

an inquiry into the administration of Church property, is to set for them a dangerous precedent. Are they prepared to stand such an investigation when applied to themselves? We apprehend not. The charge of large revenues producing little advantage to any but their possessors—of holding unwieldy sinecures, and having proved faithless and unprofitable stewards—we conjecture, applies equally to Bishops as to Deans and Chapters. But, arrayed as the High Church party in England is, against education, and opposed to the spread of knowledge, while its Prelates openly deny the right of private judgment, it upsets the very foundations of Protestantism, and at present stands in an equivocal and dangerous position.

The achievements of the Bishop of London are here described with too much accuracy; but the speculations on their probable result are very questionable. Indeed, they are based upon an "if." Had musical knowledge and consequent taste existed to any extent in England, the debasement of the Cathedral service never would have been suffered. We have been despoiled of a treasure from mere ignorance of its value, and have tamely allowed a miserable counterfeit to be substituted in its place. Still we retained a legal claim to the original. That claim is now taken away by form of law, and the statutes of every Cathedral are destroyed by a clause in an act of Parliament. The force and value of the precedent, as against Bishops and Episcopal institutions in general, does not escape the observation of our German contemporary, neither will it be forgotten by those whom it more nearly concerns.

Except for its influences on the excitable population of France, and in so far as a number of brave countrymen of our own are concerned, we regard the "little war" on the Syrian coast as something too ridiculous to feel an interest in. Passing its absurdity, we observe that the combined expedition is represented thus far as not merely successful, but unresisted: the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, instead of attacking the invaders and driving them back to their ships, were deserting so rapidly as to reduce his army to a skeleton; and Soliman Pasha, the Governor of Beyrout, was hemmed in by the Allies, without a chance of escape. The position of Soliman however, is curious; for we find him taking refuge in the place from which he was expelled by the first efforts of the Allies. The attack on Beyrout, and its results, are not yet intelligibly explained. The fire from the guns of the ships could not have been so destructive as was formerly stated, otherwise Beyrout would not afford much shelter for the retreating Pasha.

The new Spanish Regents have commenced their reign with vigour. One of their first measures has been the prolongation of their power by postponing the meeting of the Cortes till the 19th of March. The cause assigned for this extension of the time, is the necessity of making alterations in the constitution of those departments by whose agency the elections of the members for the new Cortes would be conducted. The beginning of the year is the usual period for the Cortes to assemble; and with their meeting the power of the present Regency was to cease. By this decree, of postponing the time, the Regents have secured the administration of affairs for five months at least. As the power of convoking the body whose existence will terminate their own, rests with the Regents themselves, they may thus continue to hold the reins of government for an indefinite time, if the Spaniards are patient under their rule. Another official act of the Regency has been directed against the numerous independent minor governments which during the late crisis have been formed in the Spanish Provinces. All the Juntas, with the exception of those in the capitals of the different provinces, have been dissolved; and the Juntas of the capitals are by the same decree ordered to act only as auxiliaries to, and not independently of the Central Government. Even this restricted power is only continued to them "until a further resolution has been adopted." It appears from these measures, that the Regency is determined not to submit to a divided rule. When they feel themselves sufficiently strong to take so bold a step, the Junta of Madrid will no doubt be dissolved also.

Queen Christina quitted Valencia on the 17th instant, on board a Spanish steam-vessel. She was escorted to the boat by the Council of Regency, and the Municipality of Valencia. She received along the road the customary honours and salutes. On the following night the "Queen Mother," as she is termed by the Spanish Regency, arrived at Port Vendres, on the coast of France—a place remarkable only for its splendid marble column erected in honour of Louis the Sixteenth.—She arrived at Montpellier on the 21st, and alighted at an hotel within a few paces from the residence of Cabrera. The Courier du Midi says—"On passing the front of the Hotel de Londres she placed herself at the window of her carriage, in order to get a look at Cabrera, who was at his window; and she smiled on seeing him. Although her Majesty had declared her intention of travelling incognito, the authorities waited upon her, and a picket-guard was placed at the door of the hotel the drums beating a salute on her arrival, and all the honours due to her rank being paid."

