

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Boston, April 8. The Boundary Question.—The following appeared some days ago in the New York Gazette. We have no reason to doubt that it expresses correctly the sentiments of the President in relation to this question. If such be the fact we may expect very high words at the period referred to, of the reception of a reply to Mr. Forsyth's letter.—We do not expect that the British Government will agree to abandon the possession of the disputed territory altogether, and at the same time leave it to our Government to permit the occupation of it by the State of Maine. Nor have we any expectation that any proposition will be made, founded on the report of Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Col. Mudge, in reply to the proposition submitted by our government, which will lead to a final adjustment of the controversy. We are still of opinion that the only prospect of an adjustment, is in a compromise, arising from a voluntary concession by each party of a portion of their respective claims, and that the most likely way of effecting this object will be to adopt as the basis of this compromise, the award of the King of the Netherlands.

Important from Washington.—A letter was received in this city yesterday from a distinguished Administration member of the United States Senate, well known to be in the confidence of Mr. Van Buren, stating that, should the views of the British Government be carried out regarding the North Eastern Boundary Question, as expressed in Mr. Fox's letters, it would unquestionably lead to a collision between the two Governments—and the only hope was, that the British Government would not sanction the avowals made through their Minister, of their determination to occupy the Disputed Territory.—The return of the British Queen, which takes out Mr. Forsyth's reply to Mr. Fox, will be looked for with great anxiety—as by her we may expect the reply of Her Majesty's Ministers, as well as the report of Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Col. Mudge, her Commissioners to examine the boundary lines.

BANGOR, April 7. Boundary Question.—The return of the British Queen will bring something decisive, meanwhile we should dismiss any impression from the public mind, that the language contained in the letter from Mr. Fox is not authorized from his Government.—New York Star.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of March 28, writes:

"The Maine Boundary Question still attracts much attention, and our most discreet men are apprehensive that it will lead us into trouble. There are those however, who are of opinion that, even in case of collision between the inhabitants on either side of the territory, the two countries will not be involved in war. It would not be well however to trust that opinion too far. There is danger that we may not be allowed the alternative of peace. An attempt on the part of the British authorities to expel from the territory alleged to be in dispute, the civil posse of Maine, and to enforce the exclusive jurisdiction of Great Britain over that part of the territory north of the Restook, would involve war, if the solemn and repeated declarations of the government of the United States are not mere sound, signifying nothing.

It will strike every one who reads the correspondence, that the British Minister writes not only under pre-emptory instructions from his government, but with an apparent feeling that his government had changed its tone on this subject. It will also be remarked that both parties assume that the possession of them severally taken will not be receded from.

Again it is to be remarked that the position assumed by the British Government, in this correspondence, is precisely that which they occupied immediately previous to the arrangement made last winter. It carries them back to that point, and sets aside the temporary arrangement altogether.

Nothing is proposed to be done, I perceive on our part, until we hear what may be the action of the British Government upon the report of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, or upon the last communication from Mr. Fox.

THE AROOSTOOK EXPENSES.

I have recently seen the Report of the white washing committee of the Legislature on this subject, and a precious document it is. It seems the subject of these expenses was taken up in the Legislature and a motion was made to refer it to a Select committee, who should make a particular and full report. The motion was voted down, and it was referred to the Land Committee by a party vote.

The Van Buren party were to have a fair examination, and were desirous of having only such facts appear as would not jeopardize their popularity.

The Report as might be expected is a very meagre one, still we should be thankful for even this. The accounts are lumped together as much as possible, still enough appears to show the extraordinary and reckless expenditure of money made in this "Quasi war." Take for instance the following items:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. G. G. Cushman, 18 days service at \$5 per day, \$90 00; Buffalo robe lost, &c., 25 15; Joseph Shaw, for transportation, 1,351 75; Stover Rines, for service, &c., 766 92; Alvin Nye, for service, &c., 735 92.

One hundred and fifteen dollars paid for Mr. Cushman and his buffalo! pretty good pay this, for an excursion of eighteen days, during which he visited the Aroostook country, travelled down the St. John river through Woodstock to Fredericton, had an introduction to the Governor of New Brunswick, and returned home by the way of Houlton. That the State was benefited by these services no one will pretend. For what earthly purpose the Land Agent took a lawyer with him in his military expedition is past my comprehension, unless it was for his good company, and his peculiar tact in looking out for good quarters and good feather beds.—Perhaps this \$115.15 was allowed by way of compensation on account of the mortgage he made of himself to the authorities of New-Brunswick, if so, we ought not to complain.—At any rate the State should be willing to pay up the redemption when called for, which it is said, was agreed upon at the time of the capture, should be a yoke of steers.

