects; and that provision be also made for the registration of voters, and holding the electi-

ons, in the same manner as is now the practice in England, in so far as the same can be made applicable to this colony; also, that the oaths required to be now taken by candidates, by the laws now in force in Upper Canada, be continued.

That all written proceedings, of what nature soever, of the Legislative Council and Assembly, or either of them, shall be the English language and—no other; and that at the end of the space of—one year, all debates in the said Legislative Council, or in the said Assembly, shall be carried on in the English language, and none other.

That the Courts of Judicature, and all inferior Courts, be maintained as they now are, under different enactments of the Legislature of this Province, until amended or repealed by the joint Legislature, as well as all local and other Courts now in force therein.

That a new division of the Counties of Lower Canada be made by the Imperial Government, so as to secure a due proportion of the representation in the United Legislature of the British Inhabitants of Lower Canada.

HALIFAX Dec. 25.

Politics and Poetry.—Our neighbours across the line 45, make utilitarianism and pleasure, politics and poetry, pull together in an unusual manner, notwithstanding the charges which have been made against them of allowing business to absorb every other interest. For instance, they give the whole of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' accompanied by market prices and Loco Foco paragraphs, at a price which they calculate will enable it to circulate every where, and pay, by the smallest possible contribution from each,—and as an evidence of the junction of politics and poetry, late papers give the following very florid resolution, which was adopted at a recent meeting in Suffolk County:

Resolved, that this meeting cannot look out upon this season, when the bright and gorgeous leaves are gradually fading away; when the flowers and loveliness of summer are drooping and feeling the stern hand of winter pressing heavily, though not sadly upon them, without thinking of that old man whose white and revered locks, like snow on an alpine summit, shows how near he is to heaven, and whose voice like the skylark's note, is heard faintest when it soars highest, and feel that when Andrew Jackson shall go to his tomb, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams, the world has lost a great man—the Union a noble defender of her rights, as well in the tented field as in the cabinet.

This eclipses even the Toasts of public dinners, which generally combine as much of the grandiloquent and the common, as language is capable of the connection between the season and 'the General,' and the comparison to an alpine mount and a skylark, are excellent in their way, as indeed is the whole paragraph.—*Nova Scotia.*

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in allusion to some bombast of the Toronto Patriot, says:—"If England will muzzle their fools on their side of the line, we shall manage our knaves on this side."

We trust that it will not be long until fools and knaves are muzzled or tired out, and the honest men, and the sensible, be the teachers at both sides the line.

THE SENTINEL.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 4, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We commence under the most favourable auspices, the third volume of *THE SENTINEL*. During the past year we have had an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the people generally, with reference to the principles by which we have been governed, in conducting this paper; and have learnt with pleasure, that they are duly appreciated and approved of.

That there are some few exceptions we readily admit; but a disapproval of our political views, have been confined to those who are the determined enemies of reform, who opposed the recent act of justice on the part of the government of the mother country, in surrendering to this Province the control of its own revenues,—and who are equally inimical to the advanced and increasing intelligence of the age.

In four or five cases *THE SENTINEL* has been discontinued, because of its liberal character; and we are aware that efforts have been made to limit its circulation. Burstrong in the support and approbation of the great body of the people, we shall pursue our course with undeviating rectitude of purpose; and rise superior to such puny attempts to injure or molest us.

We shall, during the coming session of the Legislature, devote our time and attention to reporting and publishing the Debates, both in the Legislative Council and House of Assembly; the affairs of the neighbouring colonies shall occupy our attention, and will from time to time be communicated to our numerous readers; the liberal and enlightened policy, which Her Majesty's government are pursuing, shall continue to receive our humble but strenuous support; and we shall, we trust, still render *THE SENTINEL* at once, an index and vehicle of public opinion; and open its columns to the appeals of those, who may at any time feel aggrieved, and who in this free country especially, ought not to be deprived of the paltry privilege of complaint.

Pursuing this course and guided by those views, we are not fearful of wanting public support; and while we regret differing from persons of different sentiments, and many of whom we respect and esteem in private life, yet we feel that as a Public Journalist we have an imperious and important duty to perform; and are determined that this Paper shall continue to be conducted in accordance with the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age, and in such a manner as we may deem most conducive to the best interests of the country in which our lot is cast.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

This document has at length made its appearance, and is, as usual, an elaborate detail of the affairs of the Union.—It bears date the 2d of December.

The great length of the Message precludes our publishing it entire, but we have made such extracts as more immediately bear on our relations with that government. It will be seen that the question of Disputed Boundary remains nearly in the same position in which it was last year. The proposition of England has been met with a counter proposition from the States, but it would appear that little progress has yet been made in bringing the Question to a final settlement.

"With foreign countries our relations exhibit the same favourable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continual proof of the wisdom of the pacific, just and forbearing policy adopted by the first administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertions; and, as it is about to return to the Legislature, no future necessity may call for its exercise by them or its delegation to another department of the government.

For the settlement of our North eastern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain, for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project including also a provision for certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British government for its consideration. A just regard to the delicate state of this question, and a proper respect for the natural impatience of the State of Maine, unless than a conviction that the negotiation has been already protracted longer than is prudent by the part of either government, have led me to believe that the present favourable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question forever to rest. I feel confident that the government of her Britannic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded that is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the ample termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied and but partially known, is to be added to our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previously to the conclusion of the conventional arrangements concerning her right of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our common domain, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the 7th article of the treaty of Ghent. The commissioners appointed under that article by the two Governments having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to its stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or State. The disputed points should be settled and the line designated, before the Territorial Government, of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the British Government to effect that object.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighbouring British Provinces will not again prove the sources of border contention, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and maintain.

Within the provinces themselves tranquillity is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favour of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our more inexperienced citizens, has subsided into a rational conviction strongly opposed to all intermeddling with the internal affairs of our neighbours. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped they always will, a warm solicitude for the success of all who are sincerely endeavouring to improve the political condition of mankind. This generous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations; and it was natural, therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of immediate neighbours. But it does not belong to their character as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards foreign nations. If zealous to confer benefits upon others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens, they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive, confirmed to some extent by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hope to engage in such enterprises, without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Majesty's provinces who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a review of the occurrences on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws and well-known wishes of their government, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities of the provinces. The chief officers in Canada fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaints and remonstrance by the two governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, or Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all their obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claim embraced in the settlement made with it on the 3rd of March, 1837."