There is a good deal of alarm in south Wales respecting the movements of the Chartists there. A letter from Newport, dated Tuesday, says—"Yesterday, the authorities of this town were actively employed in swearing in special constables, in consequence of a public meeting of the Chartists having been announced to take place at seven o'clock in the evening in Victoria Place. One Lieutenant two sergeants, and thirty rank and file of the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade were called out, to be in readiness in case of disturbance, and lodged in the house occupied as a military hospital, in the immediate vicinity of the place of meeting. It is rumoured that a Chartist rising is to take place next month. The villages about here, however, are filling with soldiers; and, come what may, the troops will be more than a match for them."

On the evening of Saturday last, a meeting of the Radical party was held in the Theatre at Carlisle. The meeting was called by playcards, which announced that "Mr. Richards of the Poteries, (late member of the National Convention,) and others, would address the meeting on the critical state of the country." &c. The meeting was not so numerously attended as the gatherings of this party are accustomed to be, but it soon became evident that it was likely to be more than usually stormy. Mr. Richards, who is apparently upwards of sixty years of age, and Mr. Cardo, addressed the audience at some length, endeavoured to persuade them that they were suffering under all the evils that

flesh is heir to. As long as the orators confined themselves to this topic, they were listened to with much attention; and their auditors seemed to derive great satisfaction at being told that they were perfectly miserable, and ought to be very unhappy; but the moment they touched upon the subject of foreign policy, and ventured to hint at Lord Palmerston's "treason," the utmost disorder prevailed.—Cries of "We want to hear nothing about foreign affairs!" "The Charter for ever!" &c. rendered the opponents of the Foreign Secretary quite inaudible. The Northern Star, it explains their allusion to that journal. Cardo, finding, probably, that it would be useless to propose any resolution about foreign policy, contented himself with moving one in favour of the Charter. This, however, did not satisfy Mr. O'Connor's disciples; and Mr. Baird, a leading man among the Carlisle Radicals, moved an amendment, approving, of course, of the Charter, but denouncing the foreign policy agitators.—Speeches were made pro and con upon the respective resolutions, amidst the greatest uproar; until at length it appeared as if the contending parties would resort to actual violence. At this juncture, some discreet person caused the curtain to be dropped on the stage; which had the effect of putting an end to the row.—TIMES.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.

We have derived much pleasure and advantage from the perusal of a Prospectus of the "Eastern Townships Railroad," published under the direction of a Committee appointed for the purpose of bringing under the consideration of the public, the most magnificent project that was ever set on foot in British North America.

The projectors of this great undertaking contemplate the creation of a line of Railroad and Steam Navigation to be carried from the town of Sherbrooke to St. Johns.

The advantages to accrue from adopting this line of communication are represented in the Prospectus to be immense, as the fine tracts of country which it will intersect require but an impulse—a promise of reward to develop their resources, and the proposed line of communication will draw into life and action, not only the latent energies of that part of Vermont, which is contiguous to its line, but will also allure even the New England States into more intimate commercial relations with this Province, by means of a Railroad from the sea-board at Boston communicating with the Vermont line which will it is supposed, join the Eastern Townships Railroad near Stanstead.

The whole length of the projected road, it is calculated, will not exceed seventy-five miles, and the route starting from Sherbrooke will pass through the Townships of Oxford, Ascot, Hatley, Bolton, Stukley, Brons and Shefford, a small portion of St. Hyacinthe, Monroir and Rouville to St. Johns, where the farmer from the Townships may take his choice of the markets of Montreal, Quebec or the United States,—all of which are accessible through, either the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, the Chambly canal, or Lake Champlain. But we are of opinion that a great mistake has been made in estimating the cost of the undertaking, and are inclined to believe that it could not be accomplished for a less sum than £250,000 or one million of dollars, instead of \$630,000 as stated in the Report. The cost of the St. Johns Rail Road should not be taken as a criterion in estimating the expense of an undertaking such as this before us; for the St. Johns road passes over 15 miles of the most favorable ground for a Rail-way to be met with in Canada; yet notwithstanding this its cost complete £3,000 per mile, and we have no hesitation in saying, having a knowledge of the country through which the contemplated road must pass, that the levelling and grading alone under the most favorable circumstances, would cost upwards of a thousand pounds per mile. We trust, however, that the time is not far distant, when under the sanction of the United Legislature, the "Eastern Townships Rail Road" will illicit the industry and extend the commerce of the magnificent country which it is intended to intersect.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. WARD.—In your paper of last Saturday, I notice the proceedings of a Public Meeting held at the News Room, at which meeting there was passed several Resolutions one of which is in the following words:—

"Resolved that the persons who have subscribed to the list for the last year, and have not yet paid, be not permitted to become members of this Institution, until they shall have paid up the whole amount already subscribed by them respectively."