It appears that Mr. Shaw received for transportation, \$1351.75. This amount I suppose, was paid him for running expresses, in carrying bullet moulds &c. to the Aroostook, and if he clears a thousand dollars by his horses—no matter—the State is rich.

The amount Mr. Rines and Nye is a very pretty sum in these hard times.

But what will the tax payers say to these expenses next summer, when they are called upon to pay their proportion of a \$100,000 tax? In these hard times, when it is difficult to procure money enough to pay for bread, will there not be some grumbling? Will not some of the tax payers say, stop! let me ride an express, let me take my buffalo and start for the Aroostook for five dollars a day?—fair play all around is the jewel.

I trust every citizen who is called upon to pay a dollar tax, will bear in mind what it is for. That it is to pay such men as Cushman, Shaw and Nye at the rate of five dollars per day, for their services, and in doing what has been of little or no benefit to the State.

BOZ.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Morning Post.—We rejoice to state that, after a night of undisturbed repose, his grace was so much better yesterday (Monday) as to be permitted to apply himself for several hours to business. The list of anxious inquirers to Apsley House since the commencement of the duke's indisposition, comprehends every person in London of the upper ranks of society who can claim any sympathy with the feelings or interests of Great Britain—with one exception. We mention the exception with unfeigned regret, and with the consciousness that, in stating the fact as it is we only discharge an imperative duty. We feel that for her Majesty the Queen every allowance at the present ought to be made; but what can the British people think of the persons who surround her Majesty, when they are apprized that from Buckingham palace to Apsley House, in the whole four days during which the Duke of Wellington has been seriously ill, no message of any kind has been sent? The Queen of England whenever it may be her good fortune to have honest and faithful advisers, will understand the respect which is due from those who inherit thrones to those who defend them.

Morning Chronicle.—What our contemporary would have we know not, nor how far his scheme extends for coercing Her Majesty into what his party shall reckon good manners. Is the Queen of England, while yet a four-days' bride, to become the nurse of an aged duke, who gets an indigestion by taking horse exercise on a full stomach? Never, has "respect due from those who inherit thrones" to all honourable claims in others been more fairly, frankly, and graciously rendered than by the present Sovereign of these realms; nor has the respect due in return ever been more basely or insolently violated. We say nothing of the Duke of Wellington having twice lent himself to a factious insult in reference to the royal marriage, the nonsense about Prince Albert's Protestantism, and the postponement of the naturalization Bill; in the serious illness of a warrior so renowned, these would have been forgotten; but they should have been remembered by the self constituted censor of her Majesty's conduct before he dared to threaten her with the future retaliation of his triumphant faction. Not by such means, assuredly, will its triumph be accelerated, though they strikingly exhibit the venom of its purposes, the bitterness of its disappointment, and the depth of its desperation.

Emigration Board.—The acknowledged industry and tact of the Noble Secretary for Colonial Affairs, which have been so long exemplified in his administration of the Home Department, have been applied to the consideration of the best mode of carrying out the principles laid down in the Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Colonial Lands, and in forming a plan for giving efficiency to the operation of those principles.

The result will be seen in the resolution taken by Lord John Russell to recommend that the South Australian Commission be revoked by the Crown, and the office of General Agent for Emigration be abolished; and that in lieu of these authorities, a Colonial Land and Emigration Board, to consist of three commissioners, shall be formed. To this board is to be entrusted the control and disposal of all the Crown lands in the several Colonies; and from it will be readily obtained such correct information as parties interested in emigration may desire to receive.

The advantages which must necessarily flow to the colonies, and also to the mother country, from this measure must be obvious; the simplicity and uniformity of the arrangements will greatly increase their efficiency, while the encouragement afforded to emigration by the confidence which the proceedings of a responsible Board of Commissioners will inspire, will give a stimulus to a disposition to emigrate, which it is the sound policy of every enlightened government to inspire, when its inhabitants multiply in a ratio beyond the means of employing their capital and numbers with a certainty of procuring a profitable return for investment or for toil.—London Globe.

Emigration to the Colonies.—The Glasgow Chronicle announces that a number of Glasgow merchants have resolved "to found an association under the title of the Scottish Colonial Society, on the model of the Colonial Society of London, so as to afford an opportunity to all connected with, and interested in our colonial dependencies to meet and communicate information on colonial affairs, to diffuse a knowledge on the subject, to bring the influence of the society to bear on the better government of the colonies both at home and abroad, and to awaken the public mind to a sense of the vast resources of the British colonial dominions and the expediency of promoting emigration on a general national scale to all our foreign possessions."

Commencement of the Penny Postage.—The number of letters despatched by the mails from the metropolis on Friday, was much greater than had been expected; it amounted to 112,000, the daily average for January, 1839 has been about 30,000 only. Of this large number of letters 13,000 or 14,000 only were unpaid.—The number brought into London by the morning-mails of Saturday was nearly 80,000, a large portion of which, as all from Ireland and Scotland and the remote parts of England, would of course be at the fourpenny rate.

QUEBEC, April 8.

The New York papers of the 31st March, and from Boston of the 1st instant, still contain rumours of war. They will continue for some time longer, whatever may be the issue of the present differences between the United Kingdom and the United States. One report is, that the President was about to issue a proclamation accepting the service of 25,000 volunteers, under the Act of Congress of last session.

We find by the Burlington papers of the 3rd inst. and from Brockville of the 2nd, that parties of the United States' regular forces on the frontier were in motion to the Maine

frontier and towards the west. The Globe, the United States' official paper at Washington, has noticed Theller's Detroit paragraph which we published on Monday, and is quite pathetic about the employing of "savages" repeating the denunciations of Lord Chatham on the subject; in which the Indians are called "horrible hell hounds of war." The Globe is more discreet about the blood hounds.

Theller's story is probably mere invention, but the use that is made of it, shews that it is desired to raise a war excitement. Such a mode of proceeding may be necessary in the United States; but something more substantial and durable than popular excitement will be required should war actually ensue, although it certainly is not desired by the people of either country.

In New Brunswick all was harmony at the close of the session. Here is one Province at least, that is prepared to meet any "consequences" which may arise out of the differences between the mother country and the United States relating to the boundary question. We have no fears of Nova Scotia. We are far from imagining that even Mr. Howe would be willing to see the prosperous condition of that Province changed for one similar to that of the adjoining republic.—Indeed, much as foolish contentations may have produced a state of irritation in the Canadas, we believe that a great majority of the inhabitants of all the British North American Provinces, are determined to discharge their duty to the Sovereign and their country in case of war, and remain a part of the British Empire.

TORONTO, April 1, 1840.

The Mayor of this city has issued a proclamation, by desire of the Common Council, calling upon the inhabitants to join in a general illumination to-morrow night, between the hours of eight and eleven o'clock, in honor of the Queen's marriage, and preparations are making for the occasion.

It is also intended to give a grand fete in the park, adjoining the Victoria Gardens on Church Street, for which purpose a Committee has been appointed to receive subscriptions, and to make the proper arrangements. In compliance with a suggestion of this committee, the Mayor has been further pleased to recommend, that to-morrow should be observed as a public holiday in the city, and we give this intimation at the request of his Worship knowing that the recommendation will be generally acted upon.

The committee have received subscriptions sufficient to prepare an entertainment worthy of the occasion, in which all classes are invited to participate; and from the respectability of the parties whose names appear upon the committee, there is every reason to expect, that the proceedings will be in every respect well arranged.

We understand it to be the intention of the committee, to roast two oxen for the occasion.

We omitted to mention in our last, that on Tuesday the 24th March, a Royal Salute was fired from the garrison in honor of the Queen's marriage. Sir George Arthur gives a great ball this evening in honor of the event.

EMIGRATION.—The report of the great meeting held in Edinburgh, at which His Grace the Duke of Argyll presided, to promote emigration to Canada, confirms the hopes expressed by Dr. Rolph in his recent letters, that numbers of emigrants will flock to this province in spring. The Highlanders who have heretofore emigrated to and settled in Canada, have by their industry, perseverance and good conduct, formed for themselves and their families comfortable habitations; and from the general character of this hardy race of people, there can be no question that, whatever number of them may be sent to Canada, under the direction of the emigration board, or by the assistance of the nobility and gentry of their country, they will pursue the same steady and industrious course as those who have preceded them; and by proper encouragement at the commencement of their labours in this country, they will soon be enabled not only to supply abundantly their own wants, but contribute by their industry to the resources of the province.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1840.