By which I as a delinquent for the last year, am denied admittance until the subscriptions for the past as well as the present year is paid.

I should like to ask, Mr. W. through the medium of your paper if it is a resolution becoming of that body; if it is one which should have had its origin in a body organized on public principles, and an institution founded and formed for the public benefit; which excludes certain parts of that public, who have equal claims for admittance with another. Or is it because a few individuals (when signing their names, may have had a view of intention of joining) who from unforeseen misfortunes, do not find themselves justifiable in expending twenty-five shillings, for the benefit of the room one year, are to be forever excluded from the privilege of doing so at another time, when they can feel themselves more able to do it.

And sir, if the affirmative should be given to the former inquiry, I say it is exercising a power beneath that as a public body,—a power which no set of men should ever countenance—a power which every liberal man should despise, and exercise every influence in eradicating it out of a community, always extolled for liberality. And if it should be given in the latter case, I say it is taking an advantage of the party; it is endeavoring to extract from him two years' subscription, thinking he would in his present circumstances pay fifty shillings, sooner than be deprived of the benefits anticipated; and by that means secure both years' subscription.

Oh for shame! I am sorry to see such things countenanced by men, who if addressing the public on other occasions would call themselves liberal men; and upholders of the public rights and privileges.—I am sorry such a thing should have originated where it did; I am sorry the public should be so treated, after making use of their money in some measure, to raise the institution to the perfection it now is; and allow me Mr. W. to forego I leave you, to ask where the thing is to

end, for one of the delinquents from last year, may have signed again this year, not being aware that such a resolution would have been ever carried or thought of, and not being willing to pay fifty shillings, may decline joining this year; and when next year comes, he finds he cannot be admitted without paying seventy-five shillings. Therefore if he ever determine on admittance, he must subject himself to this unfair mode of collecting old debts.

I think that is the system intended to be adopted, and if so they could not choose a worse one, for they must create enemies, disgust liberal men, and call forth public clamour, highly derogatory to the institution.

Fredericton, Dec. 9, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

SIR,—I have frequently read with much pleasure, your remarks upon the ruinous and precarious practice of Lumbering. New Brunswick is indeed a fine Province, with a loyal, generous and enterprising population; but their energies are directed in the wrong channel. She never will attain that climax of prosperity of which she is capable, until the producers bear a greater ratio towards the consumers than at present. Farming and lumbering are decidedly incompatible employments; the attention is distracted between two great objects, each of which ought to enjoy the whole of it; and the consequence is that neither is attended to properly.

It is a favourite theme with some, that the soil and climate of New Brunswick, are repulsive to the pursuits of the farmer; that labor and capital derive from these but poor returns.—But I do not subscribe to this dogma. I would cite Sheffield, Maugeville and every other part of the country, where farming is well attended to, as a flat contradiction of the assertion.

If productive industry is the great source of national wealth, and if the surplus of the produce above the consumption, constitutes the nominal income or increase of that wealth; then I should say that every ton of timber drawn from our forests, is a direct loss to the Province.—It is consumption without reproduction; for when our forests shall be drained of their wealth, we will not have means of replacing it; the articles for which this wealth is exchanged soon disappears, "and leaves no trace behind."

It affords me a glittering semblance of wealth, but it is a mere shadow without the substance. Lumbering in this Province must some day or other fail; this artificial means of support must and will be withdrawn; and then, if our own people have no other resource, hard indeed will be their lot. Would it not become the wisdom of a good government, to provide against future contingencies, by introducing among us a hardy agricultural population; and by exploring and bringing into cultivation all the good land in the Colony, thus promote its permanent advancement.

We ought not to be dependent upon a foreign country for our bread; we have a good soil and climate, and I believe there is no country under heaven, that produces better from such bad management. There are rivers, lakes and streams penetrating every part of the Province; many parts of which are unsurpassed in richness and variety of soil, and elegance and luxury of situation. In fact, Nature has scattered her bounties around us with a liberal hand; and seems to say with an audible voice, "Give them cultivation."

VERAX.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1840.