We have received the following account of an outrage which took place recently in the County of Sunbury. As legal proceedings will probably be issued against the parties, as well the principal as those who encouraged him, or refused to assist the Sheriff, we shall forbear making any comment upon the enormity of the offence; except to remark that the rendering prompt assistance to the officers of justice, is alike dictated by loyalty and humanity; as if they are not assured of that, they must go armed, which would frequently result, as must have been the case in the present instance, in the sacrifice of life.

"The High Sheriff of Sunbury was near being killed on Saturday last at McKee's Tavern in Sheffield, in the due execution of his duty, by Gain B. Taylor, who stabbed him twice with a bay fork. He called upon a magistrate and several other persons, who stood near, to render him assistance; but all refused, and some of them encouraged Taylor to defend himself. We forbear to mention the magistrate's name at present. McKee who keeps the Tavern secreted himself or went out of the way."

Mr. Hazen owing to the resistance alluded to, and the apathy of the by-standers, was obliged to desist from making the intended capture and to return home. We are happy to hear that his wounds are doing well.

We have inserted on our first page the letter of Mr. Birkmyre in reply to Justin; and as the Rev. Gentleman has determined to publish no more thro' the columns of a newspaper, and as farther controversy can answer no good purpose, we shall decline inserting any future communication upon the subject on either side. The appropriation of a seventh part of our time to devotional purposes, abstraction from worldly cares and anxieties and for recreation and refreshment, is one so benevolent in itself and so beneficial to man, that few considerate persons, if any, can fall rightly to estimate its advantages, or to feel grateful for its occurrence; and we are satisfied, that its due observance will not be affected by any public discussion which, as in the present instance, is decorously and temperately conducted.

On the same page will be found a communication signed "A Senior," on behalf of the college; which we feel much pleasure in inserting. Without entering into the merits of the subject under discussion, we shall take this opportunity to state, that we look upon the proposed liberal concessions recently made by the College Council, and communicated to the House of Assembly, as calculated to create very generally throughout the Province, the kindest sentiments towards that institution; and we trust no time will be lost in carrying them into effect.

Just before the session closed, Mr. Wilmot expressed his regret that he had not proceeded with the Bill which embodied those concessions, as he had understood the alteration of the charter would cost about £500; but the Session was too far advanced at that time, again to introduce it.

Perhaps that would have been the better course at first; but as it has not been done, we repeat our hope that the Council will at once carry into effect their intentions, and procure an amended charter. The mere pecuniary loss to the College funds, will be nothing in comparison with the bad feeling which may be again engendered, by the renewed agitation of the subject in the Legislature. The concessions that have been made, are all that can be wished by the people of the Province generally; and in fact are all that government should be prepared to yield.

We shall next week insert a letter, calling attention to one of those hot-beds of vice which is stated to be in full operation in this place. It is very much to be regretted, that some means are not devised for the entertainment and improvement of our youth, during those hours of leisure which they enjoy, after the business of the day has terminated. They naturally seek the society of each other; and in the absence of every other means of passing the evening, resort in many cases to the tavern, the pot-house, or the gaming table.

The establishment of a Mechanics' Institute would do much to remove this evil, a well assorted library would have a tendency to divert the mind from licentious and intemperate pursuits; and during the long-winter evenings, the introduction of Social Public Meetings, and a Musical Society, would give to the character of the evening's amusement, a more elevated and benevolent cast; and those persons whose influence should give a tone to society, badly perform their duty to their families and the community, by neglecting to give a right direction to the recreations of the young.

We observe in a late number of the Halifax Times,—an ultra tory paper, a letter dated Fredericton, which states that the Resolution to restore the amount of the Provincial salary of the Lieut. Governor, to what it was during the administration of the government by his predecessor, was passed by the House with closed doors. So far from this being the case, the debate took place when the gallery was full; and was subsequently reported in the columns of the Sentinel. The Editor of the Times therefore, who exchanges with us, must have known that the statement was a gratuitous falsehood;—one which we believe the enemies of the Lieut. Governor, did not venture to publish through their organ at St. John. It may be as well here to remark, that the liberal construction given by His Excellency to the Dispatch of Lord John Russell, and which is borne out generally by the view taken of it by the London press, has procured for him no small measure of abuse from the opposers of responsible government in the other Province.

Mr. WARD.—Will you please inform the public through your paper, that Br. GEORGE GARRATT, will deliver a course of Lectures at the school-house at Blake's Mills, contrasting the Law with the Gospel; showing the former abolished, the latter the present administration of the kingdom. Commencing Lord's day at 11 o'clock the 26th inst.

A G.

April 15, 1840.

The Committee of the N. B. Baptist Education Society acknowledge the receipt of the following sums collected by the Rev. W. U. Beckwith in aid of the Seminary at Fredericton.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. From the Rev. J. C. Skinner, £0 5 0; A. B. McDonald, Esq., 0 5 0; R. Marney, 1 0 0; T. C. Hart, 0 5 0; D. McDonald, 0 10 0; M. Boyd, 0 4 0; Vincent White, 1 0 0; John Urquhart, 0 5 0; Mrs. Urquhart, 0 5 0; John Davies, Springfield, 2 0 0; Mrs. M. Whetmore, do., 0 5 0; T. Whetmore, do., 0 5 0; Ann Sprague, 0 5 0; Jacob Sprague, 0 5 0; E. R. Sprague, 1 0 0; Thomas Whetmore, 0 5 0; C. M. Whetmore, 0 5 0; Robert Noble, 0 5 0; Z. Davies, 0 10 0; Sarah Caldwell, 0 5 0; Hannah Sprague, 1 0 0; W. F. Whetmore, 0 15 0; Collected at Springfield, 1 4 0.

Five Companies of an American Regiment of Artillery have been marched to Houlton, making with the three Companies previously there about 400 men. This is a very proper step on the part of the General Government, and will enable the authorities of Maine to remain quiet; a regular force being thus stationed for the defence of the State, and which will not act without orders from the General Government. The Preble, American Sloop of war, has been ordered to the neighborhood of the Bay of Fundy, for the protection of the Fisheries in that quarter. We trust an adequate force will be detached by the Naval Commander in Chief on the Halifax Station; for the purpose of preventing those outrages which these people have been in the habit of perpetrating on the western sea-board of this Province.

Temperance Soiree.—In our last we mentioned, that the Temperance Society in this place, had agreed to have a Temperance Soiree in honor of Her Majesty's nuptials, and that Wednesday next was appointed for that purpose. The necessary arrangements were subsequently made; but the affair was ultimately knocked in the head, in a way which we do not yet quite comprehend; and which the Committee will probably explain to the Society at its next meeting.

It is intended that the 36th Regiment shall have a field day, this forenoon; and with the exception of the Ball at Government House, to which we formerly alluded, this will probably be the only notice that will be taken of the Queen's marriage in the capital of New Brunswick.

Yesterday about noon, an alarm was given, a house belonging to Mr. Roberts in King street, having been discovered on fire. A number of persons promptly assembled, who, aided by the military, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, without any serious damage being done. The wind was high at the time; and but for the timely discovery that took place, the consequences must have been very serious.

We shall insert in our next the Despatch of Lord John Russell of the 14th October, which we have not hitherto had room for insertion; and will also give place to the remarks of the London Colonial Gazette upon the subject. We see no incongruity between the two Despatches of his Lordship; the

principle which both inculcate is simple and well understood in the Colonies.—We have it here. "A government administered in accordance with the wishes of the people, as expressed thro' their Representatives?" and we much mistake if they will not have it in Nova Scotia before another year has rolled round.

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held on Wednesday evening last, before HENRY FISHER, Jun. Esq. on the body of a male Child found buried in an out-building near a house on the corner of King and York streets. A verdict was returned to the effect, that Charlotte Paynton was the mother of the child,—that it died in consequence of her neglect,—and that she was guilty of concealment of the birth. The unfortunate woman was subsequently committed.

The following communication was found among some rubbish in clearing out the office during the present week, having remained unopened since it was thrown there, probably by the writer; and as it is as applicable at the present time to the circumstances of Fredericton, as when it was first written, we have given it a place. In Halifax the Commissioners of streets are appointed permanently by the Executive, and the result has been a uniform and extensive improvement of the streets of that town. And were such a course pursued here, the community would probably have less cause of complaint, and the public thoroughfares of the town would not present their present disgusting and loathsome appearance.