A few weeks since we inserted a letter signed "OBSERVER," complaining of the irregular delivery of the *Sentinel* between this place and Woodstock; and as it was handed us by a quiet and well disposed person, and we have had frequent complaints from the same quarter, we at once gave it a place.—This led to conduct on the part of one of the mail-carriers, which we felt bound to represent to the proper authority at Quebec; but neither from the Courier nor from Mr. PHAIR did we receive any such explanation as is alluded to below.

In the letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, he states that he "has received a communication from Mr. PHAIR, explanatory of the case as he understood it. Mr. PHAIR says he believes that the Couriers are always disposed to do even more than their duty, in delivering Newspapers along the road; and that in this particular instance which has led to the complaint, the Courier (Hart) on approaching the house of Mr. PHAIR, seeing a light therein, blew his horn several times, but that no person coming out to take the paper, he did not quit the road; but left the paper at his next stopping place.

"If this is a true statement, I see no fault in the Courier's conduct, he should never quit his mail; but it is incumbent upon those persons who reside upon the line of road, and who expect to receive Newspapers, to notice the blowing of the horn, and to go out for their papers. This however has nothing to do with the insolence which you ascribe to Hart, and I have requested Mr. PHAIR to enquire into the circumstance, with a view to preventing a recurrence of any thing of the kind."

This is all very reasonable and proper, and such an explanation is perfectly satisfactory. Our friends about Queensbury however, know whether the statement made to Mr. PHAIR is correct; and if not, they will have the goodness to explain fully what really occurred, on both occasions alluded to in the communication which we inserted. We feel obliged to Mr. STAYNER for his promptitude in noticing the complaint.

One of those mischievous Church and State papers called *The Church*, has recently been engaged in endeavoring to annoy the Catholic portion of the population of Upper Canada, by a series of observations upon Gunpowder Plot, and in recommending the more strict observance of a day, set apart in the Book of Common Prayer for the performance of a service, to commemorate an event which it is doubtful ever occurred.

But whether it happened or not, there is no necessity for keeping alive envious feeling or for stirring up the bitterness and bigotry of former times. Catholics have fought the battles of our common country, and with one or two exceptions, are eligible to fill the various offices of the State; while among the most talented of the public men of the present day, are to be found members of the Roman Catholic communion.

And not only are they good subjects, but they are zealous and regular in the performance of the duties enjoined by their church; and in the earnestness of their devotion and decorum in their places of public worship, set a very edifying example to their Protestant brethren.

With reference to the circumstance itself, which has called forth this notice; as we have before said, it is doubted by many well informed men, whether it was originally any thing more than a contrivance by which to give a more decided turn to the popular feeling; for although the reformation had many adherents in Great Britain, the people generally were not sufficiently warm in the cause, to enable the framers of the Liturgy of the Church of England, to deviate very widely from that of the Church of Rome. And if any conclusion is to be drawn from history as to the public sentiment; there is now a much stronger feeling in England, adverse to the present established church, than existed formerly against that which Henry the Eighth overturned.

When parties however ran high in the State upon the subject of religion, a gunpowder plot real or pretended, would be an excellent weapon in the hands of the government, with which to put down opposition; and the very account given of the discovery itself, would create a doubt, if it did not exist before.—King James it is said, at once understood from the tenor of the note which Lord Salisbury laid before him, that the threatened danger was connected with gunpowder; which immediately led to the searching of the vault under the House of Parliament, and the discovery of the means that had been prepared to blow it up.

But it has been asserted, says the writer of an article in the *Popular Encyclopedia*, "that it was all a plot of Salisbury's to effect the ruin of the Catholics, and that the message came from his hand. In support of this, they allege that most of the conspirators declared themselves ignorant of the extent of the conspiracy; the Jesuits who were implicated in it protested their ignorance, and the French ambassador, who made enquiries on the spot, entirely exculpates them."

We repeat therefore, it is to be lamented that the recollection of such a circumstance should be resorted to, for the purpose of exciting one portion of the population of these colonies against another; and particularly that such a course should be pursued by a paper, which is the organ of the Church of England in Upper Canada; and which is eagerly copied by the *Halifax Times* and other Tory prints in these Provinces.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

We briefly noticed in our last number in which St. Andrew's day was kept at Fredericton. Wednesday's Gazette contains a more detailed account of the proceedings, with the toasts and speeches given and made on that occasion. After drinking—The Day, Her Majesty, Prince Albert; and the various branches of the Royal Family; the President rose and said. The next toast, Mr. Vice, which it becomes my pleasing duty to propose, is one, which I am confident will be received by those around me with every mark of enthusiasm, inasmuch as it has reference to a distinguished individual now present. This Sir, is the first time that the festive board of this, or as I believe, that of any other Society, of a like nature, in the Province, has been graced by the presence of so distinguished a guest, as he who has this evening honoured us, by his participation in this our annual festival.—His Excellency Sir John Harvey. It is an honor Sir, of which we have every reason to be proud; when we see the Lieut. Governor of this Province, the Representative of Majesty, sitting at this table as the guest of the St. Andrew's Society; every member of the Society must look upon it, not only as an honor done to himself, but also as a mark of respect paid to his Country.