Mr. WARD.—Sir,—I should not dislike to peruse a temperate discussion in your paper, of the respective merits of appointing Commissioners of High Ways, pursued respectively here and at Halifax; as I indulge a hope that it might tend to awaken attention to the condition of the streets of our village capital; and by calling forth an expression of public opinion, it might perhaps lead eventually to improvement.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, B. A. A.

Fredericton, 27th Oct. 1838.

At a Special Meeting of the Fredericton Society of Saint Andrew, held at their usual place of meeting on Monday evening the 13th day of April 1840.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esquire, M. P. P. in the chair,

Read an Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Dalhousie, addressed to His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and communicated to the President of the Society, as follows:

Dalhousie Castle, 4th Jan. 1840.

"I should not have ventured even on the plea of old acquaintance, to take up any of the time occupied in your more weighty matters, were it not that I believe the subject on which I am to write, will serve as my ample apology.

You will probably have received before now an official letter to you as Governor of the Colony, mentioning that it has been resolved by men of all parties and politics, uniting to raise a National Testimonial in Scotland to the Duke of Wellington. They have done me the honor of naming me chairman, which will account for my share in requesting your attention for a moment to it. The committee are desirous of giving to Scotsmen and all of Scottish descent in the Colonies, an opportunity of joining with us at home in this National object; and they hope by the formation of Committees on the spot, or such other measures as may be thought best, to facilitate the collection and transmission of the subscriptions to the General Committee."

Read also the following Resolutions, unanimously agreed to at a numerous Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen, held on Tuesday the 24th of December 1839, in the Hopetown Rooms Edinburgh.

I. That the Great and distinguished services of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, ought to be commemorated within the Metropolis of Scotland, by some public and permanent expression of National gratitude.

II. That in the opinion of this Meeting, an Equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington, erected in a conspicuous situation in this City, would be an appropriate Memorial for perpetuating the personal remembrance of His Grace, and recording the gratitude and admiration of the Scottish Nation.

III. That for this purpose, a subscription be opened, and that the following Noblemen and Gentlemen be appointed a Committee (with power to subcommit) for promoting and superintending the Subscription, and carrying into effect the preceding Resolutions; and that the Committee now appointed, be instructed to correspond with the Counties and Boroughs of Scotland, with London, Dublin, and generally with all parts of the United Kingdom, the East Indies and the Colonies, in order to afford to all an opportunity of contributing towards this National undertaking."

Whereupon, Resolved, That this Meeting do most cordially and unanimously respond to the several Resolutions passed at the Public Meeting, held in Edinburgh on the 24th day of December 1839, relative to the erection in the Metropolis of Scotland of a National Testimonial to His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Resolved, That the following Gentlemen be a Committee to devise means for giving effect to the object of the Edinburgh Committee, with power to carry the same into execution:

- Lt. Col. Maxwell, K. H. 36th Regt.
James Taylor, M. P. John Gregory.
Robert Fulton, John J. Taylor.
William McBeath, James Robb, M. D.
John Simpson, Charles McPherson.
Andrew Blair, James Cameron.
George A. Munro, Archibald Scott.
The Meeting then adjourned.

A Subscription List has been opened, and will be published in due time.

The Committee will meet every Monday afternoon, at the Counting Room of Messrs. James Taylor & Co. at 6 o'clock.

J. GREGORY, Sec'y to the Committee.

We have received no less than three notes from a person who signs himself A Constant Reader, and who is desirous that we should publish the short debate, which took place on the Bill for disposing of the front part of the town opposite the Barracks, in exchange for other Lots. The subject being one of mere local interest and there being a full attendance in the gallery that day;—and moreover the decision of the House being in accordance with the prayer of the petition against the measure; we did not publish it at the time, as other subjects of more general interest required all the room which we could devote to the Reports.

If there is a desire prevailing however that the Debate should be published, we will transfer it from our note book, and will insert it in the next Sentinel; but we must first be satisfied that such a desire exists, and that the gratification of a malevolent feeling is not at the bottom of the present application.

We believe an account of the debate appeared in our Legislative Summary; but as that may not have been the case, it will be proper here to state, that when the House went into Committee, Mr. Wilmot took up the petition reading and remarking upon it as he went along. The