I need not say, Mr. Vice, how highly we respect and esteem the character of His Excellency.—the annals of his country sufficiently testify to his worth, as well in the field as elsewhere. It would be presumption in me, as president of this Society, to utter any encomium on Sir J. Harvey, anything of that kind spoken in his presence might perhaps be construed into bearing the semblance of unmeaning flattery, and that we do not intend; but Sir, I will beg leave to repeat what I said before, that we have had this evening conferred upon us, an honor of which we must be proud; it is one which will leave an impression on our hearts, an honor we shall not soon forget; and I trust that this is not the last time we shall have the proud satisfaction of numbering the name of His Excellency Sir John Harvey among the list of our guests at this table; I give you gentlemen, with all the honors.—His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, our highly respected and distinguished guest. This toast was received with loud and prolonged cheers. His Excellency addressed the company nearly in the following words:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen, When an individual in the position of the Representative of the Sovereign, finds himself called upon to express his sentiments, upon any thing like a public occasion, I hold it as a proper and convenient rule that he should do so advisedly, upon due consideration, and should even commit to writing what he may propose to say; but Gentlemen, it pleases me to believe, that the invitation to meet you here this evening was addressed quite as much to myself individually and personally, as to the high office which I have the honor to bear.—(Loud Cheers.)

Under this view, I have determined to regard the present occasion as an exception to the rule to which I have adverted, and yielding to the influences of that occasion, and to the inspiration of the moment to beg you to consider the few words which I propose to address to you, as proceeding not so much from your Lieut. Governor as from your Guest, and less from the Head than from the Heart. Allow me then to assure you that I rejoice to find myself amongst you, and that I cordially thank you for the kindly feelings which you have been pleased to exhibit towards me, as well in your invitation to meet you upon this festive occasion, as for the terms in which my health has been proposed and the manner in which it has been received. Gentlemen, in the compliment which you have thus been pleased to pay me, proceeding as it does from Scotchmen and men of Scottish descent, with many—very many of whose gallant countrymen I have been bound in the most enduring ties of companionship and brotherhood in arms, in close intimacy, friendship and affection, during the whole period of my professional life, and with whose noble qualities and sterling worth, therefore no one can be better acquainted;—in such a compliment, Gentlemen, proceeding from such a source, I feel that there can be nothing equivocal; let me then again entreat you to believe, that by no one can such a compliment be more highly, more gratefully appreciated than by myself.—(Loud Cheers.)

Gentlemen, enabled as all Associations of this kind are by the high, the patriotic, the benevolent and charitable motives which lead to their formation; I feel, that which I now address to possess peculiar claim to my considera-

tion and acknowledgement, for the opportunity which it has afforded me of expressing in this place my conviction, that by encouraging whatever has a tendency to promote harmony, unanimity, confidence and kindly feelings between the Governor and the governed, between the Representative of a gracious and a beneficent Sovereign and Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects; I am fulfilling one of the highest duties of my station. (Loud and rapturous applause.)

With these observations I must request your Chairman's permission to propose a Toast (which your Guests will, I am sure, cordially receive)—Success to the objects, and health and prosperity to the Members of the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew.

The President returned thanks: I feel myself much embarrassed, in returning thanks for a toast proceeding from so high a source, as that just now proposed by His Excellency, as it adds in no small degree to the honor already conferred upon us; and I much regret, that the office has not fallen into the lot of one, more competent to acknowledge, in proper terms, the compliment paid to this Society.

As his Excellency has very justly remarked, the object for which this Society has been established, is purely that of charity, and we flatter ourselves, that we have not failed in rendering the institution generally beneficial to the unfortunate among our fellow countrymen; and we trust that our future efforts will be equally useful, as they have hitherto been. The warm manner in which the toast has been received, convinces us, that our motives are appreciated, and that our object is looked upon as an aimable one.

With these observations, I beg leave to tender, on behalf of the Society, our sincere thanks to His Excellency and other Guests.

The Army and Navy, the Governor General, our Sister Province, and the Legislature of New Brunswick, were then given and answered. The next toast was introduced with the following remarks from the Chairman:—

I feel myself altogether incompetent to do justice to this toast, which is to the health of Lady Harvey and family. Besides the respect which we owe her Ladyship, from the exalted position which she occupies in this community, as well as from her connexion with one of the noble families of England; every one who has had the honor of being introduced to her Ladyship's notice, cannot help testifying to the Lady-like demeanour and amiability of manner which characterizes her intercourse with those around her; and if our earnest wishes for the prayer expressed in the toast can be of any avail, Lady Harvey may be assured that she has them most sincerely. The toast I propose is—Lady Harvey and family; may health and happiness ever attend them.

His Excellency was evidently much affected by the manner in which this toast was received, he began by observing, that having lived most happily together for upwards of a third of a century, the company would not feel surprised if kindness evinced towards one should deeply affect the other. He then related a circumstance which occurred when his Excellency was in command of a Regiment in the Garrison of Dublin, upwards of thirty years ago, by which the conduct of the 42d Highlanders, in relation to Lady Harvey, was placed in a point of view so honourable, so worthy of a nation emphatically styled by George the Fourth, a Nation of Gentlemen, as to call forth the loudest cheers. His Excellency ended in the following words.—But I have touched upon a chord which vibrates painfully; let me then conclude by saying—there are, I may say, four of my sons who now hear me, and on their part I will take upon myself to say, (in allusion to a Scotch Song which he had before quoted) that if the occasion should arrive, they will be found ready "to fight for their Queen as their father has done."

After which his Excellency having, as he repeatedly declared, enjoyed a most gratifying treat, his Excellency in few but emphatic words, highly complimentary to the style of decoration and excellence of the entertainment, and to the unwearied exertions and attention of the President, Vice President and Stewards, to the Guests, proposed their health, which was cordially drunk. To which D. S. Kerr, Esq. having been called upon by the President, made an appropriate reply. Lieut. General Sir Howard Douglas and Sir Archibald Campbell were then given, and acknowledged by the Solicitor General.

The President next said, it is with much pleasure I propose the next toast to Major Cairnes, and the gallant 36th. This Regiment has now been amongst us for some two or three years, and we can all bear witness, not only to the high state of military discipline displayed by the corps, but also to the gentlemanly bearing of its officers, and orderly conduct of its men. On an occasion, not long since when we had every reason to expect an invasion of our rights as British subjects, at an inclement season of the year, in the depth of winter, and without a murmur, they marched at the word of command to the frontier, ready to protect our lives and property; thanks to the well organized arrangements of his Excellency, their further services on that occasion were not required, but their merit was not the less; and with such a bright example before us, with so gallant a corps to assist, and teach us how to fight, we need never fear the invasion of a foreign foe.

The gallant Major having retired early in the evening, this toast was responded to by Dr. Scott, in a neat and appropriate speech.

The Church of Scotland and Clergy of New Brunswick; the Bench and Bar of New Brunswick, the Sister Societies, the Militia of New Brunswick, and the College of New Brunswick were then drunk. Dr. Robb returning thanks for the latter toast. After which the "wee hour of morning" having arrived, the party separated, nothing having occurred to mar the pleasures of the evening.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the United States, dated Newburyport, November 28, 1840.

As you are aware, we have lately had an entire change of rulers or officers elect. The contest has been an exceedingly hot one—pervading every village, town, house and family; but in a moment soon as the election was over all became calm as a summer's morning, and now you hear nothing said about politics.

This great change however of men, will not in the least change our institutions, and in a slight degree only the administration of the laws. The Sub-Treasury will probably be abolished and a National Bank chartered, which will in some measure restore the business of the country to what it was in former times. The hard money schemes of the late and present (until the fourth of March) administrations, have had a tendency to confine business to men of large property, by cutting off credit, which in a country like ours is very oppressive.

But what will be the effect in regard to our relations abroad will be asked by you;—in a word in regard to the North Eastern Boundary, my opinion is that it will be settled in the course of the coming four years at some rate. If it cannot be without war, we must have that. Both parties are sure they are right, and it is full time that they should have their right without any dispute. For my part I am a citizen of the world, and want to